A CRITICAL

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

AND EXPOSITOR OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH

Not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable diſtinctly ſhown, but where Words are ſubject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our beſt Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reaſons for each are at large diſplayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION;

IN WHICH

The Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically inveſtigated, and ſyſtematically arranged; the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity on the Accent and Quantity of the Engliſh, is thoroughly examined and clearly defined; and the Analogies of the Language are ſo fully ſhown as to lay the Foundation of a conſiſtent and rational Pronunciation.

LIKEWISE

RULES to be obſerved by the NATIVES of SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and LONDON, for avoiding their reſpective Peculiarities;

AND

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS for acquiring a Knowledge of the Uſe of this Dictionary.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH

OBSERVATIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

By JOHN WALKER, *A.*

Author of ELEMENTS of ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, MELODY of SPEAKING DELINEATED, &c. &c.

"Quare, ſi fieri poteſt, & verba omnia, & vox, hujus alumnum urbis oleant: ut oratio Romana planè videatur, non civitate donata."

QUINTILIAN.

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1797.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

FEW ſubjects have of late years more employed the pens of every claſs of critics, than the improvement of the Engliſh language. The greateſt abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thouſand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnſon, whoſe large mind and juſt taſte made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original compoſition, has condeſcended to the drudgery of diſentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a laſting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politeſt ſcholar of the age, has veiled his ſuperiority in his ſhort Introduction to Engliſh Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephemeral ſheet of news has corrected errors in Grammar, as well as in Politics, by ſlyly marking them in italics.

Nor has the improvement ſtopped here. While Johnſon and Lowth have been inſenſibly operating on the orthography and conſtruction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a conſiſtent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this conſiſtency and regularity induced ſeveral ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the anomalies of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed ſome words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong ſound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among thoſe writers who deſerve the firſt praiſe on this ſubject, is Mr. Elphinſton; who, in his Principles of the Engliſh Language, has reduced the chaos to a ſyſtem, and, by a deep inveſtigation of the analogies of our tongue, laid the foundation of a juſt and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into ſyllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels to indicate their different ſounds. But this gentleman has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—thoſe very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be conſulted.

To him ſucceeded Mr. Sheridan; who not only divided the words into ſyllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by ſpelling theſe ſyllables as they are pronounced, ſeemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It muſt, indeed, be confeſſed, that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly ſuperior to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the ſound of words, by ſpelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and uſeful—But here ſincerity obliges me to ſtop. The numerous inſtances I have given of impropriety, inconſiſtency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, ſufficiently ſhow how imperfect * I think his Dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another that might better anſwer the purpoſe of a guide to pronunciation.

The laſt writer on this ſubject is Mr. Nares; who, in his Elements of Orthöepy, has ſhewn a clearneſs of method and an extent of obſervation which deſerve the higheſt encomiums. His preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philoſophical obſerver of language; and his alphabetical index, referring near five thouſand words to the rules for pronouncing them, [illegible]

* See Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530, and the words ASSUME, COLLECT, COVETOUS, DUE, DONATIVE, EPHEMERA, and SATIETY.

new and uſeful method of treating the ſubject; but he ſeems, on many occaſions, to have miſtaken the beſt uſage, and to have paid too little attention to the firſt principles of pronunciation.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or ſelf-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been ſilent on this head, for fear of putting the publick in mind that others have written on the ſubject as well as myſelf: but this is a narrow policy which, under the colour of tenderneſs to others, is calculated to raiſe ourſelves at their expence. A writer, who is conſcious he deſerves the attention of the public, (and unleſs he is thus conſcious he ought not to write,) muſt not only wiſh to be compared with thoſe who have gone before him, but will promote the compariſon by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretenſions to a preference; and if this be done with fairneſs and impartiality, it can be no more offenſive to modeſty, than it is to honeſty and plain dealing.

The work I have to offer on the ſubject has, I hope, added ſomething to the publick ſtock. It not only exhibits the principles of pronunciaion on a more extenſive plan than others have done, divides the words into ſyllables, and marks the ſounds of the vowels like Dr. Kenrick, ſpells the words as they are pronounced like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inſpector to the rule by the word like Mr. Nares; but where words are ſubject to different pronunciations, it ſhows the reaſons from analogy for each; produces authorities for one ſide and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In ſhort, I have endeavoured to unite the ſcience of Mr. Elphinſton, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and to add to theſe advantages, have given critical obſervations on ſuch words as are ſubject to a diverſity of pronunciation. How I have ſucceeded, muſt be left to the deciſion of the publick.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a language is neceſſarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or ſettle it are in vain. Dr. Johnſon, in his Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary, ſays: "Moſt of the "writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they "are written; and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that, of Engliſh, as of all living "tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, curſory and colloquial; the other, regular and "ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in "different mouths, by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, "though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, "and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables "according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding, "that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the "jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech. For pronunciation, the beſt general "rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnſon, it may be aſſerted, that in theſe obſervations we do not perceive that juſtneſs and accuracy of thinking for which he is ſo remarkable. It would be doing great injuſtice to him to ſuppoſe, thas he meant to exclude all poſſibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifeſtly from their orthography, or of thoſe that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inverſely. He has marked theſe differences with great propriety himſelf in many places of his Dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend theſe remarks farther. It is impoſſible, therefore, he could ſuppoſe, that, becauſe the almoſt imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and deſcribed by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented ſyllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented ſyllables of *finite* and *infinite*, could not be ſufficiently

marked upon paper. Cannot we ſhow that *cellar*, a vault; and *ſeller*, one who ſells, have exactly the ſame ſound; or that the monoſyllable *full*, and the firſt ſyllable of *fulminate*, are ſounded differently, becauſe there are ſome words in which ſolemnity will authorize a different ſhade of pronunciation from familiarity? Beſides; that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect, is ſo much the language of ſolemn ſpeaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the ſame picture painted to be viewed near and at a diſtance. The ſymmetry in both is exactly the ſame; and the diſtinction lies only in the colouring. The Engliſh language, in this reſpect, ſeems to have a great ſuperiority over the French; which pronounces many letters in the poetic and ſolemn ſtyle that are wholly ſilent in the proſaic and familiar. But if a ſolemn and familiar pronunciation really exiſts in our language, is it not the buſineſs of a grammarian to mark both? And if he cannot point out the preciſe ſound of *unaccented* ſyllables, (for theſe only are liable to obſcurity,) he may, at leaſt, give thoſe ſounds which approach the neareſt; and by this means become a little more uſeful than thoſe who ſo liberally leave every thing to the ear and taſte of the ſpeaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have had a confuſed idea of the diſtinctneſs and indiſtinctneſs with which, on ſolemn or familiar occaſions, we ſometimes pronounce the *unaccented* vowels; and with reſpect to theſe, it muſt be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The Engliſh language, with reſpect to its pronunciation, is evidently diviſible into accented and unaccented ſounds. The accented ſyllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and diſtinctly ſounded as any given note in muſic; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the ſtreſs, are apt to ſlide into an obſcurity of ſound, which though ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable to the ear, cannot be ſo definitely marked out to the eye by other ſounds as thoſe vowels that are under the accent. Thus ſome of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor cloſed by a conſonant, have a longer or a ſhorter, an opener or a cloſer ſound, according to the ſolemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the ſound of the *e* in *emotion* *, of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *ſingular*. In the haſty pronunciation of common ſpeaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often ſhortened, as if ſpelt *im-mo-tion*; the *o* in *obedience* is ſhortened and obſcured, as if written *ub-be-di-ence*; and the *u* in *monument* changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment*; while the deliberate and elegant ſound of theſe vowels is the long open ſound they have, when the accent is on them in *equal*, *over*, and *unit*; but *a*, when unaccented, ſeems to have no ſuch diverſity; it has generally a ſhort obſcure ſound, whether ending a ſyllable, or cloſed by a conſonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and diſtinct ſound; but the ſame letter in *tolerable* † goes into an obſcure indefinite ſound approaching to ſhort *u*; nor can any ſolemnity or deliberation give it the long open ſound it has in the firſt word. Thus, by diſtinguiſhing vowels into their accented and unaccented ſounds, we are enabled to ſee clearly what Dr. Johnſon ſaw but obſcurely; and by this diſtinction entirely to obviate the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that thoſe are to be conſidered as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words. It is certain, where cuſtom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of reſpectable Engliſh ſpeakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *buſy*, one half pronouncing it *bew-ze* ‡, and the other half *biz-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the moſt elegant ſpeakers; but till this is the caſe, the latter pronunciation, though a groſs deviation from orthography, will ſtill be eſteemed the moſt elegant. Dr. Johnſon's general rule, therefore, can only take place where cuſtom has not

* See the words COLLECT, COMMAND, DESPATCH, DOMESTICK, EFFACE, OCCASION.

† Principles, No. 88, 545. ‡ Principles, No. 178.

plainly decided; but unfortunately for the Engliſh language, its orthography and pronunciation are ſo widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their treatiſes on ſpelling, that all words, which can be ſounded different ways, muſt be written according to that ſound which is moſt diſtant from the true pronunciation; and conſequently, in ſuch a language, a Pronouncing Dictionary muſt be of eſſential uſe.

But ſtill it may be objected to ſuch an undertaking, that the fluctation of pronunciation is ſo great as to render all attempts to ſettle it uſeleſs. What will it avail us, it may be ſaid, to know the pronunciation of the preſent day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the preſent pronunciation is, when the ſame words are often differently pronounced by different ſpeakers, and thoſe, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To which it may be anſwered, that the fluctuation of our language, with reſpect to its pronunciation, ſeems to have been greatly exaggerated *. Except a very few ſingle words, which are generally noticed in the following Dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another conſonant, as *merchant*, *ſervice*, &c. the pronunciation of the language is probably in the ſame ſtate it was in a century ago; and had the ſame attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The ſame may be obſerved of thoſe words which are differently pronounced by different ſpeakers: if the analogies of the language were better underſtood, it is ſcarcely conceivable that ſo many words in polite uſage would have a diverſity of pronunciation, which is at once ſo ridiculous and embarraſſing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence aſſerted, that if the analogies of the language were ſufficiently known, and ſo near at hand as to be applicable on inſpection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary uſages would be ſettled in their true ſound, but that many words, which are fixed by cuſtom to an im-

* The old and new Ἀττικὶς, with all the various dialects, muſt have occaſioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inſcriptions, it was little leſs various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, acuted the firſt ſyllable of *Valeri*; but ſays he, "ſi quis nunc *Valerium* appellans in caſu vocandi ſecundum id preceptum Nigidii acuerit "primam, non aberit quin rideatur." Whoever now ſhould place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Valerius*, when a vocative caſe, would ſet every body a-laughing. Even that highly-poliſhed language the French, if we may believe a writer in the Encyclopédie, is little leſs irregular in this reſpect than our own.

Il eſt arrivé, ſays he, par les altérations qui ſe ſuccedent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, & les corrections qui s'introduiſent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation & l'écriture ne marchent point enſemble, & que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l'Europe, des ſociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, & de les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles ſe trouvent enfin à une diſtance inconcevable; enſorte que de deux choſes dont l'une n'a été imaginée dans ſon origine, que pour répréſenter fidellement l'autre, celle-ci ne differe guère moins de celle-là, que le portrait de la même perſonne peinte dans deux ages très-éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'eſt accru à un tel excès qu'on n'oſe plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre: & l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reſte de la vie à cette biſarrerie qui a fait verſer tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que ſi l'on renonçoit à ſa mauvaiſe orthographe pour une plus voiſine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoîtroit plus la langue parlée ſous cette nouvelle combinaiſon de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient ſe ſuccéder ſans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne ſe rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils ſont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puiſſante, qui agit continuellement & univerſellement ſans égard pour l'étymologie & ſes défenſeurs, et qui tend ſans interminſion à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvemens preſcrits, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les cauſes dont l'action n'eſt point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles ſoient en elles-mêmes, & il n'y a preſque pas une ſeule voyelle, une ſeule diphthongue, une ſeule conſonne dont la valeur ſoit tellement conſtante, que l'euphonie n'en puiſſe diſpoſer, ſoit en altérant le ſon, ſoit en le ſupprimant.

I ſhall not decide upon the juſtneſs of theſe complaints, but muſt obſerve, that a worſe picture could ſcarcely be drawn of the Engliſh, or the moſt barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of verſatility ſeems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of thoſe evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this verſatility within as narrow bounds as poſſible.

proper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and thoſe which are ſo already would be ſecured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to thoſe parts of language where the impropriety is groſs and palpable; beſides thoſe imperfections in pronunciation, which diſguſt every ear not accuſtomed to them, there are a thouſand inſenſible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented ſyllables may be called, which do not ſtrike the ear ſo forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occaſion only ſuch a general imperfection as gives a bad impreſſion upon the whole. Speakers with theſe imperfections paſs very well in common converſation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphaſis, and for that purpoſe to be more diſtinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accuſtomed only to looſe curſory ſpeaking, and for want of a firmneſs of pronunciation, are like thoſe painters who draw the muſcular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reaſon, perhaps, why we find the elocution of ſo few people agreeable when they read or ſpeak to an aſſembly, while ſo few offend us by their utterance in common converſation. A thouſand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microſcope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger ſcale, as public ſpeaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarniſh the pronunciation, and make it leſs brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this ſubject without obſerving, that they ſometimes pronounce the ſame word or ſyllable in a different manner; and as neither of theſe manners offend the ear, they are at a loſs to which they ſhall give the preference; but as one muſt neceſſarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a diſplay of theſe analogies, in a Dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we ſhall diſcover a fitneſs in one mode of ſpeaking, which will give a firmneſs and ſecurity to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reaſon, and the general tendency of the language. See Principles, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reaſoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a ſingle quotation from Horace:

" _____ uſus
" Quem penès arbitrium eſt, & jus & norma loquendi."

This, it muſt be owned, is a ſuccinct way of ending the controverſy; and by virtue of this argument we may become criticks in language without the trouble of ſtudying it. Not that I would be thought, in the moſt diſtant manner, to deny, that Cuſtom is the ſovereign arbiter of language. Far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wiſh only to diſpute where this arbiter has not decided; for if once Cuſtom ſpeak out, however abſurdly, I ſincerely acquieſce in its ſentence.

But what is this cuſtom to which we muſt ſo implicitly ſubmit? Is it the uſage of the multitude of ſpeakers, whether good or bad? This has never been aſſerted by the moſt ſanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the majority of the ſtudious in ſchools and colleges, with thoſe of the learned profeſſions, or of thoſe who, from their elevated birth or ſtation, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the caſe, ſeems an injury to the former; who, from their very profeſſion, appear to have a natural right to a ſhare, at leaſt, in the legiſlation of language, if not to an abſolute ſovereignty. The poliſhed attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from ſimplicity in language as in dreſs and manners; and novelty, inſtead of cuſtom, is too often the *jus & norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive obſervation will lead us to conclude, that the uſage, which ought to direct us, is neither of theſe we have been enumerating, taken ſingly, but a ſort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantic Græciſm of the ſchools, will be denominated reſpectable uſage, till a certain number of the general maſs of ſpeakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common ſpeakers authoriſe any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As thoſe ſounds, therefore, which are the moſt generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of ſpeakers, are the moſt legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of theſe ſtates ought always to concur, in order to conſtitute what is called good uſage.

But though cuſtom, when general, is commonly well underſtood, there are ſeveral ſtates and degrees of it which are exceedingly obſcure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of cuſtom in theſe caſes, ſeems to be an inſpection of thoſe Dictionaries which profeſſedly treat of pronunciation. We have now ſo many works of this kind, that the general current of cuſtom, with reſpect to the ſound of words, may be collected from them with almoſt as much certainty as the general ſenſe of words from Johnſon. An exhibition of the opinions of orthöepiſts about the ſound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called cuſtom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have ſometimes diſſented from the majority, it has been, either from a perſuaſion of being better informed of what was the actual cuſtom of ſpeaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I muſt intreat the candid reader to make every reaſonable allowance for the freedom with which I have critiſed other writers on this ſubject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a ſcholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and reſpected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addreſſes to the publick, to rouſe them to the ſtudy of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however juſt, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world neceſſarily ſubjects him to animadverſion, becauſe the errors of ſuch a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reaſons; nor have I ever taken advantage of ſuch faults as may be called inadvertencies*. On the ſame principles I have ventured to criticiſe Dr. Johnſon, (ſee *Sceptic*, *Scirrhus*, *Codle*, *Further*, &c.) whoſe friendſhip and advice I was honoured with, whoſe memory I love, and whoſe intellectual powers impreſs me with ſomething like religious veneration and awe. I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myſelf; in a work like the preſent, it would be a miracle to eſcape them; nor have I the leaſt idea of deciding as a judge, in a caſe of ſo much delicacy and importance, as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only aſſumed the part of an advocate to plead the cauſe of conſiſtency and analogy, and where cuſtom is either ſilent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the ſide of propriety; ſo that my deſign is principally to give a kind of hiſtory of pronunciation, and a regiſter of its preſent ſtate; and where the authorities of dictionaries or ſpeakers are found to differ, to give ſuch a diſplay of the analogies of the language as may enable every inſpector to decide for himſelf.

With reſpect to the explanation of words, except in very few inſtances, I have ſcrupulouſly followed Dr. Johnſon. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every ſubſequent lexicographer; and ſo ſervilely has it been copied, that ſuch words as he muſt have omitted merely by miſtake, as *Predilection*, *Reſpectable*, *Deſcriptive*, *Sulky*, *Inimical*, *Interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor ſeveral other Dictionaries.

*The inſpector will be pleaſed to take notice, that my obſervations on Mr. Sheridan relate to the firſt edition, publiſhed in his lifetime, and the ſecond, ſome time after his death. whatever alterations may have been made by his ſubſequent editors, I am totally unacquainted with.

Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of IRELAND *in order to obtain a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

AS Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the beſt opportunities of underſtanding thoſe peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I ſhall extract his obſervations on that ſubject as the beſt general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of ſupplement, which I hope will render this article of inſtruction ſtill more complete.

The reader will be pleaſed to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make uſe of different figures to mark the vowels, but ſtill ſuch as perfectly correſpond to his.

" The chief miſtakes made by the Iriſh in pronouncing " Engliſh, lie for the moſt part in the ſounds of the two " firſt vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally ſounded " å by the Iriſh, as in the word bȧr, in moſt words where " it is pronounced å, as in *day*, by the Engliſh. Thus " the Iriſh ſay, pȧtron, mȧtron, the vowel ȧ having the " ſame ſound as in the word fȧther; whilſt the Engliſh " pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The " following rule, ſtrictly attended to, will rectify this " miſtake through the whole language.

" When the vowel *a* finiſhes a ſyllable, and has the " accent on it, it is invariably pronounced å [day] by the " Engliſh. To this rule there are but three exceptions in " the whole language to be found in the words fȧther, " papȧ, mamȧ. The Iriſh may think alſo the word *rather* " an exception, as well as *father*; and ſo it would appear " to be in their manner of pronouncing it rȧ-ther, laying " the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the Engliſh pronun- " ciation the conſonant *th* is taken into the firſt ſyllable, as " thus, *rath'er*, which makes the difference.

" Whenever a conſonant follows the vowel *a* in the " ſame ſyllable, and the accent is on the conſonant, the " vowel *a* has always its fourth ſound, as hȧt, mȧn; as " alſo the ſame ſound lengthened when it precedes the " letter *r*, as fȧr, bȧr, though the accent be on the vowel; " as likewiſe when it precedes *lm*, as bȧlm, pſȧlm. The " Iriſh, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all " words of that ſtructure as if they were written *hawm*, " *pſawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third ſound of *a*, " marked by different combinations of vowels, or conſo- " nants, ſuch as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; " *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Iriſh make no miſ- " take, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

" The ſecond vowel, *e*, is for the moſt part ſounded *ee* " by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; whilſt the " Iriſh in moſt words give it the ſound of ſlender å, as in " *hate*. This ſound of ė [ee] is marked by different " combinations of vowels, ſuch as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, " and *ie*. In the two laſt combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the " Iriſh never miſtake; ſuch as in *meet*, *ſeem*, *field*, *believe*, " &c.; but in all the others, they almoſt univerſally " change the ſound of ė into å. Thus in the combination " *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *ſea*, *pleaſe*, as if they " were ſpelt *tay*, *ſay*, *plays*; inſtead of *tee*, *ſee*, *pleeſe*. The " Engliſh conſtantly give this ſound to *ea* whenever the " accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, " *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, to *forbear*, to *ſwear*, to *tear*, " to *wear*. In all which the *e* has the ſound of å in hȧte. " For want of knowing theſe exceptions, the gentlemen of " Ireland, after ſome time of reſidence in London, are apt " to fall into the general rule, and pronounce theſe words " as if ſpelt *greet*, *beer*, *ſwear*, &c.

" *Ei* is alſo ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, and as å by the " Iriſh; thus the word de*ceit*, re*ceive*, are pronounced by " them as if written de*ſate*, re*ſave*. *Ei* is always ſounded " *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, " *feign*, *deign*, &c.; as alſo in the words *rein* (of a bridle), " *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are prunounced " like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

" The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the ſame " ſyllable, when accented, have the ſound of *ee*, as in the " words ſupr*ė*me, finc*ė*re, repl*ė*te. This rule is almoſt " univerſally broken through by the Iriſh, who pronounce " all ſuch words as if written ſupr*å*me, finc*å*re, repl*å*te. " &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the " Engliſh pronunciation, which are the words *there*, " *where*.

" In the way of marking this ſound, by a double *e*, as " thus *ee*, as the Iriſh never make any miſtakes, the beſt " method for all who want to acquire the right pronunci- " ation of theſe ſeveral combinations is, to ſuppoſe that *ea*, " *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all ſpelt with a " double *e*, or *ee*.

" *Ey* is always ſounded like å by the Engliſh, when the " accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pro- " nounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two ex- " ceptions, in the words k*ė*y and l*ė*y, ſounded *kee*, *lee*. " The Iriſh, in attempting to pronounce like the Engliſh, " often give the ſame ſound to *ey*, as uſually belongs to *ei*; " thus for *prey*, *convey*, they ſay, *pree*, *convee*.

" A ſtrict obſervation of theſe few rules, with a due at- " tention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, " will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to " pronounce their words exactly in the ſame way as the " more poliſhed part of the inhabitants of England do, ſo " far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they " commit no fault in, except in the ſound of ī, which has " been already taken notice of in the Grammar *; where,

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* " Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the " diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Iriſh pronouncing it much in " the ſame manner as the French.

" likewiſe, the only difference in pronouncing any of the " conſonants has been pointed out; which is, the thick- " ening the ſounds of *d* and *t*, in certain ſituations; and " an eaſy method propoſed of correcting this habit *.

" In order to complete the whole, I ſhall now give a " liſt of ſuch detached words, that do not come under any " of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in " Ireland from what they are in England:

Iriſh pron.	*Engliſh pron.*	*Iriſh pron.*	*Eng. pron.*
chĕ'arful	chĕr'ful	lĕnth (*length*)	lĕnkth
fĕ'arful	fĕr'ful	ſtrūv (*ſtrove*)	ſtrōve
dōor	dōre	drūv (*drove*)	drōve
flōor	flōre	tĕn'ure	tē'nure
gāpe	gāpe	tĕn'able	tē'nable
gĕth'er (*gather*)	găth'er	wrăth	wrăth
bēard	bĕrd	wrăth (*wroth*)	wrŏth
būll	būll	fă'rewel	făr'wel
būſh	būſh	rōde	rŏd
pūſh	pūſh	ſtrōde	ſtrŏd
pūll	pūll	ſhōne	ſhŏn
pūl'pit	pūl'pit	ſhĭsm (*ſchiſm*)	ſĭzm
cālf	cālf	whē'refore	whĕr'fore
kĕtch (*catch*)	cătch	thē'refore	thĕr'fore
cōarſe (*coarſe*)	cōarſe	brĕth (*breadth*)	brĕdth
cōurſe (*courſe*)	cōarſe	cowld (*cold*)	cōld
cōurt	cōurt	bowld (*bold*)	bōld
malē'cious	maliſh'ús	cŏf'fer	cŏ'fer
pūdding	pūdding	endă'avour	endĕv'ŭr
quŏſh (*quaſh*)	quăſh	fūt (*foot*)	fŭt
lĕzh'ur (*leiſure*)	lē'zhur	miſchē'evous	mĭs'chivous
clă'mour	clăm'mur	ŭn'ion (*onion*)	ŭn'nyun
Mē'kil (*Michael*)	Mī'kel	pŭt	pŭt
drŏth (*drought*)	drout	rĕtſh (*reach*)	rēach
sĕrch (*ſearch*)	sĕrch	ſquă'dron	ſquŏd'run
sōurce (*ſource*)	sōrce	zăa'lous	zĕl'lus
cūſhion	cūſhion	zăa'lot	zĕl'lut
ſtrĕnth (*ſtrength*)	ſtrĕnkth		

" These, after the cloſeſt attention, are all the words, " not included in the rules before laid down, that I have " been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives " of Ireland differ from thoſe of England."

I ſhall make no obſervations on the accuracy of this liſt, but deſire my reader to obſerve, that the ſtrongeſt characteriſtics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aſpiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. For the true ſound of *R*, ſee that letter in the Principles, No. 419. And for the rough breathing or aſpiration of the vowels, the pupil ſhould be told not to bring the voice ſuddenly from the breaſt, but to ſpeak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be obſerved too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word ſo diſtinctly as to form two ſeparate ſyllables. Thus *ſtorm* and *farm* ſeem ſounded by them as if written *ſtaw-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the Engliſh ſound the *r* ſo ſoft and ſo cloſe to the *m*, that it ſeems pronounced nearly as if written *ſtawm*, *faam*.

Nearly the ſame obſervations are applicable to *lm*. When theſe letters end a word they are, in Ireland, pronounced at ſuch a diſtance, that *helm* and *realm* ſound as if written *hel-um* and *real-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as cloſe as poſſible, and ſo as to form but one ſyllable. To remedy this, it will be neceſſary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with theſe conſonants, and to practiſe them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

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* " The letter *d* has always the ſame ſound by thoſe who pro- " nounce Engliſh well; but the Provincials, particularly the " Iriſh, Scotch, and Welſh, in many words thicken the ſound by " a mixture of breath. Thus though they ſound the *d* right " in the poſitive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they " thicken it by an aſpiration, and ſound it as if it were written " *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by " puſhing the tongue forward ſo as to touch the teeth in form- " ing that ſound; and the way to cure it is eaſy; for as they can " pronounce the *d* properly in the word loud, let them reſt a " little upon that ſyllable, keeping the tongue in the poſition of " forming *d*, and then let them ſeparate it from the upper gum " without puſhing it forward, and the ſound *der* will be pro- " duced of courſe: for the organ being left in the poſition of " ſounding *d* at the end of the ſyllable *loud*, is neceſſarily in the " poſition of forming the ſame *d* in uttering the laſt ſyllable, " unleſs it makes a new movement, as in the caſe of protrud- " ing it ſo as to touch the teeth. This letter is ſometimes, " though not often, quieſcent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *hand- " ſome*, *handſel*.

" In pronouncing the letter *t* the Iriſh and other Provincials " thicken the ſound, as was before mentioned with regard to " the *d*; for *better*, they ſay *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*; and ſo on " in all words of that ſtructure. This faulty manner ariſes " from the ſame cauſe that was mentioned as affecting the ſound " of the *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue ſo as to touch " the teeth, and is curable only in the ſame way."

Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of SCOTLAND *for attaining a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

THAT pronunciation which diſtinguiſhes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation, of the vowels. With reſpect to quantity, it may be obſerved, that the Scotch pronounce almoſt all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not miſtaken, they would pronounce *habit, hay-bit; tepid, tee-pid; ſinner, ſee-ner; conſcious, cone-ſhus:* and *ſubject, ſoob-ject* *: it is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is ſo pronounced, but that ſuch a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is ſhort in Engliſh pronunciation where the other vowels are long; thus *evaſion, adheſion, emotion, confuſion,* have the *a, e, o,* and *u,* long; and in theſe inſtances the Scotch would pronounce them like the Engliſh; but in *viſion, deciſion,* &c. where the Engliſh pronounce the *i* ſhort, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouneing it like *ee,* as if the words were written *vee-ſion, decee-ſion,* &c. and this peculiarity is univerſal. The beſt way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the moſt uſual words which have the vowel ſhort, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See Principles, No. 507.

With reſpect to the quality of the vowels, it may be obſerved, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw,* where the Engliſh give it the ſlender ſound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan,* and *fatal, fawtal.* It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this ſound to the *a* preceded by *w,* according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, inſtead of making *wax, waſt,* aud *twang,* rhyme with *tax, ſhaft,* and *hang,* they pronounce them ſo as to rhyme with *box, ſoft* and *ſong.* The ſhort *e* in *bed, fed, red,* &c. borders too much upon the Engliſh ſound of *a* in *bad, lad, mad,* &c. and the ſhort *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* too much on the Engliſh ſound of *e* in *bed, led, red.* To correct this error, it would be uſeful to collect the long and ſhort ſounds of theſe vowels, and to pronounce the long ones firſt, and to ſhorten them by degrees till they are perfectly ſhort; at the ſame time preſerving the radical ſound of the vowel in both. Thus the correſpondent long ſounds to the *e* in *bed, fed, red,* are *bade, fade, rade,* and that of the ſhort *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* are *bead, lead, reed;* and the former of theſe claſſes will naturally lead the ear to the true ſound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The ſhort *o* in *not, lodge, got,* &c. is apt to ſlide into the ſhort *u,* as if the words were written *nut, ludge, gut,* &c. To rectify this, it ſhould be remembered, that this *o* is the ſhort ſound of *aw,* and ought to have the radical ſound of the deep *a* in *ball.* Thus the radical ſound correſponding to the *o* in *not, cot, ſot,* is found in *naught, caught, ſought,* &c. and theſe long ſounds, like the former, ſhould be abbreviated into the ſhort ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only thoſe words which are collected in the Principles, No. 165, have the *o* ſounded like ſhort *u* when the accent is upon it: and with reſpect to *u,* in *bull, full, pull,* &c. it may be obſerved, that the pronunciation peculiar to the Engliſh is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174.

In addition to what has been ſaid, it may be obſerved, that *oo* in *food, mood, moon, ſoon,* &c. which ought always to have a long ſound, is generally ſhortened in Scotland to that middle ſound of the *u* in *bull;* and it muſt be remembered, that *wool, wood, good, hood, ſtood, foot,* are the only words where this ſound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the ſtreſs, and not the kind of ſtreſs) is ſo much the ſame as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not ſo, the verſification of each country would be different: for as Engliſh verſe is formed by accent or ſtreſs, if this accent or ſtreſs were upon different ſyllables in different countries, what is verſe in England would not be verſe in Scotland or Ireland; and this ſufficiently ſhows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally uſed.

Mr. Elphinſton, who muſt be allowed to be a competent judge in this caſe, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *ſilénce, biás, canvás, ſenténce, triúmph, comfórt, ſoláce, conſtrúe, reſcúe, reſpíte, govérn, harráſs, ransáck, cancél,* with the accent on the laſt ſyllable inſtead of the firſt. To this liſt may be added the word *menace,* which they pronounce as if written *menáſs*; and though they place the

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* That this is the general mode of pronouncing theſe words in Scotland, is indiſputable; and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preſerved the old Engliſh pronunciation, from which the Engliſh themſelves have inſenſibly departed. Dr. Hicks obſerved long ago, that the Scotch *Saxoniſed* in their language much more than the Engliſh; and it is ſcarcely to be doubted that a ſituation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourſe with other nations, made the Engliſh admit of numberleſs changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of ſhewing an acquaintance with them became faſhionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place: for as in Latin almoſt every vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, ſo in Engliſh almoſt every vowel in the ſame ſituation was ſuppoſed to be long, or our anceſtors would not have doubled the conſonant in the participles of verbs to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it ſhould extend beyond its principles, and ſhorten ſeveral vowels in Engliſh, becauſe they were ſhort in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diverſity between the quantity of the Engliſh and Scotch pronunciation ariſe, (542) (543). See DRAMA.

accent on the laſt ſyllable of *canal*, like the Engliſh, they broaden the *a* in the laſt ſyllable, as if the word were ſpelt *canawl*. It may be farther obſerved, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phraſes *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c. while the Engliſh, except in ſome very particular emphatical caſes, lay no ſtreſs on this word, but pronounce theſe phraſes like words of two or three ſyllables without any accent on the firſt.

But beſides the miſpronunciation of ſingle words, there is a tone of voice with which theſe words are accompanied, that diſtinguiſhes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper ſound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean ſtreſs only, but the kind of ſtreſs, I think, not improperly called the accent *. For though there is an aſperity in the Iriſh dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the ſlides or inflexions they make uſe of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which diſtinguiſhes theſe dialects may be reduced to a predominant uſe of one of theſe ſlides. Let any one who has ſufficiently ſtudied the ſpeaking voice to diſtinguiſh the ſlides, obſerve the pronunciation of an Iriſhman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the riſing inflexion †; and if this is the caſe, a teacher, if he underſtands theſe ſlides, ought to direct his inſtruction ſo as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and ſeizing the right at the ſame inſtant, is, perhaps, too great a taſk for human powers, I would adviſe a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almoſt all his words, and end all his ſentences with the riſing ſlide; and a Scotchman in the ſame manner, to uſe the falling inflexion; this will, in ſome meaſure, counteract the natural propenſity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both ſlides which diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh ſpeaker, than endeavouring at firſt to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpoſe the teacher ought to pronounce all the ſingle words in the leſſon with the falling inflexion to a Scotchman, and with the riſing to an Iriſhman; and ſhould frequently give the pauſes in a ſentence the ſame inflexions to each of theſe pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unſtudied, there is little expectation that this diſtinction of the ſlides ſhould be applied to theſe uſeful purpoſes.

Beſides a peculiarity of inflexion, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly oppoſite to that of the Scotch, the Welch pronounce the ſharp conſonants and aſpirations inſtead of the flat. (See Principles, No. 29, 41.) Thus for *big* they ſay *pick*; for *blood*, *ploot*; and for *good*, *coot*. Inſtead of *virtue* and *vice*, they ſay *firtue* and *fice*; inſtead of *zeal* and *praiſe*, they ſay *ſeal* and *prace*; inſtead of *theſe* and *thoſe*, they ſay *thece* and *thoce*; and inſtead of *azure* and *oſier*, they ſay *ayſher* and *oſher*; and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine diſtinct conſonant ſounds which, to the Welch, are entirely uſeleſs. To ſpeak with propriety, therefore, the Welch ought for ſome time to pronounce the flat conſonants and aſpirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat ſound, but even where they require the ſharp ſound; this will be the beſt way to acquire a habit; and when this is once done, a diſtinction will be eaſily made, and a juſt pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is ſcarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different ſyſtem of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the ſharp conſonants for the flat, ſo in Somerſetſhire they pronounce many of the flat inſtead of the ſharp. Thus for *Somerſetſhire*, they ſay *Zomerzetſhire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *think*, THink; and for *ſure*, *zhure* *.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, and every diſtant county in England; but as a conſideration of theſe would lead to a detail too minute for the preſent occaſion, I ſhall conclude theſe remarks with a few obſervations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the diſtant provinces, ought to be the more ſcrupulouſly correct.

First Fault of the Londoners.

Pronouncing s *indiſtinctly after* ſt.

The letter *s* after *ſt*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often ſounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a diſtinct ſyllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greateſt blemiſh in ſpeaking: the three laſt letters in *poſts*, *fiſts*, *miſts*, &c. muſt all be diſtinctly heard in one ſyllable, and without permitting the letters to coaleſce. For the acquiring of this ſound, it will be proper to ſelect nouns that end in *ſt* or *ſte*; to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and diſtinctly every day. The ſame may be obſerved of the third perſon of verbs ending in *ſts* or *ſtes*, as *perſiſts*, *waſtes*, *haſtes*, &c.

Second Fault.

Pronouncing w *for* v, *and inverſely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and thoſe not always of the lower order, is a blemiſh of the firſt magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater,

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* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, Vol. II. page 13.

† Or rather the riſing circumflex. For an explanation of this inflexion, ſee Melody of Speaking Delineated, page 16.

* See the word Change.

as the cure of one of theſe miſtakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit ſeems to be this: Let the pupil ſelect from a dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of thoſe that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is ſounding the *v* in thoſe words, and to practiſe this every day till he pronounces the *v* properly at firſt ſight: then, and not till then, let him purſue the ſame method with the *w*; which he muſt be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without ſuffering them to touch the teeth. Thus by giving all the attention to only one of theſe letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true ſound of that, we ſhall at laſt find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation in a ſhorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

Third Fault.

Not ſounding h *after* w.

The aſpirate *h* is often ſunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the leaſt diſtinction of ſound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The beſt method to rectify this is, to collect all the words of this deſcription from a dictionary, and write them down; and inſtead of the *wh* to begin them with *hoo* in a diſtinct ſyllable, and ſo to pronounce them. Thus let *while* be written and ſounded *hoo-ile*; *whet*, *hoo-et*; *where*, *hoo-are*; *whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth obſerves, than placing the aſpirate in its true poſition before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may obſerve, that though we have altered the orthography of our anceſtors, we have ſtill preſerved their pronunciation.

Fourth Fault.

Not ſounding h *where it ought to be ſounded, and inverſely.*

A ſtill worſe habit than the laſt prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of ſinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be ſounded, and of ſounding it, either where it is not ſeen, or where it ought to be ſunk. This we not unfrequently hear, eſpecially among children *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly ſimilar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a ſimilar method to correct it.

As there are ſo very few words in the language where the initial *h* is ſunk, we may ſelect theſe from the reſt, and, without ſetting the pupil right when he miſpronounces theſe, or when he prefixes the *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is ſounded, till he has almoſt forgot there are any words pronounced otherwiſe. Then he may go over thoſe words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and thoſe where the *h* is ſeen but not ſounded, without any danger of an interchange. As theſe latter words are but few, I ſhall ſubjoin a catalogue of them for the uſe of the learner. *Heir*, *heireſs*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honeſt*, *honeſty*, *honeſtly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *honourably*, *hoſpital*, *hoſtler*, *hour*, *hourly*, *humble*, *humbly*, *humbles*, *humour*, *humouriſt*, *humorous*, *humorouſly*, *humourſome*. Where we may obſerve, that *humour* and its compounds not only ſink the *h*, but ſound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour*, *yewmorous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct ſome of the more glaring errors of my countrymen; who with all their faults, are ſtill upon the whole the beſt pronouncers of the Engliſh language. For though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the beſt; that is, not only the beſt by courteſy, and becauſe it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but beſt by a better title; that of being more generally received: or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harſh as the ſentence may ſeem, thoſe at a conſiderable diſtance from the capital do not only miſpronounce many words taken ſeparately, but they ſcarcely pronounce with purity a ſingle word, ſyllable, or letter. Thus, if the ſhort ſound of the letter *u* in *trunk*, *ſunk*, &c. differ from the ſound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they ſound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk*, *ſoonk*, &c. it neceſſarily follows that every word where that letter occurs muſt by thoſe provincials be miſpronounced.

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifeſt advantage over all the other inhabitants of the iſland, they have the diſadvantage of being more diſgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the beſt educated people in the provinces, if conſtantly reſident there, are ſure to be ſtrongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half ſo erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a perſon of correct taſte, a thouſand times more offenſive and diſguſting.

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS,

In order to attain a Knowledge of the Marks in this Dictionary, and to acquire a right Pronunciation of every Word in the Engliſh Language.

AS the ſounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endleſs to bring parallel ſounds from the various languages of Europe; but as the French is ſo generally underſtood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the ſounds of the Engliſh letters to thoſe of the French, we ſhall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable: and this, it is preſumed, will be pretty accurately accompliſhed by obſerving the following directions:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
ei	*bi*	*ci*	*di*	*i*	*ef*	*dgi*	*etch*	*aï*	*djé*	*qué*	*ell*	*em*	*en*	*o*	*pi*

Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
kiou	*arr*	*eſs*	*ti*	*iou*	*vi*	*dobliou*	*ex*	*ouai*	*zedd*

The French have all our vowel ſounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very eaſy. The only difficulty they will meet with ſeems to be *i*, which, though demonſtrably compoſed of two ſucceſſive ſounds, has paſſed for a ſimple vowel with a very competent judge of Engliſh pronunciation *. The reaſon is, theſe two ſounds are pronounced ſo cloſely together as to require ſome attention to diſcover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan † never gave, or he would not have told us that this diphthong is a compound of our fulleſt and ſlendereſt ſounds ä and ē; the firſt made by the largeſt, and the laſt by the ſmalleſt aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third ſound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third ſound of *o*, when combined with the firſt ſound of *e*, muſt inevitably form the diphthong in *boy*, *joy*, &c. and not the diphthongal ſound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, and the perſonal pronoun *I*; this double ſound will, upon a cloſe examination, be found to be compoſed of the Italian *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa*, and the firſt ſound of *e*, pronounced as cloſely together as poſſible ‡; and for the exactneſs of this definition, I appeal to every juſt Engliſh ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel *u* is compoſed of the French *i*, pronounced as cloſely as poſſible to their diphthong *ou*, or the Engliſh ēē and o͝o, perfectly equivalent to the ſound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the ſound the Engliſh give to the plural of the ſecond perſonal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is compoſed of the French *â* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expreſſed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi* and *bâi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when ſounded like *ou*, are compoſed of the French *â* and the diphthong *ou*; and the Engliſh ſounds of *thou* and *now* may be expreſſed to a Frenchman by ſpelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *Weſt* is equivalent to *Oueſt*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be ſupplied by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c. is expreſſed by *ioke*, *iou*, &c.

J, or *I* conſonant, muſt be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*; thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. ſound to a Frenchman as if ſpelled *djé*, *djâi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of ſounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and ſpelling theſe words *edjé*, *edjâi*, &c.

Ch, in Engliſh words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the ſound of *chair*, *cheeſe*, *chain*, &c. would be underſtood by a Frenchman if the words were written *tchére*, *tchize*, *tchéne*.

Sh in Engliſh is expreſſed by *ch* in French; thus *ſhame*, *ſhare*, &c. would be ſpelled by a Frenchman *chéme*, *chére*, &c.

The ringing ſound *ng* in *long*, *ſong*, &c. may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *Encore*, as the firſt ſyllable of this word is exactly correſpondent to the ſound in thoſe Engliſh words; and for the formation of it, ſee Principles, No. 57; alſo the word ENCORE.

But the greateſt difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing Engliſh, is the liſping conſonant *th*. This, it may be obſerved, has, like the other conſonants, a ſharp and flat ſound: ſharp as in *thin*, *bath*; flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire a true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with thoſe words where it

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* Elements of Orthöepy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Proſodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the moſt philoſophical and accurate inveſtigator of the formation and powers of the letters, ſays: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *ſtile*, ſeems to be ſuch a diphthong, (or rather "ſyllable, or part of a ſyllable,) compoſed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, "and not a ſimple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, ſpeaking of the long Engliſh *i*, ſays it is founded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, manus; "*pain*, panis, &c. Nempe ſonum habet compoſitum ex Gallo-"rum è fœminino & *i* vel *y*." Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, pag. 48.

is initial: and firſt, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and preſs it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wiſhes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiſs as if to ſound the letter *s*; and after the hiſs, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the prepoſition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hiſſing as to ſound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the prepoſition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, preſſing the tongue with them, and hiſſing as if to ſound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him firſt form *wi*, put the tongue in the ſame poſition as before, and hiſs as if to ſound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell ſome time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily ſome words out of a dictionary beginning and ending with theſe letters.

Theſe directions, it is preſumed, if properly attended to, will be ſufficient to give ſuch Foreigners as underſtand French, and have not acceſs to a maſter, a competent knowledge of Engliſh pronunciation; but to render the ſounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary ſtill more eaſily to be comprehended—with thoſe Engliſh words which exemplify the ſounds of the vowels, I have aſſociated ſuch French words as have vowels exactly correſponding to them, and which immediately convey the true Engliſh pronunciation. Theſe ſhould be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inſpecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greateſt advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the claſſification of words of a ſimilar ſound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous taſk; but it is hoped the benefit ariſing from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of ſounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and conſonants, lie ſcattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and diſcouraged from attempting to diſtinguiſh them; but when they are all claſſed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety ſeems leſs, the number ſmaller, and the diſtinction eaſier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie looſe in the language! but claſſed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c. and 313, &c. the confuſion vaniſhes, they become much leſs formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become maſter of them all in a very little time.

The Engliſh accent is often an unſurmountable obſtacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are ſo various, and the exceptions ſo numerous; but let the inſpector conſult the article Accent in the Principles, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c. and he will ſoon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But ſcarcely any method will be ſo uſeful for gaining the Engliſh accent as the reading of verſe. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different poſition of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verſe, there is a ſufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verſe a powerful means of obtaining ſuch a diſtinction of force and feebleneſs as is commonly called the accent. For it may be obſerved, that a foreigner is no leſs diſtinguiſhable by placing an accent upon certain worlds to which the Engliſh give no ſtreſs, than by placing the ſtreſs upon a wrong ſyllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by ſaying, *give me ſome bread*, lays an equal ſtreſs upon every word, though every word ſhould be pronounced with its exact ſound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Engliſhman would pronounce theſe four words like two, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the firſt, and on the laſt ſyllable of the laſt, as if written *gíveme ſomebréad*; or rather *gívme ſumbréd*: or more commonly, though vulgarly, *gímme ſomebréd*. Verſe may ſometimes induce a foreigner, as it does ſometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a ſyllable in long words which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm:

> "Falſe eloquence, like the priſmatic glaſs,
> "Its gaudy colours ſpreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the laſt ſyllable of *eloquence* as well as the firſt, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is ſo trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, that it almoſt vaniſhes from obſervation; and this miſaccentuation, verſe will generally guard him from. The reading of verſe, therefore, will, if I am not miſtaken, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphaſis.

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PRINCIPLES

OF

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE firſt principles or elements of pronunciation are letters:

The letters of the Engliſh language are:

Roman.	Italick.	Name.
A a	*A a*	*a*
B b	*B b*	*bee*
C c	*C c*	*ſee*
D d	*D d*	*dee*
E e	*E e*	*e*
F f	*F f*	*eff*
G g	*G g*	*jee*
H h	*H h*	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	*i* or *eye*
J j	*J j*	*j* conſonant, or *jay*
K k	*K k*	*kay*
L l	*L l*	*el*
M m	*M m*	*em*
N n	*N n*	*en*
O o	*O o*	*o*
P p	*P p*	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	*cue*
R r	*R r*	*ar*
S ſ s	*S ſ s*	*eſs*
T t	*T t*	*tee*
U u	*U u*	*u* or *you*
V v	*V v*	*v* conſonant, or *vee*
W w	*W w*	double *u*
X x	*X x*	*eks*
Y y	*Y y*	*uy*
Z z	*Z z*	*zed*, or *izzard*. (483).

2. To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe and*, or rather *et per ſe and*. *ct, ſt, ſt, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, ſi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, &.*

3. Our letters, ſays Dr. Johnſon, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as theſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

4. In conſidering the ſounds of theſe firſt principles of language, we find that ſome are ſo ſimple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them underſtood, and to form different ſounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices* or *vocal ſounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whoſe pronunciation depends on the particular application and uſe of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect ſound but by their union with thoſe vocal ſounds; and theſe are called *conſonants*, or letters ſounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Conſonants.

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a ſyllable or word, and conſonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, ſeems to be the following: A vowel is a ſimple ſound formed by a continued effuſion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the poſition, or any motion of the organs of ſpeech, from the moment the vocal ſound commences till it ends.

7. A conſonant may be defined to be, an interruption of the effuſion of vocal ſound, ariſing from the application of the organs of ſpeech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the ſimple and compound. The ſimple *a*, *e*, *o*, are thoſe which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the ſame poſition at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their poſition before the letter is completely ſounded. Nay, theſe letters, when commencing a ſyllable, do not only require a different poſition of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand ſuch an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconſiſtent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the firſt of theſe letters, *i*, when ſounded alone, or ending a ſyllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, compoſed of the ſound of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correſpondent to the ſound of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a ſyllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the ſound of *e* with which it terminates is ſqueezed into a conſonant ſound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the ſimple ſound of that letter in *quean*, and this ſqueezed ſound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly ſimilar to *y* in the ſame ſituation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a conſonant *. The latter of theſe compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not ſhortened by a conſonant, commences with this ſqueezed ſound of *e* equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a ſound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly ſimilar to the pronoun *you* †. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be juſt, theſe two letters are ſo far from being ſimple vowels, that they may more properly be called ſemi-conſonants.

9. That *y* and *w* are conſonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the beſt grammarians; and yet Dr Lowth has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*; but if this were the caſe, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with theſe letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had ſuch a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and conſequently that theſe letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with reſpect to the double capacity of theſe letters, is perfectly juſt.

10. Beſides the vowels already mentioned, there is another ſimple vowel found found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo*; theſe letters have, in theſe two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a ſqueezed ſound, occaſioned by contracting the mouth, ſo as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not ſo much a double vowel as a ſound between a vowel and a conſonant.

Claſſification of Vowels and Conſonants.

11. Vowels and conſonants being thus defined, it will be neceſſary in the next place to arrange them into ſuch claſſes, as their ſimilitudes and ſpecific differences ſeem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally diviſible into vowels and conſonants.

13. The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; and *y* and *w* when ending a ſyllable.

14. The conſonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a ſyllable.

15. The vowels may be ſubdivided into ſuch as are ſimple and pure, and into ſuch as are compound and impure. The ſimple or pure vowels are ſuch as require only

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* How ſo accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce ſo definitively on the nature of *y*, and inſiſt on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by conſidering the ſmall attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are theſe:

"The ſame ſound which we expreſs by the initial *y* our Saxon anceſtors in many inſtances expreſſed by the vowel *e*; as *eowper*, *your*; and by the vowel *i*; as *iw*, *yew*; *iong*, *young*. In the word *yew* the initial *y* has preciſely the ſame ſound with *i* in the words *view*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in theſe latter, how then can the *y*, which has the very ſame ſound, poſſibly be a conſonant in the former? Its initial ſound is generally like that of *i* in *ſhire*, or *ee* nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel and not one of a conſonant." Introd. to Eng. Gram. page 3.

Thus far the learned biſhop; who has too fixed a fame to ſuffer any diminution by a miſtake in ſo trifling a part of literature as this: but it may be aſked if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a conſonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonic article *an* before it?

† An ignorance of the real compoſition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a conſonant, has occaſioned a great diverſity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our anceſtors judging of its nature from its name, never ſuſpected that it was not a pure vowel, and conſtantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter: as *an union*, *an uſeful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the ſhort *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the ſhort *u* is a pure vowel, and eſſentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not reſting in the name of a letter, and conſulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* inſtead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have ſeen *a union*, *a univerſity*, *a uſeful book*, from ſome of the moſt reſpectable pens of the preſent age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that theſe words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be ſpelled *younion*, *youniverſity*, *youſeful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*. See the article AN in this Dictionary.

one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme:

An analogical Table of the Vowels.

a	pa-per	simple or pure vowels
a	fa-ther	
a	wa-ter	
e	me-tre	
o	no-ble	
oo	coo	
i	ti-tle	compound or impure vowels
y	cy-der	
u	lu-cid	
w	pow-er	

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong; and three a triphthong. These are the following:

ae Cæsar	*eo* people	*oe* œconomy	*aye* (for ever)
ai aim	*eu* feud	*oi* voice	*eau* beauty
ao gaol	*ew* jewel	*oo* moon	*eou* plenteous
au taught	*ey* they	*ou* found	*ieu* adieu
aw law	*ia* poniard	*ow* now	*iew* view
ea clean	*ie* friend	*oy* boy	
ee reed	*io* passion	*ue* manſuetude	
ei ceiling	*oa* coat	*ui* languid	*oeu* manœuvre

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semivowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft or *j*.

21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

23. The sharp consonants are *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, *c* hard.

24. The flat consonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and z in *azure*.

27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k*, *q*, *c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	Sharp *p*, *pomp*				labio-nasal liquid *m*
	Flat *b*, *bomb*				
Hissing labials	Sharp *f*, *if*				
	Flat *v*, *of*				
Mute dentals	Sharp *t*	*tat*	aspirated	*etch*	dento-nasal liquid *n*
	Flat *d*	*dad*		*edge* or *j*	
Hissing dentals	Sharp *s*	*say*	aspir.	*esh passion*	dental liquid *l*
	Flat *z*	*as*		*ezhe vision*	
Lisping dentals	Sharp *eth*, *death*				
	Flat *the*, *scythe*				
Gutturals	Sharp *k*, *kick*				guttural liquid *r*
	Flat *g* hard, *gag*				

Dento-guttural or nasal *ng*, *hang*.

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an enquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each other.

Organic Formation of the Letters.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

Organic Formation of the Vowels.

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a*, heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed

by a ſtrong and grave expreſſion of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itſelf to the root, as to make way for the ſound, almoſt reſts upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, cloſes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raiſing the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its ſound leſs hollow and deep.

35. The ſlender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth ſtill higher than the laſt; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a ſlender ſound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to aſſiſt this narrow emiſſion of breath, widens itſelf to the cheeks, raiſes itſelf nearer the palate, and by theſe means a leſs hollow ſound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-qual*, is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the ſlendereſt vowel in the language: for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as cloſe to the palate as poſſible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the ſqueezed ſound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its deſcription, muſt partake of the ſound of the conſonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol*, is formed by uniting the ſound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-qual*, and pronouncing them as cloſely together as poſſible. See Directions to Foreigners at the beginning of this book, page xiv.

38. The *o* in *o-pen*, is formed by nearly the ſame poſition of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not ſo deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *u-nit*, is formed by uniting the ſqueezed ſound *ee* to a ſimple vowel ſound, heard in *woo* and *coo*; the *oo* in theſe words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a ſmaller aperture with them, and inſtead of ſwelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as poſſible to the lips.

40. *Y* final in *try*, is formed like *i*: and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has juſt been deſcribed.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only ſimple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a ſemi-conſonant. If we were inclined to contrive a ſcale for meaſuring the breadth or narrowneſs, or as others term it, the openneſs or cloſeneſs of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinſton calls it, and which he announces to be the cloſeſt of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each ſide; the lips almoſt cloſed, and the ſound iſſuing horizontally. The ſlender *a* in *waſte*, opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father*, opens the mouth ſtill more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth ſo as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth ſtill more, and contracts the corners ſo as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it ſounds. If therefore the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought neceſſarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in ſound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches neareſt to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the Engliſh in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their ſounds; the Engliſh *a* in *waſte* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the ſqueezed ſound of *ee* in *ſeen* a right line; or to reduce theſe lines to ſolids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an oblate ſpheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian like an egg, the Engliſh ſlender *a* a Dutch ſkittle, the *e* a rolling pin, and the double *e* a cylinder

Organic Formation of the Conſonants.

41. The beſt method of ſhewing the organic formation of the conſonants will be to claſs them into ſuch pairs as they naturally fall into, and then by deſcribing one, we ſhall nearly deſcribe its fellow; by which means the labour will be leſſened, and the nature of the conſonants better perceived. The conſonants that fall into pairs are the following:

p	*f*	*t*	*s*	*ſh*	*th*	*k*	*ch*	*chair*
b	*v*	*d*	*z*	*zh*	*dh*	*g*	*j*	*jail*

42. Holder, who wrote the moſt elaborately and philoſophically upon this ſubject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whiſper we cannot diſtinguiſh the firſt rank of theſe letters from the ſecond. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters ſeeming to have only a ſmarter, briſker appulſe of the organs than the latter; which may not improperly be diſtinguiſhed by ſharp and flat. The moſt marking diſtinction between them will be found to be a ſort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wiſh to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we cloſe the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them ſhut, and ſtrive to pronounce the *p*, no ſound at all will be heard; but in ſtriving to pronounce the *b* we ſhall find a murmuring ſound from the throat, which ſeems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but ſtop the breath by the appulſe of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the ſame may be obſerved of the reſt of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of theſe conſonants may be more diſtinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is ſounded by the ſimple iſſue of the breath between the teeth, without any

vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hiſſing ſound: while the latter cannot be formed without generating a ſound in the throat, which may be called a vocal ſound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing conſonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. Theſe obſervations premiſed, we may proceed to deſcribe the organic formation of each letter.

45. *P* and *B* are formed by cloſing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it iſſue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by preſſing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and ſounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of theſe letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed by preſſing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then ſeparating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the ſame poſition as in *T* and *D*, but not ſo cloſe to the gums as to ſtop the breath: a ſpace is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to iſſue, which forms the hiſſing and buzzing ſound of theſe letters.

49. *SH* heard in *miſſion*, and *zh* in *evaſion*, are formed in the ſame ſeat of ſound as *s* and *z*; but in the former, the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a ſomewhat greater diſtance from the palate, which occaſions a fuller effuſion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter; which are formed nearer to the teeth.

50. *TH* in *think*, and the ſame letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, preſſing it againſt the upper teeth, and at the ſame time endeavouring to ſound the *s* or *z*; the fomer letter to ſound *th* in *think*, and the latter to ſound *th* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by preſſing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and ſeparating them a little ſmartly to form the firſt, and more gently to form the laſt of theſe letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by preſſing *t* to *ſh*, and *d* to *zh*.

53. *M* is formed by cloſing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice iſſue by the noſe.

54. *N* is formed by reſting the tongue in the ſame poſition as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the noſe, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the ſame poſition of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath iſſues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the poſition of *t*, but at ſuch a diſtance from the palate as ſuffers it to jarr againſt it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *ſing*, &c. is formed in the ſame ſeat of ſound as hard *g*; but while the middle of the tongue preſſes the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice paſſes principally through the noſe, as in *N*.

58. *Y* conſonant is formed by placing the organs in the poſition of *e*, and ſqueezing the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*. (36).

59. *W* conſonant is formed by placing the organs in the poſition of *oo*, deſcribed under *u*, and cloſing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the ſucceeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this ſketch of the formation and diſtribution of the conſonants, it is curious to obſerve on how few radical principles the almoſt infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with ſome degree of wonder we perceive that the ſlighteſt aſpiration, the almoſt inſenſible inflection of nearly ſimilar ſounds, often generate the moſt different and oppoſite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conſpicuous. The ſingle *fiat*, at firſt impreſſed on the chaos, ſeems to operate on languages; which, from the ſimplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodneſs, wiſdom, and omnipotence, of their origin.

61. This analogical aſſociation of ſounds is not only curious, but uſeful: it gives us a comprehenſive view of the powers of the letters; and from the ſmall number that are radically different, enables us to ſee the rules on which their varieties depend. It diſcovers to us the genius and propenſities of ſeveral lauguages and dialects, and, when authority is ſilent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and conſonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to aſcertain their different powers as they are differently aſſociated with each other, it may be neceſſary to give ſome account of thoſe diſtinctions of ſound in the ſame vowels which expreſs their quantity as long or ſhort, or their quality as open or cloſe, or ſlender and broad. This will appear the more neceſſary as theſe diſtinctions ſo frequently occur in deſcribing the ſounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently uſed with too little preciſion by moſt writers on the ſubject.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

63. The firſt diſtinction of ſound that ſeems to obtrude itſelf upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a ſhort ſound according to the greater or leſs duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This diſtinction is ſo obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other: and though the ſhort ſounds of ſome vowels have not in our language been claſſed with ſufficient accuracy with their parent long ones; yet this had bred but little confuſion, as vowels long and ſhort are always ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable; and the nice appropriation of ſhort ſounds to their ſpecific long ones, is not neceſſary to our convey-

ing what ſound we mean, when the letter to which we apply theſe ſounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next diſtinction of vowels into their ſpecific ſounds, which ſeems to be he moſt generally adopted, is that which ariſes from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have ſo many more ſimple ſounds than we have characters by which to expreſs them, to diſtinguiſh them by that which ſeems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, *ouvert* and *fermé*; by the Italians, *aperto* and *chiuſo*; and by the Engliſh, *open* and *ſhut*.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the uſe of theſe terms in other languages, it is certain they muſt be uſed with caution in Engliſh for fear of confounding them with long and ſhort. Dr. Johnſon and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a*: which may, indeed, diſtinguiſh it from the ſlender *a* in *paper*; but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is ſtill more open. Each of theſe letters has a ſhort ſound, which may be called a ſhut ſound; but the long ſounds cannot be ſo properly denominated open as more or leſs broad: that is, the *a* in *paper*, the ſlender ſound; the *a* in *father*, the broadiſh or middle ſound; and the *a* in *water*, the broad ſound. The ſame may be obſerved of the *o*. This letter has three long ſounds, heard in *move*, *note*, *nor*; which graduate from ſlender to broadiſh, and broad like the *a*. The *i* alſo in *mine* may be called the broad *i*, and that in *machine* the ſlender *i*; though each of them are equally long; and though theſe vowels that are long may be ſaid to be more or leſs open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them; yet the ſhort vowels cannot be ſaid to be more or leſs ſhut. For as ſhort always implies ſhut (except in verſe), though long does not always imply open, we muſt be careful not to confound long and open, and cloſe and ſhut, when we ſpeak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is; all vowels, either terminate a ſyllable, or are united with a conſonant. In the firſt caſe, if the accent be on the ſyllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the ſecond caſe, where a vowel is terminated by a conſonant, except that conſonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the ſyllable or not, the vowel has its ſhort ſound, which, compared with its long one, may be called ſhut. But as no vowel can be ſaid to be ſhut that is not joined to a conſonant, all vowels that end ſyllables may be ſaid to be open whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551).

66. But though the terms long and ſhort, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally underſtood, an accurate ear will eaſily perceive that theſe terms do not always mean the long and ſhort ſounds of the reſpective vowels to which they are applied: for if we chooſe to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels, long or ſhort, we muſt certainly give theſe appellations to thoſe ſounds only which have exactly the ſame radical tone, and differ only in the long or ſhort emiſſion of that tone. Thus meaſuring the ſounds of the vowels by this ſcale, we ſhall find that the long *I* and *y* have properly no ſhort ſounds but ſuch as ſeem eſſentially diſtinct from their long ones; and that the ſhort ſound of theſe vowels is no other than the ſhort ſound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the compoſition of theſe diphthongs.

67. The ſame want of correſpondence in claſſing the long and ſhort vowls we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its ſhort ſound in the ſame letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; ſo the *e* in *them* muſt deſcend a ſtep lower into the province of *a* for its long ſound in *tame*. The *a* in *carry* is not the ſhort ſound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the ſhort broad ſound of the *a* in *want* is the true abbreviation of that in *wall*. The ſound of *o* in *don*, *gone*, &c. is exactly correſpondent to the *a* in *ſwan*, and finds its long ſound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*, *lawn*, &c.; while the ſhort ſound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the ſame letter in *ton*, (a weight,) and correſponding with what is generally called the ſhort ſound of *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long ſound of *u* in *pule* muſt find its ſhort ſound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*. &c.; for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its ſhort ſound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double *o*; as this word, if ſpelled according to the ſound, might be written *peoole*.

68. Another obſervation preparatory to a conſideration of the various ſounds of the vowels and conſonants ſeems to be the influence of the accent: as the accent or ſtreſs which is laid upon certain ſyllables has ſo obvious an effect upon the ſounds of the letters, that unleſs we take accent into the account, it will be impoſſible to reaſon rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

69. It may be firſt obſerved, that the exertion of the organs of ſpeech neceſſary to produce the accent or ſtreſs, has an obvious tendency to preſerve the letters in their pure and uniform ſound, while the relaxation or feebleneſs which ſucceeds the accent as naturally ſuffers the letters to ſlide into a ſomewhat different ſound a little eaſier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the firſt *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced diſtinctly with the true ſound of that letter, while the ſecond *a* goes into an obſcure ſound bordering on the *i* ſhort; the ſlendereſt of all ſounds; ſo that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the laſt ſyllable ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the *e* and *i* in the laſt ſyllables of *college* and *veſtige*.

70. In the ſame manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented ſyllable, go into an obſcure ſound ſo nearly approaching to the ſhort *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the firſt ſyllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. theſe words, without any perceptible change in the ſound of their laſt ſyllables, might all

be written and pronounced, *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

71. The conſonants alſo are no leſs altered in their ſound by the poſition of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the compoſition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exerciſe*, *execute*, &c. preſerve their ſtrong pure ſound; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. theſe letters ſlide into the duller and weaker ſounds of *g* and *z*, which are eaſier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the ſoft *c* and the *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong ſlides into the ſame letters when the ſtreſs is on the preceding ſyllable. Thus in *ſociety* and *ſatiety* the *c* and *t* preſerve their pure ſound, becauſe the ſyllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *ſocial* and *ſatiate* theſe ſyllables come after the ſtreſs, and from the feebleneſs of their ſituation naturally fall into the ſhorter and eaſier ſound, as if written *ſoſhial* and *ſaſhiate*. See the word *Satiety*.

A.

72. A has three long ſounds and two ſhort ones.

73. The firſt ſound of the firſt letter in our alphabet is that which among the Engliſh is its name. This is what is called by moſt grammarians its ſlender ſound (35); we find it in the words *lade*, *ſpade*, *trade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai*, we have exactly the ſame ſound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *ſtain*, &c. and ſometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *ſwear*, *pear*, &c. nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly correſponds to the ſound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être* and *tête*.

74. The long ſlender *a* is generally produced by a ſilent *e* at the end of the ſyllable; which *e* not only keeps one ſingle intervening conſonant from ſhortening the preceding vowel, but ſometimes two: thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c. *hat*, with the mute *e* becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, ſomewhat longer in *haſte*, *waſte*, *paſte*, &c. though it muſt be confeſſed this ſeems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the conſonants *ng* in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ſte* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every conſonant but *n* ſhortens every vowel but *a*, when ſoft *g* and *e* ſilent ſucceed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *hinge*, *ſpunge*, &c.

75. Hence we may eſtabliſh this general rule: *A* has the long, open, ſlender ſound, when followed by a ſingle conſonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fade*, &c. The only exceptions ſeem to be, *have*, *are*, *gape*, and *bade*, the paſt time of to *bid*.

76. *A* has the ſame ſound, when ending an accented ſyllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *ſpec-ta-tor*. The only exceptions are, *fa-ther*, *ma-ſter*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the ſhort ſound of the long ſlender *a* is not found under the ſame character, but in the ſhort *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) we proceed to delineate the ſecond ſound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by ſome the open ſound (34); but this can never diſtinguiſh it from the deeper ſound of the *a* in *all*, *ball*, &c. which is ſtill more open: by ſome it is ſtyled the middle ſound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*. It anſwers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toſcano*, *Romana*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *papa* and *mamma*; and in *baa*; the word adopted in almoſt all languages to expreſs the cry of ſheep. We ſeldom find the long ſound of this letter in our language, except in monoſyllables ending with *r*, as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, ſuch as *lumbago*, *bravado*, *tornado*, &c. which are ſometimes heard will this ſound of *a*; but except in *bravo*, heard chiefly at the Theatres, the Engliſh ſound of *a* is preferable in all theſe words.

78. The long ſound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monoſyllables, as *car*, *far*, *mar*, &c. before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced as in *pſalm*, or both, as in *pſalmiſt*; ſometimes before *lf*, and *lve*, as *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *ſalve*, &c. and laſtly before the ſharp aſpirated dental *th* in *bath*, *path*, *lath*, &c. and in the word *father*: this ſound of the *a* was formerly more than at preſent found before the naſal liquid *n*, eſpecially when ſucceeded by *t* or *c*, as *grant*, *dance*, *glance*, *lance*, *France*, *chance*, *prance*, *ſlant*, *ſlander*, &c.

79. The hiſſing conſonant *s* was likewſe a ſign of this ſound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glaſs*, *graſs*, &c. or accompanied by *t*, as in *laſt*, *faſt*, &c. but this pronunciation of *a* ſeems to have been for ſome years advancing to the ſhort ſound of this letter, as heard in *hand*, *land*, *grand*, &c. and pronouncing the *a* in *after*, *anſwer*, *baſket*, *plant*, *maſt*, &c. as long as in *half*, *calf*, &c. borders very cloſely on vulgarity: it muſt be obſerved, however, that the *a* before *n* in monoſyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with *u* after it, and ſo probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*. For Dr. Johnſon obſerves, "many words pronounced with *a* broad, "were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and "we ſtill write *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the "Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dia-"lects, and in the ruſtic pronunciation, as *maun* for *man*, "*haund* for *hand*." But ſince the *u* has vaniſhed, the *a* has been gradually pronounced ſlenderer and ſhorter, till now almoſt every veſtige of the ancient orthography ſeems loſt; though the termination *mand* in *command*, *demand*, &c. formerly written *commaund*, *demaund*, ſtill retains the long ſound inviolably *.

* Since the firſt publication of this Dictionary the Public have been favoured with ſome very elaborate and judicious obſerva-

80. As the mute *l* in *calm*, *pſalm*, *calf*, *half*, &c. ſeems to lengthen the ſound of this letter, ſo the abbreviation of ſome words by apoſtrophe ſeems to have the ſame effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two ſyllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot*, *can't*; *have not*, *han't*; *ſhall not*, *ſha'n't*, &c. This is no more than what the Latin language is ſubject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by compoſition or otherwiſe, two ſhort ſyllables become one, that ſyllable is almoſt always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long becauſe it comes from *alijus*, and the two vowels in the laſt of *Orpheus* make one long ſyllable, as formed of *Orpheüs*, where they make two ſhort ones.

81. The ſhort ſound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the ſhort ſound of the ſlender *a*, is the ſound of this vowel in *man*, *pan*, *tan*, *mat*, *hat*, &c. we generally find this ſound before any two ſucceſſive conſonants but thoſe excepted in the foregoing remarks, even when it comes before an *r*, if a vowel follow, or the *r* be doubled; for if this conſonant be doubled, in order to produce another ſyllable, the long ſound becomes ſhort, as *mar*, *marry*; *tar*, *tarry*; *car*, *carry*, &c. where we find the monoſyllables has the long, and the diſſyllable the ſhort ſound; but if *a* come before *r*, followed by another conſonant, it has its long ſound, as in *part*, *partial*, &c.

82. The only exception to this rule is, in adjectives derived from ſubſtantives ending in *r*: for in this caſe the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *ſtarry*, or full of ſtars, is as long as in *ſtar*; and the *a* in the adjective *tarry*, or beſmeared with tar, is as long as in the ſubſtantive *tar*, though ſhort in the word *tarry*, (to ſtay).

83. The third long ſound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon; but which at preſent we uſe leſs than any other: this is the *a* in *fall*, *ball*, *gall* (33): we find a correſpondent ſound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *aw*; as *laud*, *law*, *ſaw*, &c. though it muſt here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader ſound to this letter in theſe words than the Germans themſelves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long ſound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or indeed by one *l*, and any other conſonant except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, and the ſharp and flat gutturlas *c* or *k* and *g*; as *ſalt*, *bald*, *falſe*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages; as *Alps*, *Albion*, *aſphaltic*, *ſalve*, *calculate*, *amalgamate*, *Alcoran*, and *Alfred*, &c.; the two laſt of which may be conſidered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a ſlenderer ſound of *a*. This rule, however, muſt be underſtood of ſuch ſyllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a conſonant, is in the firſt ſyllable of a word, having the accent on the ſecond, it is then pronounced as in the firſt ſyllables of *al-ley*, *val-ley*, &c. as *alternate*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmoſt to perplex pronunciation, has made it neceſſary to obſerve, that every word compounded of a monoſyllable with *ll*, as *albeit*, *alſo*, *almoſt*, *downfal*, &c. muſt be pronounced as if the two liquids were ſtill remaining, notwithſtanding our word-menders have wiſely taken one away, to the deſtruction both of ſound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinſton ſhrewdly obſerves, "Every reader, young and old, muſt "now be ſo ſagacious an analyſt as to diſcern at once not "only what are compounds and what their ſimples, but "that *al* in compoſition is equal to *all* out of it; or in "other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is "not," Prin. Eng. Language, vol. I. page 60. See No. 404.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepoſitive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is cloſed by the ſharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, *x*, *ng*, *nk*, or the ſharp labial *f*, as *wax*, *waft*, *thwack*, *twang*: thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though ſhort, in *wad*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, &c. and though other letters ſuffer the *a* to alter its ſound before *ll*, when one of theſe letters goes to the formation of the latter ſyllable, as *tall*, *tal-low*; *hall*, *hal-low*; *call*, *cal-low*, &c. yet we ſee *w* preſerve the ſound of this vowel before a ſingle conſonant, as *wal-low*, *ſwal-low*, &c.

86. The *q* including the ſound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* ſhould rhyme with *jollity*; inſtead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* ſo pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*: while to rhyme quantity, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we muſt coin ſuch words as *plantity* and *conſonantity*. The *a* in *Quaver* and *Equator* is an exception

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tions on Engliſh pronunciation by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and Engliſh Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a*, when ſucceeded by *ſs*, *ſt*, or *n*, and another conſonant; as *paſs*, *laſt*, *chance*, &c. to which he annexes the long ſound of *a* in *father*. That this was the ſound formerly, is highly probable from its being ſtill the ſound given it by the vulgar, who are generally the laſt to alter the common pronunciation; but that the ſhort *a* in theſe words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world, ſeems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith himſelf: and as every correct ear would be diſguſted at giving the *a* in theſe words the full long ſound of the *a* in *father*, any middle ſound ought to be diſcountenanced, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obſcure and indefinite. (163).

Ben Jonſon in his Grammar claſſes *ſalt*, *malt*, *balm*, and *calm*, as having the ſame ſound of *a*; and *aunt*, as having the ſame diphthongal ſound as *audience*, *author*, *law*, *ſaw*, *draw*, &c.

to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a ſyllable under the accent, to have the ſlender ſound of that letter; to which rule, *father*, *maſter*, and *water*, are the only exceptions.

87. The ſhort ſound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and ſucceeded by a ſingle conſonant in the ſame ſyllable, as *wal-low*, *ſwal-low*, &c. or by two conſonants in the ſame ſyllable, as *want*, *waſt*, *waſp*, &c.; but when *l* or *r* is one of the conſonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk*, *ſwarm*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But beſides the long and ſhort ſounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain tranſient indiſtinct pronunciation of ſome of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be ſo eaſily ſettled: when the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect ſound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phraſes *a*-going, *a*-walking, *a*-ſhooting, &c. ſeems, ſays Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine prepoſition *on*, a little diſguiſed by familiar uſe and quick pronunciation: the ſame indiſtinctneſs, from rapidity and coincidence of ſound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated prepoſition to the ear, in the different queſtions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the deſcription of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept ſtrongly on the firſt ſyllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find ſcarcely any diſtinguiſhable difference to the ear, if we ſubſtitute *u* or *o* inſtead of *a* in the penultimate ſyllable. Thus *tolerable*, *toleroble*, and *toleruble*, are exactly the ſame word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or tranſpoſing the accent, for the real purpoſe of diſtinction; and *inwards*, *outwards*, &c. might, with reſpect to ſound, be ſpelt *inwurds*, *outwurds*, &c.. Thus the word *man*, when not under the accent, might be written *mun* in *nobleman*, *huſbandman*, *woman*, &c. The ſame obſervation will hold good in almoſt every final ſyllable where *a* is not accented; as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c. (92)

89. There is a corrupt, but a received, pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* ſounds like ſhort *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tems*. *Catch*, among Londoners, ſeems to have degenerated into *Ketch*.

90. The *a* goes into a ſound approaching the ſhort *i*, in the numerous termination in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced ſomewhat differently in different words. If the word be a ſubſtantive, or an adjective, the *a* ſeems to be ſhorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will diſcover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*, in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and *calculate*, *regulate*, and *ſpeculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* conſiderably ſhorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preſerves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it. But the unaccented terminations in *ate*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* ſo ſhort and obſcure as to be nearly ſimilar to the *u* in *us*; thus *palace*, *ſolace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common ſound, be written *pallus*, *ſollus*, &c. while *furnace* almoſt changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniſs*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, ſoftened by the intervention of a ſound like *e*, ſo that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced ſhort, as in the firſt ſyllables of *cabbage*, *gander*, &c. the interpoſition of the *e* is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interpoſing the *e*, it is impoſſible to pronounce *garriſon* and *carriage* in the ſame manner. This ſound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49, which proves it is not the offſpring of the preſent day (160); and I have the ſatisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the ſubject, entirely of my opinion. But the ſound of the *a*, which I have found the moſt difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the ſyllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open ſounds without hurting the ear. Thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ah-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem*, and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the ſecond or Italian ſound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, ſeems the leaſt ſo. For which reaſon I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the ſhort ſound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a*. But if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the caſe in any word purely Engliſh, it then ſeems to approach ſtill nearer to the Italian *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*; as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88).

E.

93. The firſt ſound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or ending a ſyllable, as *ſe-cre-tion*, *ad-he-ſion*, &c. (36).

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there*: in which the firſt *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*, and the auxiliary verb *were*: where the *e* has its ſhort ſound, as if written *werr*, rhyming with the laſt ſyllable of *pre-fer*. *Ere* (before) ſounds like *air*.

95. The ſhort ſound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.; this ſound before *r* is apt to ſlide into ſhort *u*; and we ſometimes hear *mercy* ſounded as if written *murcy*; but this, though very near, is not the exact ſound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the *end* of the monoſyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*; as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is ſilent at the end of words purely Engliſh, but is pronounced diſtinctly at the end of ſome words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *ſimile*, &c.

97. The firſt *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*; as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like ſhort *u*; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may obſerve that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite and diſtinct articulation like the other conſonants, inſtead of ſtopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly paſs, and ſo corrupts and alters the true ſound of the vowel. The ſame may be obſerved of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is ſounded as if it were placed before the *r* as in *lucre*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiouſly to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Atticè*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preſerve this ſound of *e* in unaccented ſyllables before *r*; and though *terrible* ſhould never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impoſſible without pedantry to make any difference in the ſound of the laſt ſyllables of *ſplendour* and *tender*; *ſulphur* and *ſuffer*; or *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a ſmall deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double conſonant with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable: in this caſe we find the vowel lengthen as if the conſonant were ſingle. See EFFACE, DESPATCH, EMBALM.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented ſyllable, is apt to ſlide into the ſhort *i*: thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praiſes*, are pronounced as if written *faciz*, *rangiz*, *praiziz*; *poet*, *covet*, *linen*, &c. as if written *poit*, *covit*, *linin*, &c. Where we may obſerve, that though the *e* goes into the ſhort ſound of *i*, it is exactly that ſound which correſponds to the long ſound of *e*. See Port Royal Grammaire, Latin, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common ſound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *ſerjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within theſe few years, the general rule of ſounding this letter before *r*, followed by another conſonant. See MERCHANT. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the firſt ſyllable of *merchant* like the monoſyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *ſervant* are ſtill heard among the lower order of ſpeakers, as if written *ſarvice* and *ſarvant*; and even among the better ſort, we ſometimes hear the ſalutation, *Sir, your ſarvant*; though this pronunciation of the word ſingly would be looked upon as a mark of the loweſt vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, ſtill retain the old ſound, as if written *Darby* and *Barkeley*; but even theſe, in polite uſage, are getting into the common ſound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to ſimplify the language by leſſening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular ſound, but ſtill a ſound which is its neareſt relation, in the words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like ſhort *i*. Vulgar ſpeakers are guilty of the ſame irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine*; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented ſyllable, by its being ſometimes ſuppreſſed and ſometimes not, forms one of the moſt puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede theſe letters, the *e* is heard diſtinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *ſyren*; but when any of the other conſonants come before theſe letters, the *e* is ſometimes heard, as in *novel*, *ſudden*; and ſometimes not, as in *ſwivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the beſt way will be to draw the line between thoſe words where *e* is pronounced, and thoſe where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the firſt place, then, it may be obſerved, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented ſyllable, muſt always be pronounced diſtinctly, except in the following words: *ſhekel*, *weaſel*, *ouſel*, *nouſel*, (better written *nuzzle*), *navel*, *ravel*, *ſnivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *ſhrivel*, *ſhovel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *drazel*, *nozel*. Theſe words are pronounced as if that *e* were omitted by an apoſtrophe, as *ſhek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *ſheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzle*, &c.; but as theſe are the only words of this termination that are ſo pronounced, great care muſt be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel* (the ſubſtantive), *parcel*, *chapel*, and *veſſel*, in the ſame manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented ſyllable, and not preceded by a liquid, muſt always be ſuppreſſed, except in the following words: *ſudden*, *mynchen*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken*, (better written *ticking*), *jerken*, *aſpen*, *platen*, *paten*, *marten*, *latten*, *patten*, *leaven*, or *leven*, *ſloven*, *mittens*. In theſe words the *e* is heard diſtinctly, contrary to the general rule which ſuppreſſes the *e* in theſe ſyllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden*, *heathen*, *heaven*, as if written *hard'n*, *heathe'n*, *heav'n*, &c. nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen*, and *ſtolen*, where the *e* is ſuppreſſed, as if they were written *fall'n*, and *ſtoll'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*; and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* ſuppreſſed in *gardener* and *burdenſome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'nſome*.

104. This diverſity in the pronunciation of theſe terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is ſo vulgar and childiſh as to hear *ſwivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* diſtinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* ſuppreſſed. But the moſt general ſup-

preſſion of this letter is in the participial termination *ed*: here, where the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almoſt univerſally ſunk (362), and the two final conſonants are pronounced in one ſyllable: thus *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *marred*, are pronounced as if written *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mard*. The ſame may be obſerved of this letter when ſilent in the ſingulars of nouns, or the firſt perſons of verbs, as *theme*, *make*, &c. which form *themes*, *makes*, &c. where the laſt *e* is ſilent, and the words are pronounced in one ſyllable. When the noun or firſt perſon of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewiſe ſuppreſſed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding ſyllables, the *e* is ſuppreſſed, and the *y* pronounced like ſhort *i*, as *cherries*, *marries*, *carries*, &c. pronounced *cherriz*, *marriz*, *carriz*, &c. In the ſame manner, *carried*, *married*, *imbodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carrid*, *marrid*, *imbodid*, &c. But it muſt be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of theſe contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a diſtinct ſyllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel. Thus, "Who hath *believed* "our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *re*-"*vealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three ſyllables; but in the following paſſage, "Whom he "did predeſtinate, them he alſo *called*; and whom he "called, them he alſo *juſtified*; and whom he *juſtified*, "them he alſo *glorified*." *Called* preſerves the *e*, and is pronounced in two ſyllables; and *juſtified* and *glorified* ſuppreſs the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, compoſed of the ſound of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as cloſely together as poſſible (57). When theſe ſounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar aſſent *ay*; which, by the old Engliſh dramatic writers, was often expreſſed by *I*. This ſound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a ſyllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle*, *di-al*; in monoſyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, &c.; in three words ending with *ld*, as *child*, *mild*, *wild*; and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*. (37).

106. There is one inſtance where this letter, though ſucceeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad Engliſh ſound like the noun *eye*, but into the ſlender foreign ſound like *e*. This is in the word *ſhire*, pronounced as if written *ſheer*, both when ſingle, as a *knight of the ſhire*; or in compoſition, as in *Nottinghamſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, &c. This is the ſound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the ſimple *ſhire* acquired this ſlender ſound from its tendency to become ſlender in the compounds, where it is at a diſtance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become ſhort and obſcure. See SHIRE.

107. The ſhort ſound of this letter is heard in *him*, *thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented ſyllable, as *van-i-ty*, *qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly ſaid to be ſhort, as it is not cloſed by a conſonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal ſound. This ſound is the ſound of *e*, the laſt letter of the diphthong that forms the long *I*; and it is not a little ſurpriſing that Dr. Johnſon ſhould ſay that the ſhort *i* was a ſound wholly different from the long one. (551).

108. When this letter is ſucceeded by *r*, and another conſonant not in a final ſyllable, it has exactly the ſound of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as *virtue*, *virgin*, &c. which approaches to the ſound of ſhort *u*; but when it comes before *r*, followed by another conſonant in a final ſyllable, it acquires the ſound of *u* exactly; as *bird*, *dirt*, *ſhirt*, *ſquirt*, &c. *Mirth*, *birth*, *gird*, *girt*, *girl*, *whirl*, and *firm*, are the only exceptions to this rule; where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the words were written, *merth*, *berth*, and *ferm*.

109. The letter *r*, in this caſe, ſeems to have the ſame influence on this word, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When theſe vowels come before double *r*, or ſingle *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable*, *carry*, *marry*, *orator*, *horrid*, *forage*, &c. they are conſiderably ſhorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is ſucceeded by another conſonant, as in *arbour*, *car*, *mar*, *or*, *nor*, *for*. In the ſame manner, the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or ſingle *r*, followed by a vowel, preſerves its pure, ſhort ſound, as in *irritate*, *conſpiracy*, &c.; but when *r* is followed by another conſonant, or is a final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader ſound, equivalent to ſhort *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly ſimilar to the firſt ſyllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a ſkin. *Sir* and *ſtir* are exactly pronounced as if written *Sur* and *ſtur*. It ſeems, ſays Mr. Nares, that our anceſtors diſtinguiſhed theſe ſounds more correctly. Biſhop Gardiner, in his firſt letter to Cheke, mentions a witticiſm of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab. with him to this effect: "Let handſome girls be called *virgins*, plain ones *vurgins*."

"Si pulchra eſt, *virgo*, ſin turpis, *vurgo* vocetur."

Which, ſays Mr. Elphinſton, may be moderniſed by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair expreſs,
"*Fine by degrees, and beautifully leſs:*
"But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *vurgin*,
"Engroſs the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

110. The ſound of *i*, in this ſituation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the ſound of *u*, where it ſhould have the ſound of *e*, has a groſſneſs in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is when the ſucceeding vowel is *u*; for this letter being a ſemi-conſonant, has ſome influence on the preceding *i*, though not ſo much as a perfect conſo-

nant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the *i* in *virulent*, and its compounds, like that in *virgin*, leſs exceptionable than I at firſt thought it; but ſince we cannot give a ſemi-ſound of ſhort *i* to correſpond to the ſemi-conſonant ſound of *u*, I have preferred the pure ſound which I think the moſt agreeable to polite uſage.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within theſe few years, and that is, the ſlender ſound heard in *ee*. This ſound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we ſhow our breeding by a knowledge of thoſe tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

"Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
"Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy apiſh nation
"Limps after, in baſe awkward imitation."
Shakeſpeare, Richard II.

When Lord Cheſterfield wrote his letters to his ſon, the word *oblige* was, by many polite ſpeakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this ſound:

"Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers *beſieg'd*,
"And ſo *obliging*, that he ne'er *oblig'd*."

But it was ſo far from having generally obtained; that Lord Cheſterfield ſtrictly enjoins his ſon to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became ſo general, that none but the loweſt vulgar ever pronounced it in the Engliſh manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had ſo much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for reſtoring the *i*, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad Engliſh *i*, in thoſe circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Barclay, give both ſounds, but place the ſound of *oblīge* firſt. Mr. Scott gives both, but places *obleege* firſt. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only *oblīge*; and Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, and Fenning, give only *obleege*; but though this ſound has loſt ground ſo much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about twelve years ago, ſays *oblige*, ſtill I think retains the ſound of long *e*, notwithſtanding the proſcription of that pronunciation by the late Lord Cheſterfield.

112. The words that have preſerved the foreign ſound of *i*, like *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris, verdegris, antique, becaſico, bombaſin, braſil, capivi, capuchin, colbertine, chioppine, caprice, chagrin, chevaux de friſe, critique* (for criticiſm), *feſtucine, frize, gabardine, haberdine, ſordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, faſcine, fatigue, intrigue, glacis, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, tranſmarine, ultramarine*. In all theſe words, if for the laſt *i* we ſubſtitute *ee*, we ſhall have the true pronunciation. In *ſignior* the firſt *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *ſerpigo*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and the *i* long, as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives theſe words the ſame accent, but ſounds the *i*, as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable pronunciation. But if the Engliſh ear were unbiaſſed by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and could free itſelf from the ſlaviſh imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but theſe words would have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the ſhort *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. See VERTIGO.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the ſound of this vowel, in certain ſituations, where it changes to a ſound equivalent to initial *y*. The ſituation that occaſions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented ſyllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *mil-iary, bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary, bil-yary*, &c. *Min-ion* and *pin-ion*, as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In theſe words the *i* is ſo totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in ſeparate ſyllables would be an error the moſt palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this ſituation, the coalition is not ſo neceſſary: for though the two latter ſyllables of *convivial, participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be ſeparated, provided the ſeparation be not too diſtant. The ſame obſervations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-ya-ble*.

114. But the ſound of the *i*, the moſt difficult to reduce to rule, is, when it ends a ſyllable, immediately before the accent. When either the primary or ſecondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the ſhort *i* in *tittle*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a ſyllable after the accent, it is always ſounded like *e*, as *ſen-ſi-ble, ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a ſyllable, immediately before the accent, it is ſometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the firſt ſyllable is exactly like the firſt of *vi-al*; and ſometimes ſhort, as in *di-geſt*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-geſt*. The ſound of the *i*, in this ſituation, is ſo little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the ſubject have attempted it; and the only method to give ſome idea of it, ſeems to be the very laborious one of claſſing ſuch words together as have the *i* pronounced in the ſame manner, and obſerving the different combinations of other letters that may poſſibly be the cauſe of the different ſounds of this.

115. In the firſt place, where the *i* is the only letter in the firſt ſyllable, and the accent is on the ſecond, beginning with a conſonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal

ſound, as in *idea, identity, idolatry, idoneous, iraſcible, ironical, iſoſceles, itinerant, itinerary.* *Imagine* and its compounds ſeem the only exceptions. But to give the inſpector ſome idea of general uſage, I have ſubjoined examples of theſe words as they ſtand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries:

īdea. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdea. Perry.
īdentity. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdentity. Perry.
īdolatry. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdolatry. Perry.
īdoneus. Sheridan, Kenrick.
īraſcible. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton. Kenrick.
ĭraſcible. Perry.
īſoſceles. Sheridan, Scott, Perry.
ītinerary. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭtinerary. Perry.
ītinerant. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Nares.
ĭtinerant. Buchanan, Perry.

116. When *i* ends the firſt ſyllable, and the accent is on the ſecond, commencing with a vowel, it generally preſerves its diphthongal ſound. Thus in *di-ameter, di-urnal,* &c. the firſt ſyllable is equivalent to the verb to *die.* A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing theſe words may ſometimes mince the *i* into *e,* as if the words were written *de-ameter, de-urnal,* &c.; but this is diſguſting to every juſt Engliſh ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Beſides; the vowel that ends, and the vowel that begins a ſyllable, are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more diſtinct, and not ſuffered to coaleſce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its ſlender ſound. This proneneſs of the *e,* which is exactly the ſlender ſound of *i* to coaleſce with the ſucceeding vowel, has produced ſuch monſters in pronunciation as *joggraphy* and *jommetry* for *geography* and *geometry*; and *jorgics* for *georgics.* The latter of theſe words is fixed in this abſurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former ſeem recovering their right to four ſyllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by ſpelling them with three. Hence we may obſerve, that thoſe who wiſh to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the firſt ſyllable of *bi-ography,* as the verb to *buy,* and not as if written *be-ography.*

117. When *i* ends an initial ſyllable without the accent, and the ſucceeding ſyllable begins with a conſonant, the *i* is generally ſlender, as if written *e.* But the exceptions to this rule are ſo numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the ſtate of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepoſitive *bi,* derived from *bis* (twice) ends a ſyllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long and broad, in order to convey more preciſely the ſpecific meaning of the ſyllable. Thus *bi-capſular, bi-cipital, bi-cipitous, bi-cornous, bi-corporal, bi-dental, bi-farious, bi-furcated, bi-linguous, bi-nocular, bi-pennated, bi-petalous, bi-quadrate,* have the *i* long.

119. The ſame may be obſerved of words beginning with *tri,* having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. Thus *tri-bunal, tri-corporal, tri-chotomy, tri-gintals,* have the *i* ending the firſt ſyllable long, as in *tri-al.* To this claſs ought to be added, *di-petalous* and *di-lemma,* though the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of the laſt word is pronounced like *e,* and as if written *de-lemma,* by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry, but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan; and both ways by W. Johnſton, but placing the ſhort firſt. And hence we may conclude, that the verb to *bi-ſect,* and the noun *bi-ſection,* ought to have the *i* at the end of the firſt ſyllable, pronouncing like *buy,* as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwiſe marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the firſt ſyllable is *chi,* with the accent on the ſecond, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-ragrical, chi-rurgic, chi-rurgeon, chi-rographiſt, chi-rographer, chi-rography.* *Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* moſt frequently ſhort, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry; though otherwiſe marked by Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, and Kenrick; and, indeed, the ſhort ſound ſeems now eſtabliſhed. *Chicane,* and *chicanery,* from the French, have the *i* always ſhort; or more properly ſlender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally ſhort, as *ci-vilian, ci-vility,* and, I think, *ci-licious* and *ci-nerulent,* though otherwiſe marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-macter.*

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous, cri-terion*; though we ſometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion,* but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accented ſyllable, beginning with a conſonant, has the *i* almoſt always ſhort; as *digeſt, digeſtion, digreſs, digreſſion, dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimenſion, dimenſive, dimidiation, diminiſh, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diverſify, diverſification, diverſion, diverſity, divert, divertiſement, divertive, diveſt, diveſture, divide, dividable, dividant, divine, divinity, diviſible, diviſibility, divorce, divulge.* To theſe, I think, may be added, *dicacity, didactic, dilacerate, dilaceration, dilaniate, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilection, dilucid, dilucidate, dilucidation, dinetical, dinumeration, diverge, divergent, divan*; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the firſt *i* in all theſe words long; ſome of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he ſhould make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnſton ſhould give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general uſage, is againſt them. *Diæreſis* and *dioptrics* have the *i* long, according to the general rule (116), though the laſt is abſurdly made ſhort by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the firſt by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the moſt prevailing idioms in pro-

nunciation; which is, the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent (503). Let it not be ſaid that the diphthong muſt be always long, ſince *Cæſarea* and *Dædalus* have the *æ* always ſhort.

125. The long *i*, in words of this form, ſeems confined to the following: *Digladiation*, *dijudication*, *dinumeration*, *divaricate*, *direption*, *diruption*. Both Johnſon and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didaſcalic* improperly upon the ſecond ſyllable; it ſhould ſeem more agreeable to analogy to claſs it with the numerous terminations in *ic*, and place the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, (509); and, in this caſe, the *i* in the firſt will be ſhortened by the ſecondary accent, and the ſyllable pronounced like *did* (527). The firſt *i* in *dimiſſory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, contrary to Dr. Johnſon, are equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the firſt ſyllable, and the *i* ſhort, as in the adjective *dim*. See POSSESSORY.

126. *Fi* before the accent ought always to be ſhort: this is the ſound we generally give to the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of *fi-delity*; and why we ſhould give the long ſound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not: he is certainly erroneous, in marking the firſt *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally ſo in placing the accent upon the laſt ſyllable of *finite*. *Finance* has the *i* ſhort univerſally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the firſt ſyllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation*, *li-brarian*, *li-bration*, *li-centious*, *li-pothymy*, *li-queſcent*, *li-thography*, *li-thotomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the firſt ſyllable always ſhort. The ſame may be obſerved of *libidinous*, though otherwiſe marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally ſhort, as in *minority*, *militia*, *mimographer*, *minacious*, *minacity*, *miraculous*; though the four laſt are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is ſtill more ſtrange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory*; though the ſame word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always ſhort, might have ſhewn him his error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good uſe, is neither in Johnſon nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the firſt *i* ſhort, as if written *mim-et-ic*. The *i* is generally long in *micrometer*, *micrography*, and *migration*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigreſcent*. The firſt *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is ſhortened by the ſecondary accent (527), and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally ſhort, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philoſopher*, *philoſophy*, *philoſophize*; to which we may certainly add, *philologer*, *philologiſt*, *philology*, *philological*, notwithſtanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in theſe laſt words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli* have the *i* generally ſhort, as *pilaſter*, *pituitous*, *piloſity*, *plication*. *Piaſter* and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* ſhort before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form (166), where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular*, *pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and ſhort by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to cuſtom and analogy, as the ſound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the ſound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval*, *primevous*, *primitial*, *primero*, *primordial*, *privado*, *privation*.

134. *Ri* has the *i* ſhort, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and ſhort by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the firſt ſyllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, becauſe derived from *pirate*. *Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Buchanan; and ſhort in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally ſhort, as *ſimilitude*, *ſiriaſis*, and ought certainly to be ſhort in *ſilicious*, (better written *cilicious*,) though marked long by Mr. Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the ſecondary accent on the firſt ſyllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithſtanding the ſhortening power of the accent it is under. (527).

136. *Ti* has the *i* ſhort, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the ſame reaſon as *bi*, which ſee. (118).

138. *Vi* has the *i* ſo unſettled as to puzzle the correcteſt ſpeakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithſtanding the ſhort *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivifick*, *vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the firſt *i* is long, to avoid too great a fameneſs with the ſecond. *Vivacecus* and *vivacity* have the *i* almoſt as often long as ſhort; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vivacious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan ſhort; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton, make the *i* in the firſt of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan ſhort: but the ſhort ſound ſeems leſs formal and moſt agreeable to polite uſage. *Vicinity*, *vicinal*, *viciſitude*, *vituperate*, *vimineous*, and *virago*, ſeem to prefer the ſhort *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three laſt words with the firſt vowel long. But the diverſity will be beſt ſeen by giving the authorities for all theſe words:

Vīcinity. Dr. Kenrick.
Vĭcinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Perry.
Vīcinal. Mr. Sheridan.
Vīciſſitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, and Perry.
Vītuperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton.
Vĭtuperate. Mr. Perry.
Vīmineous. Mr. Sheridan.
Vīrago. Mr. Sheridan, and W. Johnſton.
Vĭrago. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

I have claſſed *vicinal* here as a word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable as it ſtands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the firſt. See MEDICINAL.

139. The ſame diverſity and uncertainty in the ſound of this letter ſeem to reign in thoſe final unaccented ſyllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the beſt way to give ſome tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point, will be, to ſhow the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though theſe are ſometimes ſo numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itſelf; in which caſe, the beſt way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is, however, one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final ſyllable of theſe words is ſhort. Thus *ſervile*, *hoſtile*, *reſpite*, *depoſite*, *adamantine*, *amethyſtine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *ſervil*, *hoſtil*, *reſpit*, *depoſit*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous claſs of words ſeem to be the following: *Exile*, *ſenile*, *edile*, *empire*, *umpire*, *rampire*, *feline*, *ferine*, *archives;* the ſubſtantives, *cònfine*, and *sùpine:* while the adjectives *ſaline* and *contrite* have ſometimes the accent on the firſt, and ſometimes on the laſt ſyllable; but in either caſe the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *piſmire* have the *i* long alſo; *likewiſe* has the *i* long, but *otherwiſe* has it more frequently ſhort. *Myrrhine*, *vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* ſhort. *Vulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the laſt ſyllable of *gentile*; and this ſeems agreeable to general uſage, though not to analogy. See VULPINE.

141. But when the accent is on the laſt ſyllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not ſo eaſily aſcertained.

142. Thoſe ending in *ice* have the *i* ſhort, except *ſacrifice* and *cockatrice*.

143. Thoſe ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithſtanding we ſometimes hear *ſuicide* abſurdly pronounced, as if written *ſuicid*.

144. Thoſe ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *houſewife*, pronounced *huzzwiff*, according to the general rule, notwithſtanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is ſometimes ſhortened in the ſame manner by the vulgar; and *ſe'nnight*, for *ſevennight*, is gone irrecoverably into the ſame analogy; though *fortnight*, for *fourteennight*, is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long than ſhort.

145. Thoſe ending in *ile* have the *i* ſhort, except *reconcile*, *chammile*, *eſtipile*. *Juvenile*, *mercantile*, and *puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and ſhort in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile*, though pronounceable both ways, ſeem inclinable to lengthen the *i* in the laſt ſyllable. See JUVENILE.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time;* and *maritime* has the *i* ſhort, as if written *maritim*.

147. Words in *ine*, that have the accent higher than the penultimate ſyllable, have the quantity of *i* ſo uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But firſt it may not be improper to ſee the different ſounds given to this letter in ſome of the ſame words by different orthöepiſts:

Columbīne. Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnſton.
Columbĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saccharīne. Sheridan, Nares.
Saccharĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saturnīne. Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.
Saturnĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Metallīne. Kenrick.
Metallĭne. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Perry.
Cryſtallīne. Kenrick.
Cryſtallĭne. Sheridan, Perry.
Uterīne. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnſton.
Uterĭne. Kenrick, Scott, Perry.

149. In theſe words, I do not heſitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful caſes, ought always to be followed; and for which reaſon I ſhall enumerate thoſe words firſt where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long. *Canabine*, *carabine*, *columbine*, *bizantine*, *gelantine*, *legatine*, *oxyrrhodine*, *concubine*, *muſcadine*, *incarnadine*, *celandine*, *almandine*, *ſecundine*, *amygdaline*, *cryſtalline*, *vituline*, *calamine*, *aſinine*, *ſaturnine*, *ſaccharine*, *adulterine*, *viperine*, *uterine*, *lamentine*, *armentine*, *ſerpentine*, *turpentine*, *veſpertine*, *belluine*, *porcupine*, *countermine*, *leonine*, *ſapphirine*, and, I think, *metalline*.

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is ſhort, are the following: *Jacobine*, *medicine*, *diſcipline*, *maſculine*, *jeſſamine*, *feminine*, *heroine*, *nectarine*, *libertine*, *genuine*, *hyaline*, *palatine*. To theſe, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *brigantine*, *eglantine:* and to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Conſtantine*, ſeem ſtrongly to incline, and *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted.

151. The only words ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, is *acroſpire:* and in this the *i* is long; the laſt ſyllable ſounding like the *ſpire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *iſe* have the *i* ſhort, when the accent is on the laſt ſyllable but one, as *franchiſe*, except the compounds ending in *wiſe*, as *likewiſe*, *lengthwiſe*, &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan: but even among theſe words we ſometimes hear *otherwiſe* pro-

nounced *otherwiz*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnſton; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the laſt ſyllable but two in theſe words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticiſe*, *equaliſe*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the laſt ſyllable but one, it is always ſhort, as *reſpite*, (140); pronounced as if written *reſpit*, except *contrite*; but when the accent is on the laſt ſyllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions, however, are ſo many, that a catalogue of both will be the beſt rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite*, *recondite*, *incondite*, *hermaphrodite*, *carmelite*, *theodolite*, *coſmopolite*, *chryſolite*, *bedlamite*, *eremite*, *aconite*, *margarite*, *marcaſite*, *paraſite*, *appetite*, *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadripartite*, *convertite*, *anchorite*, *pituite*, *ſatellite*. As the word ſtands in Kenrick's Dictionary *ſa-tĕll-it*, having the *i* ſhort, and the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, it is doubly wrong. The *i* in the laſt ſyllable is ſhortened alſo by W. Johnſton and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott and Mr. Nares. See RECONDITE.

156. The *i* is ſhort in *cucurbite*, *ingenite*, *definite*, *indefinite*, *infinite*, *hypocrite*, *favourite*, *requiſite*, *pre-requiſite*, *perquiſite*, *exquiſite*, *appoſite*, and *oppoſite*. *Heteroclite* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but ſhort in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the beſt pronunciation, (ſee the word in the Dictionary); but *ite*, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite*, *Samnite*, *coſmopolite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive*, except in the two verbs, *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c.; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long, and rhymes with *ſtrive*; ſo has the adjective and adverb, *lively*, and *livelily*: the noun *livelihood* follows the ſame analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* ſhort, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it is always ſhort, as *ſportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give*.

158. All the other adjectives and ſubſtantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably ſhort, as *offenſive*, *defenſive*, &c. The *i* in *ſalique* is ſhort, as if written *ſallick*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pike*, *ſtrike*, &c.: while the *i* in *antique* has the *i* long and ſlender, and rhymes with *ſpeak*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have *obleek* for *oblique*; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the ſlender ſound firſt; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, *oblike*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite uſage, but the former more analogical: for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *oblike*, as Mr. Nares wiſhes, any more than *antique* and *antike*, for fear of departing too far from the Latin *antiquus* and *obliquus*. *Opaque*, Mr. Nares obſerves, has become *opake*; but then it muſt be remembered, that the Latin is *opacus*, and not *opaquus*.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *endenize*; which, having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, follow the general rule, and has the *i* ſhort, pronounced as in the verb *is*, (140). To theſe obſervations we may add, that though *evil* and *devil* ſuppreſs the *i*, as if written *ev'l* and *dev'l*, yet that *cavil* and *pencil* preſerve its ſound diſtinctly, and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at ſchools, as if written *Latt'n*. *Couſin* and *cozen* both drop the laſt vowels, as if ſpelled *cozn*, and are only diſtinguiſhable to the eye.

Thus we ſee how little regularity there is in the ſound of this letter, when it is not under the accent, and, when cuſtom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preſerve the leaſt trace of analogy, that, "confuſion may not be worſe confounded." The ſketch that has been juſt given may, perhaps, afford ſomething like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious ſpeaker to pronounce with more certainty and deciſion.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a ſound like *e* interpoſed, the better to unite the letters, and ſoften the ſound of the conſonant. The ſame may be obſerved of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inſerted between the conſonant and the vowel. Thus *ſky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guiſe*, *diſguiſe*, *guile*, *beguile*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *ſke-y ke-ind*, *gue-iſe*, *diſgue-iſe*, *gue-ile*, *begue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At firſt ſight we are ſurpriſed that two ſuch different letters as *a* and *i* ſhould be affected in the ſame manner by the hard gutturals, *g*, *c*, and *k*; but when we reflect that *i* is really compoſed of *a* and *e*, our ſurpriſe ceaſes; and we are pleaſed to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiaſſed by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may ſee how greatly miſtaken is a very ſolid and ingenious writert on this ſubject, who ſays that "*ky-ind* for *kind* is a monſter of pro-"nunciation, heard only on our ſtage." Nares' Orth. p. 28. See No. 92.

It may not perhaps ſeem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ity*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like ſhort *u*, as if the words *ſenſible*, *viſible*, &c. were written *ſenſubble*, *viſubble*, &c. and *charity*, *chaſtity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chaſtutty*, &c.; but it may be obſerved, that the pure ſound of *i* like *e* in theſe words is as much the mark of an elegant ſpeaker as that of the *u* in *ſingular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three ſounds. Mr. Sheridan inſtances them in *not*, *note*, *prove*. For a fourth, I have added the *o* in *love*, *dove*, &c. for the fifth, that in *or*, *nor*, *for*; and a ſixth, that in *woman*, *wolf*, &c.

162. The firſt, and only peculiar ſound of this letter, is, that by which it is named in the alphabet. It requires the mouth to be formed, in ſome degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open ſound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long ſlender ſound, (65). This ſound we find in words ending with ſilent *e*, as *tone*, *bone*, *alone*; or when ending a ſyllable with the accent upon it, as *mo-tion*, *po-tent*, &c. likewiſe in the monoſyllables, *go*, *ſo*, *no*. This ſound is found under ſeveral combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, *bow* (to ſhoot with,) *low* (not high.)

163. The ſecond ſound of this letter is called its ſhort ſound, and is found in *not*, *got*, *lot*, &c. though this, as in the other ſhort vowels, is by no means the ſhort ſound of the former long one, but correſponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not*, *got*, *lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long ſound, to which the *o* in *not* and *ſot* are ſhort ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught*, and the *ou* in *ſought*; correſponding exactly to the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c. The ſhort ſound of this letter, like the ſhort ſound of *a* in *father* (78) (79), is frequently, by inaccurate ſpeakers, and chiefly thoſe among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle ſound approaching to its long ſound, the *o* in *or*. This ſound is generally heard, as in the caſe of *a*, when it is ſucceeded by two conſonants. Thus Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth*, and *moth*, as if written *brawth*, *frawth*, and *mawth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well-educated ear is the beſt judge; but as was obſerved under the article A, (79), if this be not the ſound heard among the beſt ſpeakers, no middle ſound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and abſolute ſounds rather than ſuch as may be called *non-deſcripts* in language.

164. The third ſound of this letter, as was marked in the firſt obſervation, may be called its long ſlender ſound, correſponding to the double *o*. The words where this ſound of *o* occurs are ſo few, that it will be eaſy to give a catalogue of them. *Prove*, *move*, *behove*, and their compounds, *loſe*, *do*, *ado*, *Rome*, *poltron*, *ponton*, *ſponton*, *who*, *whom*, *womb*, *tomb*. *Sponton* is not in Johnſon; and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the laſt ſyllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *gold* in familiar converſation; but in verſe and ſolemn language, eſpecially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c. See ENCORE, GOLD, and WIND.

165. The fourth ſound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c. and the long ſound, which ſeems the neareſt relation to it, is the firſt ſound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This ſound of *o* is generally heard when it is ſhortened by the ſucceeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the ſemivowels *v*, *z*, *th*: and as an ingenious writer has given a catalogue of thoſe words, I ſhall avail myſelf of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *among ſt*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bombard* (the noun), *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *comfit*, *comfort*, *company*, *compaſs*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *coney*, *conjure*, *conſtable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *covert*, *covet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *diſcomfit*, *done*, *doth*, *doſt*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *glove*, *govern*, *honey*, *love*, *Monday*, *money*, *mongrel*, *monk*, *monkey*, *month*, *mother*, *none*, *nothing*, *one*, *onion*, *other*, *oven*, *plover*, *pomegranate*, *pommel*, *pother*, *romage*, *ſhove*, *ſhovel*, *ſloven*, *ſmother*, *ſome*, *Somerſet*, *ſon*, *ſovereign*, *ſponge*, *ſtomach*, *thorough*, *ton*, *tongue*, *word*, *work*, *wonder*, *world*, *worry*, *worſe*, *worſhip*, *wort*, *worth*; to which we may add, *rhomb*, *once*, *comfrey*, and *colander*.

166. In theſe words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate*: but with very few exceptions, this letter has the ſame ſound in the unaccented terminations, *oc*, *ock*, *od*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, and *ſome*, as *mammoc*, *caſſock*, *method*, *carol*, *kingdom*, *union*, *gallop*, *tutor*, *turbot*, *troubleſome*, &c. all which are pronounced as if written *mammuc*, *caſſuck*, *methud*, &c. The *o* in the adjunct *monger*, as *cheeſemonger*, &c. has always this ſound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek or Latin, as *Achor*, a ſpecies of the herpes; and proper names, as *Calor*, a river in Italy.

167. The fifth ſound of *o* is the long ſound produced by *r* final, or followed by another conſonant, as *for*, *former*. This ſound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and *for* and *former* might, on account of ſound only, be written *faur* and *faurmer*.

168. *O*, like *A*, is lengthened before *r*, when terminating a monoſyllable, or followed by another conſonant; and, like *a* too, is ſhortened by a duplication of the liquid; as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the ſame letters in *torrid*, *florid*, &c. for though the *r* is not doubled to the eye in *florid*, yet as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear, as if written *florrid*; ſo if a conſonant of another kind ſucceed the *r* in this ſituation, we find the *o* as long as in a monoſyllable. Thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or*, and that in *formal* as in the word *for*: but the *o* in *orifice* and *forage*, where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as ſhort as if the *r* were double, and the words written *orrifice* and *forrage*.

169. There is a ſixth ſound of *o* exactly correſponding to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. which, from its exiſting only in the following words, may be called its irregular ſound. Theſe words are, *woman*, *boſom*, *worſted*, *wolf*, and the proper names, *Wolſey*, *Worceſter*, and *Wolverhampton*.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

170. What was obſerved of the *a*, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be obſerved of the *o* with equal juſtneſs. This letter, like *a*, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another conſonant, or by *s*, *ſs*, or *s* and a mute. But this length of *o*, in this ſituation, ſeems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be groſs to a degree to ſound the *a* in *caſtle*, *maſk*, and *plant*, like the *a* in *palm*, *pſalm*, &c. ſo it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moſs*, *droſs*,

and *froſt*, as if written *mauwſe*, *drawſe*, and *frawſt*, (78) (79). The *o* in the compounds of *ſolve*, as *diſſolve*, *abſolve*, *reſolve*, ſeem the only words where a ſomewhat longer ſound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation. On the contrary, when the *o* ends a ſyllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *po-lite*, *im-po-tent*, &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open ſound nearly as long as in *po-lar* and *po-tent*, &c. See DOMESTIC, COLLECT, and COMMAND. It may likewiſe be obſerved, that the *o* like the *e* (102) is ſuppreſſed in a final unaccented ſyllable when preceded by *c* or *k*, and followed by *n*; as *bacon*, *beacon*, *deacon*, *beckon*, *reckon*, pronounced *bak'n*, *beak'n*, *deak'n*, *beck'n*, *reck'n*; and when *c* is preceded by another conſonant, as *falcon*, pronounced *fawk'n*. The *o* is likewiſe mute in the ſame ſituation, when preceded by *d* in *pardon*; pronounced *pard'n*; but not in *Guerdon*. It is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon*, *capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n*, *cap'n*, &c.; and when preceded by *s* in *reaſon*, *ſeaſon*, *treaſon*, *oraiſon*, *beniſon*, *deniſon*, *uniſon*, *foiſon*, *poiſon*, *priſon*, *damſon*, *crimſon*, *advowſon*, pronounced *reaz'n*, *treaz'n*, &c.; and *maſon*, *baſon*, *garriſon*, *leſſon*, *capariſon*, *compariſon*, *diſinheriſon*, *parſon*, and *perſon*, pronounced *mas'n*, *bas'n*, &c. *Uniſon*, *diapaſon*, and *cargaſon*, ſeem, particularly in ſolemn ſpeaking, to preſerve the ſound of *o* like *u*, as if written *uniſun*, *diapazun*, &c. The ſame letter is ſuppreſſed in a final unaccented ſyllable beginning with *t*, as *Seton*, *cotton*, *button*, *mutton*, *glutton*; pronounced as if written *Set'n*, *cott'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced diſtinctly, as in *Sexton*. When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally ſuppreſſed as in the proper names *Stilton cheeſe*, *Wilton carpets*, and *Melton Mowbray*, &c. Accurate ſpeakers ſometimes ſtruggle to preſerve it in the name of our great epic poet *Milton*; but the former examples ſufficiently ſhew the tendency of the language; and this tendency cannot be eaſily counteracted. This letter is likewiſe ſuppreſſed in the laſt ſyllable of *blazon*, pronounced *blaz'n*; but is always to be preſerved in the ſame ſyllable of *horizon*. This ſuppreſſion of the *o* muſt not be ranked among thoſe careleſs abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but muſt be conſidered as one of thoſe devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itſelf a currency in the language, and has at laſt become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in thoſe caſes where it is ſuppreſſed, would give a ſingularity to the ſpeaker bordering nearly on the pedantic; and the attention given to this ſingularity by the hearer would neceſſarily diminiſh his attention to the ſubject, and conſequently deprive the ſpeaker of ſomething much more deſirable.

U.

171. The firſt ſound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an unaccented ſyllable, as in *cu-bic*, is a diphthongal ſound, as if *e* were prefixed, and theſe words were ſpelt *tewbe* and *kewbic*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

172. The ſecond ſound of *u* is the ſhort ſound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *ſon*, &c. which every ear perceives might, as well for the ſound's ſake, be ſpelt *dun*, *ſun*, &c.

173. The third ſound of this letter, and that in which the Engliſh more particularly depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The firſt, or diphthongal *u* in *tube*, ſeems almoſt as peculiar to the Engliſh as the long ſound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c.; but here, as if they choſe to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite ſo long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor ſo ſhort as the *u* in *dull*, but with a middle ſound between both, which is the true ſhort ſound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

174. This middle ſound of *u*, ſo unlike the general ſound of that letter, exiſts only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *pulley*, *pullet*, *puſh*, *buſh*, *buſhel*, *pulpit*, *puſs*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cuſhion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *ſugar*, *huſſar*, *huzza*, and *put* when a verb: but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are ſufficient to puzzle Engliſhmen who reſide at any diſtance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our anceſtors) not unfrequently the jeſt of fools.

175. But vague and deſultory as this ſound of the *u* may at firſt ſeem, on a cloſer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b*, *p*, *f*, and end with the liquid labial *l*, or the dentals *s*, *t*, and *d*, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *buſh*, *puſh*, *pudding*, *puſs*, *put*, &c. Whatever, therefore, was the cauſe of this whimſical deviation, we ſee its primitives are confined to a very narrow compaſs: *put* has this ſound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paſte for glaſs, has the common ſound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *nutty*, (having the qualities of a nut); ſo *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of *country put*, follow the ſame analogy. All *Bull*'s compounds regularly follow their primitive. But though *fuller*, a whitener of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are ſounded as if they were; while *Putney* follows the general rule, and has its firſt ſyllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulpit* and *pullet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their reſemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puſs* adopt this ſound of *u* for no reaſon but the nearneſs of their form to the other words: and when to theſe we have added *cuſhion*, *ſugar*, *cuckoo*, *huſſar*, and the interjection *huzza*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some ſpeakers, indeed, have attempted to give

bulk, and *puniſh*, this obtuſe ſound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are ſufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of ſo unmeaning an irregularity.

177. It muſt be remarked, that this ſound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant*, *fulmination*, *ebullition*, *repulſion*, *ſepulchre*, &c. ſound the *u* as in *dull*, *gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pus* and *puſtule* is exactly like the ſame letter in *thus*. So the pure Engliſh words, *buſs*, *bulge*, *buſtle*, *buſtard*, *buzzard*, preſerve the *u* in its ſecond ſound, as in *us*, *hull*, and *cuſtard*. It may likewiſe not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never ſubject to the ſhortening power of either the primary or ſecondary accent; but when accented, is always long, unleſs ſhortened by a double conſonant. See the words DRAMA and MUCULENT, and No. 503, 534.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

178. But the ſtrangeſt deviation of this letter from its regular ſound is in the words *buſy*, *buſineſs*, and *bury*. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing theſe words, as if written *bewſy*, *bewſineſs*, and *bewry*; but we ought rather to bluſh for ourſelves in departing ſo wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy*, *bizneſs*, and *berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a ſyllable, not under the accent which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is ſometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the *u* an obſcure ſound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind. Thus we not unfrequently hear *ſingular*, *regular*, and *particular*, pronounced as if written *ſing-e-lar*, *reg-e-lar*, and *par-tick-e-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarniſh and vulgarize the pronunciation than this ſhort and obſcure ſound of the unaccented *u*. It may, indeed, be obſerved, that there is ſcarcely any thing more diſtinguiſhes a perſon of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (558). When vowels are under the accent, the prince and the loweſt of the people, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the ſame manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a diſtinct, open, and ſpecific ſound, while the latter often totally ſink them, or change them into ſome other ſound. Thoſe, therefore, who wiſh to pronounce elegantly muſt be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of theſe, forms one of the greateſt beauties of ſpeaking.

Y final.

180. *Y* final, either in a word or ſyllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the ſame ſound as *i* would have in the ſame ſituation. For this reaſon printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have ſubſtituted the *i* in its ſtead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the Engliſh language. That *y* final is a vowel, is univerſally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long ſound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme*, *rhyme*, &c. or ending a ſyllable with the accent upon it, as *buy*, *cyder*, &c. this may be called its firſt vowel ſound.

181. The ſecond ſound of the vowel *y* is its ſhort ſound, heard in *ſyſtem*, *ſyntax*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

182. The unaccented ſound of this letter at the end of a ſyllable, like that of *i* in the ſame ſituation, is always like the firſt ſound of *e*. Thus *vanity*, *pleuriſy*, &c. and if ſound alone were conſulted, might be written *vanitee*, *pleuriſee*, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final ſyllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it. Thus *juſtify*, *qualify*, &c. have the laſt ſyllable ſounded like that in *defy*. This long ſound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *juſtifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c.; *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c. (512).

184. There is an irregular ſound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyric*, when it is frequently pronounced like the ſecond ſound of *e*; but would, perhaps, be more correct if its true ſound were preſerved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhic*; or as Swift does with *Satiric*:

> "On me when dunces are ſatirick,
> "I take it for a *panegyrick*."

185. But the moſt uncertain ſound of this letter is, when it ends a ſyllable immediately preceding the accent. In this caſe it is ſubject to the ſame variety as the letter *i* in the ſame ſituation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but ſhortened by the ſecondary accent in *chylifaction* and *chylifactive*, (530); though, without the leaſt reaſon from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words compoſed of *hydro*, from the Greek ὕδωρ, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropic*; all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which muſt be a miſtake of the preſs; and this long ſound of *y* continues in *hydroſtatic*, in ſpite of the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent, (530). The ſame ſound of *y* prevails in *hydraulics* and *hydatides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry* ſeem to follow the ſame analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*; which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter ſhort. *Hypoſtaſis* and *hypotenuſe* ought to have the *y* long likewiſe. In *hypotheſis* the *y* is more frequently

ſhort than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than ſhort; but *hypocriſy* has the firſt *y* always ſhort. *Myrabolan* and *myropoliſt* may have the *y* either long or ſhort. *Mythology* has the firſt *y* generally ſhort, and *mythological*, from the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent, (530), almoſt always. *Phytivorous*, *phytography*, *phytology*, have the firſt *y* always long. In *phylactory* the firſt *y* is generally ſhort, and in *phyſician* always. *Pylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard ſhort, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, he marks the *y* ſhort, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and marks the *y* long, (ſee the word). *Synodic*, *ſynodical*, *ſynonima*, and *ſynopſis*, have the *y* always ſhort: *ſynechdoche* ought likewiſe to have the ſame letter ſhort, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the firſt *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard ſhort; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked ſhort by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long ſound, as we ſee it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Kenrick.

188. From the view that has been taken of the ſound of the *i* and *y* immediately before the accent, it may juſtly be called the moſt uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reaſon can be given why cuſtom prefers one ſound to the other in ſome words; and why, in others, we may uſe either one or the other indiſcriminately. It is ſtrongly to be preſumed that the *i* and *y*, in this ſituation, particularly the laſt, was generally pronounced long by our anceſtors, but that cuſtom has gradually inclined to the ſhorter ſound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the ſound of theſe letters when they end a ſyllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we ſhould contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we ſhould rather incline to the ſhort than the long ſound of theſe letters.

W final.

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not diſputed (9); when it is in this ſituation, it is equivalent to *oo*; as may be perceived in the ſound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, compoſed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*.

It is often joined to *o* at the end of a ſyllable, without affecting the ſound of that vowel; and in this ſituation it may be called ſervile, as in *bow*, to ſhoot with; *crow*, *low* (not high), &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, ſo as only to make one ſyllable: as the Latin *a e* or *æ*, *o e* or *œ*, the Greek *ει*, the Engliſh *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong; but if we examine it cloſely, we ſhall find in it a want of preciſion and accuracy*. If a diphthong be two vowel ſounds in ſucceſſion, they muſt neceſſarily form two ſyllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong; if it be ſuch a mixture of two vowels as to form but one ſimple ſound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any ſuch ſimple mixture exiſt.

192. The only way to reconcile this ſeeming contradiction, is to ſuppoſe that two vocal ſounds in ſucceſſion were ſometimes pronounced ſo cloſely together as to form only the time of one ſyllable in Greek and Latin verſe. Some of theſe diphthongal ſyllables we have in our own language, which only paſs for monoſyllables in poetry. Thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one ſyllable in verſe, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high) which generally paſſes for a diſſyllable: the ſame may be obſerved of *dire* or *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal ſounds into one ſimple ſound, which is impoſſible, but pronouncing two vocal ſounds in ſucceſſion ſo rapidly and ſo cloſely as to go for only one ſyllable in poetry.

193. Thus the beſt definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith in his Scheme for a French and Engliſh Dictionary. "A diphthong (ſays this "gentleman) I would define to be two ſimple vocal ſounds "uttered by one and the ſame emiſſion of breath, and "joined in ſuch a manner that each loſes a portion of its "natural length; but from the junction produceth a com-"pound ſound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either "of them taken ſeparately, and ſo making ſtill but one "ſyllable."

194. "Now if we apply this definition (ſays Mr. Smith) "to the ſeveral combinations that may have been laid "down and denominated diphthongs by former orthö-"epiſts, I believe we ſhall find only a ſmall number of "them meriting this name." As a proof of the truth of this obſervation, we find, that moſt of thoſe vocal aſſemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a ſimple ſound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only, ſounded long: thus *pain* and *pane*, *pail* and *pale*, *hear* and *here*, are perfectly the ſame ſounds.

195. Theſe obſervations naturally lead us to a diſtinction of diphthongs into proper and improper. The proper are ſuch as have two diſtinct vocal ſounds, and the improper ſuch as have but one.

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* We ſee how many diſputes the ſimple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the miſtake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly ſo are ſyllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be ſignified by that word. *Holder.*

196 The proper diphthongs are,

ea ocean	*io* paſſion	*oy* boy
eu feud	*oi* voice	*ua* aſſuage
ew jewel	*ou* pound	*ue* manſuetude
ia poniard	*ow* now	*ui* languid.
ie ſpaniel		

In this aſſemblage it is impoſſible not to ſee a manifeſt diſtinction between thoſe which begin with *e* or *i*, and the reſt. In thoſe beginning with either of theſe vowels we find a ſqueezed ſound like the commencing or conſonant *y* interpoſe, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where theſe diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the ſound, be ſpelt *oſhe-yan, ſ-yude, j-yewel, ponyard, ſpan-yel, paſh-yon*, &c.; and as theſe diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the ſound of *y* conſonant, may not improperly be called *ſemi-conſonant diphthongs)* begin in that part of the mouth where *s, c* ſoft, and *t* are formed, we find that coaleſcence enſue which forms the aſpirated hiſs in the numerous terminations *ſion, tion, tial*, &c. and by direct conſequence in thoſe ending in *ure, une*, as *future, fortune*, &c. for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of theſe ſemi-conſonant diphthongs, (8); and when immediately after the accent it coaleſces with the preceding *s, c*, or *t*, and draws them into the aſpirated hiſs of *ſh* or *tſh*, (459). Thoſe found in the termination *ious* may be called ſemi-conſonant diphthongs alſo, as the *o* and *u* have but the ſound of one vowel. It may be obſerved too, in paſſing, that the reaſon why in *manſuetude* the *s* does not go into *ſh* is, becauſe when *u* is followed by another vowel it drops its conſonant ſound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

ea Cæſar	*ea* clean	*ie* friend
ai aim	*ee* reed	*oa* coat
ao gaol	*ei* ceiling	*oe* oeconomy
au taught	*eo* people	*oo* moon
aw law	*ey* they	*ow* crow.

198. The triphthongs having but two ſounds are merely ocular, and muſt therefore be claſſed with the proper diphthongs:

aye (for ever)	*eou* plenteous	*iew* view
eau beauty	*ieu* adieu	*oeu* manoeuvre.

Of all theſe combinations of vowels we ſhall treat in their alphabetical order.

AE.

199. *Ae* or *æ* is a diphthong, ſays Dr. Johnſon, of very frequent uſe in the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; ſince the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of uſe, being changed to *e* ſimple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the ſame manner, altered, as in *equator, equinctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly uſeleſs in our language, and the ſubſtitution of *e* in its ſtead, in *Ceſar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnſon, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it; eſpecially in proper names and technical terms, derived from the learned languages. *Cæſar, Æneas, Æſop, pæan, æther, æthiops* mineral, *amphiſbæna, anacephalæoſis, aphæreſis, ægilops, ozæna*, &c. ſeem to preſerve the diphthong as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturaliſed, as *cornucopiæ, exuviæ, aqua vitæ, minutiæ, ſtriæ*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like ſhort *e*. It is, like *e*, ſubject to the ſhort ſound when under the ſecondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the firſt ſyllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*, (530).

AI.

202. The ſound of this diphthong is exactly like the long ſlender ſound of *a*; thus *pail*, a veſſel, and *pale*, a colour, are perfectly the ſame ſound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *ſaid* is the third perſon preterimperfect tenſe of the verb to *ſay*, *ai* has the ſound of ſhort *e*, and *ſaid* rhymes with *bed:* but when this word is an adjective, as the *ſaid* man, it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaid*, a ſtriped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Raillery* is a perfect rhyme to *ſalary*; and *raiſin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reaſon*, the diſtinctive faculty of man. See both theſe words in the Dictionary.

206. *Again* and *againſt* ſound as if written *agen* and *agenſt*.

207. The *aiſle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *iſle*, an iſland; and is ſometimes written *ile*.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented ſyllable the *a* is ſunk, and the *i* pronounced ſhort. Thus *mountain, fountain, captain, curtain, villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin, fountin, captin, curtin, villin*; but when the laſt word takes an additional ſyllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its ſhort ſound; as *villanous, villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the ſhort ſound approaching to *u*, ſo common with all the vowels in final unaccented ſyllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briton*.

210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a diſh; pronouncing it ſo as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgariſm, and ought to be avoided.

211. *Plaiſter* belongs no longer to this claſs of words, being now more properly written *plaſter*, rhyming with *caſter*.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

AU.

213. The general ſound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe*; as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c.

214. When theſe letters are followed by *n* and another conſonant, they change to the ſecond ſound of *a*, heard in *far*, *farther*, &c. Thus *aunt*, *haunt*, *daunt*, *aſkaunce*, *aſkaunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *launch*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *laundry*, have the Italian ſound of the *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To theſe I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *ſaunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *pawnch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan ſounds them. *Maund*, a baſket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reaſon *Maundy* Thurſday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the ſame manner, though generally heard with the ſound of *aw*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *mawnder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has claſſed it, with the Italian *a*. The ſame may be obſerved of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though ſounded *tawnt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above liſt, ſuppoſed to be ſo pronounced by Mr. Nares. But Mr. Elphinſton has placed the analogy of theſe words in ſo ſtrong and curious a light, that I cannot help preſenting them to the reader in his own words, though a different orthography: "*U* meritoriouſly diſtinguiſhes *aunt*, "the parent's ſiſter, from *ant* the emmet, and gives *a* ſlender ſhut, the ſervile of *a* broad open,, yet without pretence of ſo dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of "both ſiſters, his *aunt* had power to retain the company of "*jaunt*, *haunt*, *vaunt*, *taunt*, *daunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*; in all "of which the *u* does preciſely the ſame duty it formerly "did in *chaunt*, *graunt*, *maund*, and *commaund*; in *ſaunter* "and *ſaunder*; as well as in *braunch*, *haunch*, *paunch*, "*launch*, *ſtaunch*; all now juſtly as genealogically, *chant*, "*grant*, *mand* (the old baſket), *command*, *ſanter*, *ſander*; "*branch*, *hanch*, *panch*, *lanch*, *ſtanch*. *Jaundice* alone "pleaded *u* radical; and yet was found mere *jandice*. "So with *aunt*, muſt return to truth and etymology (who "do not always join iſſue), *jant*, *hant*, *vant*, *tant*, *dant*, "*gant*, *gantlet*; and even the venerable *Mandy Thurſday*, "with her *mand* or baſket in her hand. She had, indeed, "almoſt left the language, though Aſtrea had not left the "land, when analogy (or harmony) enacted: *a* broad *(au)* "ſhall not in Engliſh precede *n*, followed either by a dry "dental, or by a ſibilation; that is, *au* ſhall not be followed by *nt*, *nd*, *nce*, *nch*, or *nge*. No ſuch ſounds being "ſufferable in the Engliſh ſyſtem, as *aunt*, *aund*, *aunch*, "*aunce*, or *aunge*; there ſhall be no ſuch ſemblances. "Alike are therefore indiſpenſable *chant* and *jant*; *hand* "and *mand*, *chance* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanch*, *banter* "and *ſanter*; *Sande* and his full ſelf *Alexander*. In all "ſuch, *a*, far from broad or open, is ſlender and ſhut; "yet hardly ſhorter than if the ſilent aſpiration interpoſed "in *ahnt*, *ſahnter*, *lahnce*, *lahnch*, and the reſt. Before "*nge*, indeed, *a* is alſo ſlender, but open; not *ah*, but *a*; "guarded therefore by its own *(i)* ſervile (as we ſaw in its "place) againſt every danger of *change*. *Faun* and *fawn* "remain doubtleſs in *fauns* and *fawns*, unaltered by the "adſcititious depreſſive ſibilant." Propriety Aſcertained in her Picture, vol. i. pag. 171.

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly claſſed by Mr. Nares among theſe words which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his firſt ſound of *a* in *hat*, lengthened into the ſound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is ſpelled without the *u* by Johnſon, and therefore improperly claſſed by Mr. Nares in the above liſt.

216. *Vaunt* and *avaunt* ſeem to be the only real exceptions to this ſound of *a* in the whole liſt; and as theſe words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage" in the old traditionary ſound of *awe*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *hautboy*, as if written *ho-boy*; and like *o* ſhort in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum*; as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the ſound of ſlender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the *au* in *daughter*, *ſauce*, *ſaucer*, and *ſaucy*, the ſound of the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *ſarce*, *ſarcer*, and *ſarcy*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *ſauſage* alſo, is ſounded by the vulgar with ſhort *a*, as if written *ſaſſage*; but in this, as in the other words, *au* ought to ſound *awe*. See the words in the Dictionary.

AW.

219. Has the long broad ſound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the ſound of ſlender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now ſometimes ſeen written *key*; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the ſpelling, it is looked upon as ſome improvement to bring the ſpelling to the pronunciation: a moſt pernicious practice in language. See Bowl.

221. To *flay*, to ſtrip off the ſkin, alſo, is corruptly

pronounced *flea*; but the diphthong in this word ſeems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i* in the words *paid*, *ſaid*, *laid*, for *payed*, *ſayed*, and *layed*. Why theſe words ſhould be written with *i* and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wiſe correctors of orthography determine. *Stayed* alſo, a participial adjective, ſignifying *ſteady*, is always written *ſtaid*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final ſyllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. ſo we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mondy*, &c. A more diſtinct pronunciation of *day*, in theſe words, is a mark of the northern dialect, (208).

224. The familiar aſſent *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa*, and the firſt ſound of *e*. If we give the *a* the ſound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarſe ruſtic pronunciation. Though in the Houſe of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it ſo pronounced, in the phraſe *the ayes have it*.

AYE.

225. This triphthong is a combination of the ſlender ſound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it compoſes, ſignifying *ever*, is almoſt obſolete.

EA.

226. The regular ſound of this diphthong, is that of the firſt ſound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular ſound of ſhort *e* is ſo frequent, as to make a catalogue of both neceſſary; eſpecially for thoſe who are unſettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wiſh to practiſe in order to form a habit.

227. The firſt ſound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afeard*, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appeaſe*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadſman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beaſt*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *beſmear*, *beſpeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *ceaſe*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly* (adverb) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *creaſe*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *deceaſe*, *defeaſance*, *defeaſible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decreaſe*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *eaſt*, *eaſter*, *eaſy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *endear*, *eſcheat*, *fear*, *fearful*, *feaſible*, *feaſibility*, *feaſt*, *feat*, *feature*, *flea*, *fleam*, *freak*, *gear*, *gleam*, *glean*, to *greaſe*, *greaſe*, *greaves*, *heal*, *heap*, *hear*, *heat*, *heath*, *heathen*, *heave*, *impeach*, *increaſe*, *inſeam*, *interleave*, *knead*, to *lead*, *leaf*, *league*, *leak*, *lean*, *leaſe*, *leaſh*, *leaſing*, *leaſt*, *leave*, *leaves*, *mead*, *meagre*, *meal*, *mean*, *meat*, *meaſles*, *meath*, *neat*, *neap*, *near*, *neat*, *pea*, *peace*, *peak*, *peal*, *peaſe*, *peat*, *plea*, *plead*, *pleaſe*, *reach*, to *read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *rearward*, *reaſon*, *recheat*, *redſtreak*, *releaſe*, *repeal*, *repeat*, *retreat*, *reveal*, *ſcreak*, *ſcream*, *ſeal*, *ſea*, *ſeam*, *ſeamy*, *ſean*, *ſear*, *ſearcloth*, *ſeaſon*, *ſeat*, *ſhear*, *ſhears*, *ſheath*, *ſheathe*, *ſheaf*, *ſleaſy*, *ſneak*, *ſneaker*, *ſneakup*, *ſpeak*, *ſpear*, *ſteal*, *ſteam*, *ſtreak*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtreamy*, *ſurceaſe*, *tea*, *teach*, *tead*, *teague*, *teal*, *team*, *tear*, *teaſe*, *teat*, *treacle*, *treaſon*, *treat*, *treatiſe*, *treatment*, *treaty*, *tweag*, *tweak*, *tweague*, *veal*, *underneath*, *uneaſy*, *unreave*, *uprear*, *weak*, *weaken*, *weal*, *weald*, *wean*, *weanling*, *wearineſs*, *weariſome*, *weary*, *weaſand*, *weaſel*, *weave*, *wheal*, *wheat*, *wheaten*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreathe*, *wreathy*, *yea*, *year*, *yeanling*, *yearling*, *yearly*, *yeſt*, *zeal*.

228. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* ſometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded*: but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, ſeems confined to the Stage. See the word.

229. The preterimperfect tenſe of *eat* is ſometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, eſpecially in Ireland; but *eaten* always preſerves the *ea* long.

230. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it ſignifies *timorous*, and ſhort when it ſignifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*. See the word.

231. To *read* is long in the preſent tenſe, and ſhort in the paſt, and participle; which are ſometimes written *red*.

232. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Nares, with ſhort *e* like *tit*; but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

233. *Beat*, the preterimperfect tenſe, and participle of to *beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager): and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obſcurity than verbs which have no different form for their preſent and paſt-times; but faſhion in this, as in many other caſes, triumphs over uſe and propriety; and *bet*, for the paſt time and participle of *beat*, muſt be religiouſly avoided.

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the ſhort *e* in the following words: *Abreaſt*, *ahead*, *already*, *bedſtead*, *behead*, *beſpread*, *beſtead*, *bread*, *breadth*, *breakfaſt*, *breaſt*, *breath*, *cleanſe*, *cleanly* (adjective) *cleanlily*, *dead*, *deadly*, *deaf*, *deafen*, *dearth*, *death*, *earl*, *earldom*, *early*, *earn*, *earneſt*, *earth*, *earthen*, *earthly*, *endeavour*, *feather*, *head*, *heady*, *health*, *heard*, *hearſe*, *heaven*, *heavy*, *jealous*, *impearl*, *inſtead*, *lead*, *leaden*, *leant* (the paſt time and participle of to *lean*), *learn*, *learning*, *leather*, *leaven*, *meadow*, *meant*, *meaſure*, *pearl*, *peaſant*, *pheaſant*, *pleaſant*, *pleaſantry*, *pleaſure*, *read* (paſt time and participle) *readily*, *readineſs*, *ready*, *realm*, *rehearſal*, *rehearſe*, *reſearch*, *ſeamſtreſs*,

ſearce, ſearch, ſpread, ſtead, ſteadfaſt, ſteady, ſtealth, ſtealthy, ſweat, ſweaty, thread, threaden, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treaſure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous, zealouſly.

235. I have given the laſt three words, compounded of *zeal*, as inſtances of the ſhort ſound of the diphthong, becauſe it is certainly the more uſual ſound; but ſome attempts have lately been made in the Houſe of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the conſtitution; but whether, if theſe words were altered, it would be a real reformation, may admit of ſome diſpute. See Enclitical Termination, No. 515, and the word ZEALOT.

236. *Heard*, the paſt time and participle of *hear*, is ſometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, ſo as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is ſuppoſing the verb to be regular; which, from the ſpelling, is evidently not the caſe.

237. It is, perhaps, worth obſervation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to ſlide into the ſhort *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true ſound, but not exactly. Thus pronouncing *earl, earth, dearth*, as if written *url, urth, durth*, is a ſlight deviation from the true ſound, which is exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another conſonant, in *virtue, virgin*; and that is the true ſound of ſhort *e* in *vermin, vernal*, &c. (108).

238. *Leant*, the paſt time and participle of to *lean*, is grown vulgar: the regular form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The paſt time and participle of the verb to *leap* ſeems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almoſt always hear to *leap* rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped* written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *wept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long ſlender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear, bearer, break, forbear, forſwear, great, pear, ſteak, ſwear*, to *tear, wear*.

241. The word *great* is ſometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almoſt univerſally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and ſettled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phraſe, *Alexander the Great*; for thoſe who pronounce the word *greet*, in other caſes will generally in this rhyme it with *fate*. It is true the *ee* is the regular ſound of this diphthong; but this ſlender ſound of *e* has, in all probablity, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expreſſive of the epithet *great*.

242. The ſame obſervations are applicable to the word *break*; which is much more expreſſive of the action when pronounced *brake* than *breek*, as it is ſometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *Heart, hearty, hearten, hearth, hearken.*

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obſcure ſound, approaching to ſhort *u* in *vengeance, ſerjeant, pageant*, and *pageantry*.

EAU.

245. This is a French, rather than an Engliſh, triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its ſound is that of long open *o*, as *beau, bureau, flambeau, portmanteau*. In *beauty* and its compounds it has the firſt ſound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words, except thoſe that end in *r*, has a ſqueezed ſound of long open *e* formed by a cloſer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel ſingly, which is diſtinguiſhable to a nice ear, in the different ſounds of the verbs to *flee* and to *meet*, and the nouns *flea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but upon conſulting ſome good ſpeakers on the occaſion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the ſound of theſe words, I am leſs confident in giving it to the public. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I ſhall therefore conſider *ee* as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheeſecake*, ſometimes pronounced *chizzake*, and *breech, britch*, I look upon as vulgariſms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in proſe, has generally the ſhort ſound of *e*, as in *bell*: and when theſe two letters form but one ſyllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

248. The general ſound of this diphthong ſeems to be the ſame as *ey*, when under the accent; which is like long ſlender *a*; but the other ſounds are ſo numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the ſound of long ſlender *a* in *deign, vein, rein, reign, feign, feint, veil, heinous, heir, heireſs, inveigh, weigh, neigh, ſkein, reins, their, theirs, eight, freight, weight, neighbour*, and their compounds.

250. *Ei* has the ſound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: to *ceil, ceiling, conceit, deceit, receipt, conceive, perceive, deceive, receive, inveigle, ſeize, ſeiſin, ſeignior, ſeignory, ſeine, plebeian. Obeiſance* ought to be in the preceding claſs. See the word.

251. *Leiſure* is ſometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleaſure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly; for if it be allowed that cuſtom is equally divided, we ought, in this caſe, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expreſſive of the idea annexed to it. (241).

252. *Either* and *neither* are ſo often pronounced *eye-ther* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to ſay to which claſs they belong. Analogy, however, without heſitation, gives the diphthong the ſound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to theſe words; but the true analogical ſound of the diphthong in theſe words is that of the ſlender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthöepiſts; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steele's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce theſe words with the diphthong like long *e*. W. Johnſton alone adopts the ſound of long *i* excluſively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *ēther* and *īther*, but prefers the firſt, but gives *neither* the ſound of long *e* excluſively; Mr. Coote ſays theſe words are generally pronounced with the *ei* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no deſcription of the ſound of *ei* in *either*, but ſays *neither* is ſometimes pronounced *nīther*, and by others *nēther*; and Mr. Nares ſays, "*either* "and *neither* are ſpoken by ſome with the ſound of long *i*; "I have heard even that of long *a* given to them; but as "the regular way is alſo in uſe, I think it is preferable. "Theſe differences ſeem to have ariſen from ignorance of "the regular ſound of *ei*."

If by the regular way and the regular ſound of this diphthong Mr. Nares means the long ſound of *e*, we need only inſpect No. 249 and 250, to ſee that the ſound of *a* is the general ſound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are ſo many inſtances of words where this diphthong has the long ſound of *e*, and cuſtom is ſo uniform in theſe words, there can be no doubt which is the true ſound.

253. *Ei* has the ſound of long open *i*, in *height* and *ſleight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height* is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very reſpectable ſpeakers; but cuſtom ſeems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abſtract.

254. *Ei* has the ſound of ſhort *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonpenell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like *ai* (208) drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like ſhort *i*, in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *ſovereign*, *ſovereignty*, *ſurfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple*; and like *e* ſhort in *leopard* and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy*; and in the law terms *feoffee*, *feoffer*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee*, *feffer*, and *feffment*.

257. We frequently hear theſe vowels contracted into ſhort *e* in *geography* and *geometry*, as if written *jeggraphy* and *jemmetry*; but this groſs pronunciation ſeems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which ſeparates the vowels into two diſtinct ſyllables, as it is always heard in *geographical*, *geometer*, *geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgic* is always heard as if written *jorgic*, and muſt be given up as incorrigible (116).

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are ſometimes written as they are pronounced, *feud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the ſound of *u* ſhort in *ſurgeon*, *ſturgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *puncheon*, *truncheon*, *burgeon*, *habergeon*; but in *ſcutcheon*, *eſcutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* ſounds like ſhort *i*.

260. *Eo* ſounds like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; the firſt ſyllable of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, *ſo*. See the word.

261. *Eo* in *galleon*, a Spaniſh ſhip, ſounds as if written *galloon*, rhyming with *moon*.

EOU.

262. This triphthong is often contracted into one ſyllable in proſe, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous* two ſyllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the ſoft *g* coaleſcing with *e* ſeems to drop a ſyllable.

263. The triphthong is never found but in an unaccented ſyllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the ſounds of *j* and *tch*. Thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hijeous* and *pitcheous*. The ſame may be obſerved of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*, (293) (294).

EU.

264. This diphthong is always ſounded like long *u* or *ew*, and is never irregular. Thus *feud*, *deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *fewd*, *dewce*, &c.

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almoſt always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we ſometimes hear *dew* and *new* pronounced as if written *doo* and *noo*.

266. *Shew* and *ſtrew* have almoſt left this claſs, and by Johnſon's recommendation are become *ſhow* and *ſtrow*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewſbury*, however, ſtill retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shrowſbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no*; and *ſewer*, ſignifying a drain, is generally pronounced *ſhore*; but *ſewer*, an officer, rhymes with *ſewer*. See SEWER.

267. *Ew* is ſometimes pronounced like *ew* in the verb to *chew*, but this is groſs and vulgar. To *chew* ought always to rhyme with *new*, *view*, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exiſts only in the word *ewe*, a female ſheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew*, a tree. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *joe*, rhyming with *doe*, which muſt be carefully avoided. See the word.

EY.

269. When the accent is on this diphthong it is always pronounced like *ey*, or like its kindred diphthong *ei*, in *vein, reign*, &c. Thus *bey, dey, grey, prey, they, trey, whey, obey, convey, purvey, ſurvey, hey, eyre*, and *eyrey*, are always heard as if written *bay, day*, &c. *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions which always rhyme with *ſea*, (220).

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*; thus, *galley, valley, alley, barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *gallee, vallee*, &c. The noun *ſurvey* therefore, if we place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, is anomalous. See the word.

EYE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

IA.

272. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian, ial, iard*, and *iate*, forms but one ſyllable, though the *i* in this ſituation, having the ſqueezed ſound of *ee* perfectly ſimilar to *y*, gives the ſyllable a double ſound, very diſtinguiſhable in its nature from a ſyllable formed without the *i*. Thus *Chriſtian, filial, poniard, conciliate*, ſound as if written *Cariſt-yan, fil-yal, pon-yard, concil-yate*, and have in the laſt ſyllable an evident duplicity of ſound. (113).

273. In *diamond*, theſe vowels are properly no diphthong; and in proſe, the word ought to have three diſtinct ſyllables; but we frequently hear it ſo pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided by all elegant ſpeakers.

274. In *carriage, marriage, parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its ſhort ſound as if written *carridge, marridge, parliment, mineture*, (90).

IE.

275. The regular ſound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve, thieve, fiend, lief, liege, auctionier, grenadier*, &c. as if written *greeve, theeve, feend*, &c.

276. It has the ſound of long *i* in *die, hie, lie, pie, tie, vie*, as if written *dy, hy*, &c.

277. The ſhort ſound of *e* is heard in *friend*, and the long ſound of the ſame letter in *tier, frieze*.

278. In *variegate* the beſt pronunciation is to pronounce both vowels diſtinctly like *e*, ſo if written *vary-e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ieth*, as *twentieth, thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought alſo to be kept diſtinct; the firſt like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty, thirty*, &c. and the ſecond like ſhort *e*, heard in *breath, death*, &c.

280. In *fiery* too, the vowels are heard diſtinctly.

281. In *orient* and *ſpaniel*, where theſe letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced diſtinctly; and great care ſhould be taken not to let the laſt word degenerate into *ſpannel*.

282. When theſe letters meet, in conſequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or ſhort ſound they had in the ſingular, without increaſing the number of ſyllables. Thus a *fly* makes *fliet*, a *lie* makes *lies*, *company* makes *companies*, and *dignity, dignities*. The ſame may be obſerved of the third perſons and paſt participles of verbs, as *I fly, he flies, I deny, he denies, he denied, I ſully, he ſullied*, &c. which may be pronounced as if written *denize, denide, ſullid*, &c.

283. When *ie* is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e* only, in the ſame ſituation. Thus *braſier, graſier*, and *glaſier*, have the laſt ſyllable ſounded, as if written *brazhur, grazhur*, and *glazhur*; or rather as *braze-yar, graze-yur*, &c.

IEU.

284. Theſe vowels occur in *adieu, lieu, purlieu*, where they have the ſound of long *u*, as if written *adeu, leu, purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, theſe letters are pronounced like ſhort *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*.

IEW.

286. Theſe letters occur only in the word *view*, where they ſound like *ee*, rhyming with *few, new*.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the firſt of theſe vowels they form two diſtinct ſyllables, as *priory, violent, violet*; the laſt of which is ſometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marchioneſs* the *i* is entirely ſunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced, as it uſually is in this ſituation, like ſhort *u*, as if written *marſhuneſs*, (352).

289. In *cuſhion* the *o* is ſunk, and the word pronounced *cuſhin*. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, theſe vowels are pronounced in one ſyllable like ſhort *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in *million, minion, clarion*, &c. (113) the two vowels, though they make but one ſyllable, are heard diſtinctly: the ſame may be obſerved when they are preceded by any of the other conſonants, except *ſ* and *t*; as *champion, ſcorpion*, &c. where the

vowels are heard ſeparately: but the termination, *tion* and *ſion*, are pronounced in one ſyllable, and exactly like the verb *ſhun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s*: in this caſe the *t* goes into *tch*, and the *i* is in a ſmall degree audible like ſhort *e*. This may be heard in *queſtion*, *mixtion*, *digeſtion*, *combuſtion*, and what is an inſtance of the ſame kind in *Chriſtian*, as if written *queſt-yun*, *mixt-yun*, &c. (464).

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard diſtinctly in two ſyllables, as in *bilious*, *various*, *glorious*, *abſtemious*, *ingenious*, *copious*; but when preceded by the dentals *t*, ſoft *c* and *s*, theſe vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, pronounced exactly like *ſhus*: thus *precious*, *factious*, *noxious*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written *preſh-us*, *fac-ſhus*, *nock-ſhus*, *ang-ſhus*.

293. The ſame tendency of theſe vowels to coaleſce after a dental, and draw it to aſpiration, makes us hear *tedious*, *odious*, and *inſidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us*, *o-jee-us*, and *in-ſid-je-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it ſhould be ſubject to the ſame aſpiration, when the ſame vowels follow. Nay, it may be affirmed, that ſo agreeable is this ſound of the *d* to the analogy of Engliſh pronunciation, that, unleſs we are upon our guard, the organs naturally ſlide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politeſt pronunciation; for the ſake of analogy it were to be wiſhed it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable deſire of keeping as near as poſſible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-us*, *te-de-ous*, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this caſe are right by inſtinct, not only indulge the aſpiration of the *d*, which the language is ſo prone to, but are apt to contract the ſucceeding ſyllable too cloſely, and inſtead of *o-je-us* and *te-je-ous*, ſay *o-jus* and *te-jus*.

294. It is with ſome ſatisfaction I ſee Mr. Sheridan adopt this pronunciation of theſe terminations, though his manner of ſpelling them is too apt to incline us to a too cloſe contraction of them. Nor can I conceive why he ſhould ſpell *melodious*, *me-lo-dzhus*, and *commodious*, *commo-dyus*, as there can be no poſſible difference in the ſound of the terminations. If the *y* is diſtinctly pronounced, it ſufficiently expreſſes the aſpiration of the *d*, and is, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the ſound, as it keeps the two laſt ſyllables from uniting too cloſely. Where analogy, therefore, is ſo clear, and cuſtom ſo dubious, we ought not to heſitate a moment at pronouncing *odious*, *tedious*, *perfidious*, *faſtidious*, *invidious*, *compendious*, *melodious*, *commodious*, *preludious*, and *ſtudious*, as if written *o-je-ous*, *te-je-ous*, &c. or rather *o-dyus*, *te-dyus*, &c.; nor ſhould we forget that *Indian* comes under the ſame analogy, and ought, though contrary to reſpectable uſage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an*, (376).

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open ſound of *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *oat*, *coal*, *loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*, which ſound as if written *brawd*, *abrawd*, *grawt*. *Oatmeal* is ſometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but ſeems to be recovering the long ſound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to baniſh it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnſon adviſes, certain it is, that it is always pronounced like ſingle *e*, and comes entirely under the ſame laws as that vowel. Thus, when it ends a ſyllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci*, *Peri-oe-ci*. When under the ſecondary accent, in *oec-umenical*, *oec-onomics*, it is like *e* ſhort. It is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and ſhort *e* in *foet-id* and *aſſafoet-ida*. In *doe*, *foe*, *ſloe*, *toe*, *throe*, *hoe* (to dig), and *bilboes*, it is ſounded exactly like long open *o*. In *canoe* and *ſhoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *ſhoo*; and in the verb *does*, like ſhort *u*, as if written *duz*.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakeſpeare's King Lear, in the word *oeiliads* (glances). If it were neceſſary to pronounce it, in my opinion it ought to be ſounded as if written *e-il-yads*.

OEU.

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre*; a word, within theſe few years, of very general uſe in our language. It is not in Johnſon, and the *oeu* is generally pronounced by thoſe who can pronounce French, in the French manner; but this is ſuch a ſound of the *u* as does not exiſt in Engliſh, and therefore it cannot be deſcribed. The neareſt ſound is *oo*; with which, if this word is pronounced by an Engliſh ſpeaker, as if written *manoovre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, eſcape criticiſm.

OI.

299. The general, and almoſt univerſal ſound of this diphthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the firſt *e* in *me-tre*. This double ſound is very diſtinguiſhable in *boil*, *toil*, *ſpoil*, *joint*, *point*, *anoint*, &c. which ſound ought to be carefully preſerved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing theſe words as if written *bile*, *tile*, *ſpile*, &c.

300. The only inſtance which admits of a doubt in the ſound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is, in the word *choir*; but this word is now ſo much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity ſtrongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, ſeems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be obſerved, that either the ſpelling or the pronunciation of *Choriſter*, commonly pronounced *Quiriſter*, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variouſly pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reaſon, pronounces it as if written *turkiz*; and *turkois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and gives the diphthong the French ſound, as if the word was written *turkaze*. In my opinion the beſt orthography is *turquoiſe*, and the beſt pronunciation with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, and the *oi* ſounded like long *e*, as if written *turkeeze*: as we pronounce *tortoiſe*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the *oi* like ſhort *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoirdupois*, the firſt diphthong is pronounced like ſhort *e*, as if written *averdupoiſe*.

303. In *connoiſſeur* the ſame ſound of *e* is ſubſtituted, as if written *conneſſeur*.

304. In *ſhamois*, or *chamois*, a ſpecies of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *ſhammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two ſcarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular.

OO.

306. The ſound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words. It is pronounced long in *moon*, *ſoon*, *fool*, *rood*, *food*, *mood*, &c. This is its regular ſound.

307. It has a ſhorter ſound correſponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *ſtood*, *underſtood*: and theſe are the only words where this diphthong has this middle ſound.

308. It has the ſound of ſhort *u* in the two words *blood* and *flood*, rhyming with *mud*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *but*, *hut*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular ſound, rhyming with *boot*; as we always hear it in the compound *ſooty*. See the word.

310. *Door* and *flour* are univerſally pronounced by the Engliſh as if written *dore* and *flore*; but in Ireland they preſerve the regular ſound of *oo*.

311. *Moor*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Moor*, a marſh, is ſometimes heard rhyming with *flore*; but more correct ſpeakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

OU.

312. This ſound is the moſt irregular aſſemblage of words in our language. Its moſt common ſound is that heard in *bound*, *found*, *ground*, &c. and this may be called its proper ſound; but its deviations are ſo many and ſo various, that the beſt idea of it will be conveyed by giving the ſimples of all its different ſounds.

313. The firſt or proper ſound of this diphthong is compoſed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down*, *frown*, &c. This ſound is heard in *abound*, *about*, *account*, *accouſtics*, *aground*, *aloud*, *amount*, *around*, *arouſe*, *aſtound*, *avouch*, *bough*, *bounce*, *bound*, *bounty*, *bounteous*, *bout*, *carouſe*, *chouſe*, *cloud*, *clough*, *clout*, *clouterly*, *compound*, *couch*, *couchant*, *crouch*, *deflour*, *devour*, *devout*, *doubt*, *doubtful*, *drought*, *doughty*, *douſe*, *encounter*, *eſpouſe*, *expound*, *flout*, *foul*, *flounder*, *found*, *foundling*, *fountain*, *frouſy*, *glout*, *gout* (a diſeaſe), *ground*, *grout*, *hound*, *hour*, *houſe*, *impound*, *loud*, *lounge*, *louſe*, *lout*, *mound*, *mountain*, *mountebank*, *mouſe*, *mouth*, *noun*, *ounce*, *our*, *ouſt*, *out*, *outer*, *outermoſt*, *paramount*, *plough*, *pouch*, *pounce*, *pound*, *pout*, *profound*, *pronounce*, *propound*, *proud*, *rebound*, *recount*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, *redound*, *rencounter*, *round*, *roundelay*, *rouſe*, *rout*, *ſcoundrel*, *ſcour*, *ſcout*, *ſhout*, *ſhroud*, *ſlouch*, *ſpouſe*, *ſpout*, *ſprout*, *ſtout*, *ſurround*, *ſouth*, *thou*, *thouſand*, *touſe*, *trounce*, *trouſers*, *trout*, *wound* (did wind), *ſlough* (a miry place), *vouch*, *vouchſafe*, *without*, and in *pronoun* and *ſcaramouch*; though, in theſe words, the accent is not on the diphthong.

314. The ſecond ſound is that of ſhort *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Adjourn*, *journey*, *journal*, *bourgeon*, *country*, *couſin*, *couple*, *accouple*, *double*, *trouble*, *courteous*, *courteſy*, *courage*, *encourage*, *jouſt*, *gournet*, *houſewife*, *flouriſh*, *mounch*, *nouriſh*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *ſlough* (a caſt ſkin), *ſcourge*, *ſoutherly*, *ſouthern*, *ſouthernwood*, *ſouthward*, *touch*, *touchy*, *young*, *younker*, and *youngſter*, but *ſouthern*, *ſoutherly*, and *ſouthward*, are ſometimes pronounced regularly like *ſouth*: this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the ſound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unleſs in very few inſtances, where the compound retains the ſound of the ſimple, as in *pronoun*; but in *ſojourn* and *ſojourner*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and in every unaccented termination, in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the ſound of ſhort *u*. Thus *favour*, *honour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur*, *honur*, and *famus*.

315. The third ſound given to theſe vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* (39); and is found in the following words: *Bouge*, *croup*, *group*, *aggroup*, *amour*, *paramour*, *houſe*, *houſy*, *houſeau*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *fourbe*, *gout* (taſte), and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*), *rendezvous*, *rouge*, *ſoup*, *ſous* (pronounced *ſoo*), *ſurtout*, *through*, *throughly*, *toupee* or *toupet*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, *tour*, *contour*, *tourney*, *tournay*, *tournament*, *pour*, and *route* (a road), *accoutre*, *billet doux*, *agouti*, *uncouth*, *wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road), though the diphthong on the latter has not the accent. See TOURNEY.

316. The verb to *pour* is ſometimes pronounced to *pore*, and ſometimes to *poor*; in each caſe it interferes with a word of a different ſignification, and the beſt pronunciation, which is that ſimilar to *power*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. To *wound* is ſometimes pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *found*; but this is directly contrary to the beſt uſage; but *route* (a road, as to take a different *route*), is often pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *doubt* by reſpectable ſpeakers.

318. The fourth ſound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words; *though, although, coulter, court, accourt, gourd, courtier, courſe, diſcourſe, ſource, recourſe, reſource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, mouldy, moult, mourn, ſhoulder, ſmoulder, ſoul, poultice, poult, poulterer, poultry, troul* (to roll ſmoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourſe*, and *intercourſe*, preſerve the diphthong in the ſound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth ſound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in the following words: *ought, bought, brought, ſought, beſought, fought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

320. The ſixth ſound is that of ſhort *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, ſhould*, rhyming with *good, hood, ſtood*, &c.

321. The ſeventh ſound is that of ſhort *o*, and heard only in the words *cough*, and *trough*; rhyming exactly with *off* and *ſcoff*: and in *lough* and *ſhough*, pronounced *lock* and *ſhock*.

OW.

322. The elementary ſound of this diphthong is the ſame as the firſt ſound of *ou*, and is heard in *how, now*, &c. but the ſound of long *o* obtains in ſo many inſtances, that it will be neceſſary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general ſound, as the elementary ſound may be called, is heard in *now, how, bow* (a mark of reſpect), *mow* (a heap of barley, &c.) *cow, brow, brown, browſe, plow, ſow, vow, avow, allow, diſallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dowre, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drowſe, drowſy, flower, bower, lower* (to look gloomy). *power, powder, proweſs, prow, prowl, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, ſcowl, crowd, ſhower, tower, ſowins, ſowl, thowl, low* (to bellow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if cuſtom, in this caſe, has not abſolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the firſt ſound of this diphthong, rhyming with *how*, as much more expreſſive of the noiſe it ſignifies; which, where ſounds are the ideas to be expreſſed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation, (241) (251).

324. The ſecond ſound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, ſlow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow* (to ſhoot with), *know, low* (not high), *mow* (to cut graſs), *row, ſhow, ſow*, (to ſcatter grain) *ſtrow, ſlow, ſnow, trow, below, beſtow, own, owner, flown, froward, ſoward, grown, growth, know, known, ſown, lower* (to bring low), *throw, thrown*; in all theſe words the *ow* ſounds like long *o* in *go, no, ſo*, &c.

325. The noun *prow*, ſignifying the forepart of a ſhip, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable ſound; while the verb to *prowl* (to ſeek for prey) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *ſoul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old ſpelling *prole* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the beſt uſage on its ſide. Both theſe writers unite in giving the firſt ſound of this diphthong to *proweſs*; which is unqueſtionably the true pronunciation. See to PROWL.

326. The proper names *How, Howel, Howard*, and *Powel*, generally are heard with the firſt ſound of this diphthong, as in *how, now*, &c. but *Howes* and *Stow* (the hiſtorian) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the ſecond ſound, rhyming with *froward*; and *Groſvenor*, as if written *Grævenor*.

> "So much they hate the crowd, that if the throng
> "By chance go right, they purpoſely go wrong." *Pope.*

Snowdon is frequently pronounced with the firſt ſound of *ow*; but the ſecond ſound ſeems preferable; as it is not improbable that theſe mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the ſnow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented ſyllable it has always the ſecond ſound, like long *o*, in *borrow, ſorrow, fellow, willow*, &c. The vulgar ſhorten this ſound, and pronounce the *o* obſcurely, and ſometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almoſt too deſpicable for notice. Good ſpeakers preſerve the diphthong in this ſituation as diſtinct as if the accent were on it, and give it the full ſound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, ſo*, &c.

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late years undergone a conſiderable revolution. Some ſpeakers, who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to ſee the compound depart ſo far from the ſound of the ſimple, and with heroic fortitude have oppoſed the multitude by pronouncing the firſt ſyllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to *know*. The pulpit and the bar have for ſome years given a ſanction to this pronunciation; but the ſenate and the ſtage hold out inflexibly againſt it; and the nation at large ſeem inſenſible of the improvement. They ſtill continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes——

> "Among the mighty men of *knowledge*,
> "That are profeſſors at Greſham College."

But if ever this word ſhould have the good fortune to be reſtored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the reſtoration of a great number of words in a ſimilar

ſituation, ſuch as *breakfaſt*, *vineyard*, *bewilder*, *meadow*, *hearken*, *pleaſure*, *whitſter*, *ſhepherd*, *windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow ſufferers, (515). But before we endeavour this reſtoration we ſhould conſider, that contracting the ſound of the ſimple, when it acquires an additional ſyllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that croſſing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at leaſt, not ſufficient to counterbalance the diverſity of pronunciation which muſt for a long time prevail, and which muſt neceſſarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination.

OY.

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong, it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Cuſtom ſeems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb; for the ſake of conſiſtency, it were to be wiſhed it were always written *allay*; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up ſo good a rhyme to *joy*, *cloy*, and *deſtroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy*: for *ſavoy*, a plant, has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the ſame manner.

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one ſyllable; thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *aſſuage*, *perſuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *aſſwage*, *perſwade*, *ekwal*, *langwage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is ſilent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant*; pronounced *gard*, *gardian*, *garantee*, and *pikant*, (92).

333. In *Mantua*, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard diſtinctly. The ſame may be obſerved of the habit ſo called; but in *mantuamaker* vulgarity has ſunk the *a*, and made it *mantumaker*. The ſame vulgarity at firſt, but now ſanctioned by univerſal cuſtom, has ſunk both letters in *victuals*, and its compounds *victualling* and *victualler*, pronounced, *vittles*, *vittling*, and *vittler*. See MANTUA.

UE.

334. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one ſyllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* ſounded like *w*; as *conſuetude*, *deſſuetude*, and *manſuetude*, which are pronounced *conſwetude*, *deſſwetude*, and *manſwetude*. Thus *conqueſt* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkweſt*; but the verb to *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker*, particularly upon the ſtage. This error, however, ſeems not to be ſo rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conkwer*.

335. This diphthong, when in a final ſyllable, ſinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rue*, *ſue*, *true*, *mue*, *accrue*, *enſue*, *endue*, *imbue*, *imbrue*, *purſue*, *ſubdue*, *perdue*, *argue*, *reſidue*, *avenue*, *revenue*, *continue*, *retinue*, *conſtrue*, *ſtatue*, *tiſſue*, *iſſue*, *virtue*, *value*, *ague*; in all theſe words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u*. When the accent is not on this diphthong as in the latter portion of theſe words from *argue*, it is apt to be feebly and indiſtinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to ſound it as if theſe words were written *argew*, *reſidew*, &c. In *Tueſday*, although not ending a ſyllable, the diphthong is pronounced in the ſame manner.

336. In ſome words the *u* is ſilent, and the *e* pronounced ſhort, as in *gueſs*, *gueſt*, *guerkin*, *guerdon*, where the *u* acts as a ſervile to preſerve the *g* hard.

337. In ſome words both the vowels are ſunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *feague*, *teague*, *colleague*, *plague*, *vague*, *intrigue*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *diſembogue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *brogue*, *fugue*; in all which the *ue* is ſilent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k*, as if the words were written *anteek* and *oblike*.

338. The terminations in *ogue*, from the Greek, are pronounced in the ſame manner. Thus *pedagogue*, *demagogue*, *ptyſmagogue*, *menagogue*, *emmenagogue*, *ſynagogue*, *myſtagogue*, *decalogue*, *dialogue*, *trialogue*, *catalogue*, *theologue*, *eclogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, and *epilogue*, are all pronounced as if written *pedagog*, *demagog*, &c.

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo*. Thus *true* is pronounced *troo*.

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two ſyllables, is pronounced like *w*; thus *languid*, *anguiſh*, *languiſh*, *extinguiſh*, *diſtinguiſh*, *relinquiſh*, *vanquiſh*, *linguiſt*, *penguin*, *purſuivant*, *guiacum*, are pronounced as if written *langwid*, *angwiſh*, &c. and *cuiſs* and *cuiſſes*, as if written *kwiſs* and *kwiſſes*, and *cuiraſs*, *kwiraſs*.

341. The *u* is ſilent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide*, *diſguiſe*, *guile*, and *beguile*; but the *u* is ſilent, and the *i* ſhort, in *guild*, *build*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guitar*. *Guild*, in *Guildhall*, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *child*; but this is directly oppoſite to the beſt uſage, and contrary to its etymology; as it is a compound of *guild* (a corporation, always pronounced like the verb to *gild*), and *hall*. Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written *Gildhall*. In *circuit* and *biſcuit* the *u* is merely ſervile; in both the *c* is hard, and the *i* ſhort, as if written *ſurkit* and *biſket*. *Conduit* is pronounced *condit*.

342. In *juice*, *ſluice*, *ſuit*, and *purſuit*, the *i* is ſilent, and the *u* has its diphthongal ſound, as if preceeded by *e*, and the words were written *ſlewce*, *jewce*, *ſewt*, *purſewt*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo*; thus *bruiſe*, *cruiſe*, *fruit*, *bruit*, *recruit*, are pronounced as if written *brooſe*, *crooze*, *broot*, *froot*, *recroot*, (339.)

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong, as in the three laſt, is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quotient*, *quotidian*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *ſiliquoſe*, *quoth*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwotation*, &c. *Coif* and *coit*, commonly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit*, do not come under this claſs. See the words.

UY.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, ſinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*; thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry*, *fly*, &c. When the accent is not on this diphthong it is ſounded like long *e*, as *plaguy*, *roguy*, *gluy*, pronounced *pla-guee*, *ro-guee*, *glu-ee*. The ſame may be obſerved of *obloquy*, *ambiloquy*, *pauciloquy*, *ſoliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, *alloquy*, *colloquy*, pronounced *oblo-quee*, *ambilo-quee*, &c.

UOY.

346. This diphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced as if written *bwoy*, but too often exactly like *boy*. This, however, is an impropriety which ought to be avoided by correct ſpeakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. WHEN *b* follows *m* in the ſame ſyllable it is generally ſilent, as in *lamb*, *kemb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, &c. except *accumb* and *ſuccumb*. It is ſilent alſo before *t* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, and their compounds. It is ſilent before *t*, when not in the ſame ſyllable, in the word *ſubtle* (cunning), often inaccurately uſed for *ſubtile* (fine), where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhomb* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rhumb*. *Ambs-ace* is pronounced *Aims-ace*.

C.

348. *C* is always heard like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *card*, *cord*, *curd*; and ſoft, like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *cement*, *city*, *cynic*.

349. When *c* ends a word, or ſyllable, it is always hard, as in *muſic*, *flaccid*, *ſic-city*, pronounced *muſick*, *flack-ſid*, *ſick-ſity*. See EXAGGERATE.

350. In the word *ſceptic*, where the firſt *c*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s*, Dr. Johnſon has not only given his approbation to the ſound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, ſpelt the word *ſkeptic*. It may be obſerved, perhaps, in this, as on other occaſions, of that truly great man, that he is but ſeldom wrong; but when he is ſo, that he is generally wrong to abſurdity. What a monſter does this word *ſkeptic* appear to an eye the leaſt claſſical or correct! and if this alteration be right, why ſhould we heſitate to write and pronounce *ſcene*, *ſcepter*, and *Lacedæmon*, *ſkene*, *ſkepter*, and *Lakedæmon*, as there is the ſame reaſon for *k* in all? It is not, however, my intention to croſs the general current of polite and claſſical pronunciation, which I know is that of ſounding the *c* and *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this I think I am ſupported by the beſt authorities ſince the publication of Johnſon's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar*, *Czarina*, *victuals*, *indict*, *arbuſcle*, *corpuſcle*, and *muſcle*; it ſounds like *tch* in the Italian words *vermicelli* and *violincello*; and like *z* in *ſuffice*, *ſacrifice*, and *diſcern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *h*, has two ſounds; the one like *tch*, in *child*, *chair*, *rich*, *which*, &c. pronounced as if written *tchild*, *tchair*, *ritch*, *whitch*, &c.; the other like *ſh*, after *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, &c. pronounced *belſh*, *benſh*, *filſh*, &c. This latter ſound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaiſe*, *chagrin*, *chamade*, *champagne*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charlatan*, *chevalier*, *cheveron*, *chicane*, *capuchin*, *cartouch*, *machine*, *machiniſt*, *chancre*, *marchioneſs*.

353. *Ch*, in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chamæleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *cart*, *chaſm*, *chemiſt* (if derived from the Arabic, and *chymiſt* if from the Greek) *cherſoneſe*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chiromancy*, *chloroſis*, *choler*, *chorus*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyle*, and its compounds; *anchor*, *ancboret*, *cachexy*, *catechiſm*, *catechiſe*, *catechetical*, *catechumen*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *epocha*, *ichor*, *machination*, *machinal*, *mechanic*, *mechanical*, *orcheſtra*, *orcheſtre*, *technical*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *conch*, *cochleary*, *diſtich*, *hemiſtich*, *moneſtich*, *eunuch*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *hierarch*, *hereſiarch*, *pentateuch*, *ſtomach*, *ſtomachic*, *ſcheme*, *ſchool*, *ſcholar*, *ſcheſis*, *maſtich*, and in all words where it is followed by *r*, as *Chriſt*, *Chriſtian*, *chronology*, *chronicle*, &c. To theſe may be added the *Celtic* word *loch* (a lake). The exceptions to theſe are, *charity*, *charge*, *archer*, and *archery*.

354. When *arch*, ſignifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, *archives*, *archetype* *archaiſm*, *archiepiſcopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archæology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a

word of our own, and this word begins with a conſonant, we pronounce it ſo as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbiſhop*; and ſometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a compoſition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

355. The word *ache*, (a pain), pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakeſpeare extended to two ſyllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *watches*; but this is obſolete. It is now almoſt univerſally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach*, *heart-ach*, &c. and by thus abſurdly retaining the *ch* in the compound, we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing *aches* in two ſyllables: but if this remnant of Greek muſt be retained, the beſt way would be to ſpell the compound *head-ache*, as the ſimple *ache*, with a final *e*.

356. In *choir* and *choriſter* the *ch* is almoſt univerſally pronounced like *qu* (300): in *oſtrich*, like *dge*, as ſpelled *oſtridge*. It is ſilent in *ſchedule*, *ſchiſm*, and *yacht*; pronounced *ſeddule*, *ſizm*, and *yot*. It is ſunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or ſecondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes the ſound of *ſh*; thus *ocean*, *ſocial*, *Phocion*, *ſaponaceous*, are pronounced as if written *oſhean*, *ſoſhal*, *Phoſhean*, *ſaponaſhious*, *faſciation*, *negociation*, &c. (196).

D.

358. In order to have a juſt idea of the alterations of ſound this letter undergoes, it will be neceſſary to conſider its near relation to *T* (41). Theſe conſonants, like *p*, and *b*, *f*, and *v*, *k*, and hard *g*, and *ſ*, and *z*, are letters of the ſame organ; they differ by the niceſt ſhades of ſound, and are eaſily convertible into each other; *t*, *p*, *f*, *k*, and *ſ*, may, for the ſake of diſtinction, be called ſharp, and *d*, *b*, *v*, *g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reaſon, when a ſingular ends in a ſharp conſonant, the *ſ*, which forms the plural, preſerves its ſharp ſound, as in *cuffs*, *packs*, *lips*, *hats*, *deaths*; and when the ſingular ends with a flat conſonant, the plural *ſ*, has the ſound of *z*, as *drabs*, *bags*, *heads*, *lives*.

359. In the ſame manner, when a verb ends with a ſharp conſonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, aſſumed by the preterit and participle, becomes ſharp, and is ſounded like *t*; thus *ſtuffed*, *tripped*, *cracked*, *paſſed*, *vouched*, *faced*, (where the *e* is ſuppreſſed, as it always ought to be, except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture) (104) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *ſtuft*, *tript*, *crackt*, *paſt*, *voucht*, *faſte*. So, when the verb ends in a flat conſonant, the *d* preſerves its true flat ſound, as *drubbed*, *pegged*, *lived*, *buzzed*, where the *e* is ſuppreſſed, and the words pronounced in one ſyllable, as if written *drubb'd*, *pegg'd*, *liv'd*, *buzz'd*. It may be obſerved too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participial *d* always preſerves its pure ſound; as *blamed*, *joined*, *filled*, *barred*, pronounced *blam'd*, *join'd*, *fill'd*, *barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103), is ſo fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the ſound of the whole language. It muſt, however, be regretted, that it ſubjects our tongue to ſome of the moſt hiſſing, ſnapping, claſhing, grinding, ſounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal. Thus *raſped*, *ſcratched*, *wrenched*, *bridled*, *fangled*, *birchen*, *hardened*, *ſtrengthened*, *quickened*, &c. almoſt frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raſpt*, *ſcratcht*, *wrencht*, *bridl'd*, *fangl'd*, *birch'n*, *ſtrength'n'd*, *quick'n'd*, &c. but to compenſate for theſe Gothick ſounds, which, however, are not without their uſe, our language is full of the ſmootheſt and moſt ſonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, ariſing from the very nature of the letters, we ſee the abſurdity of ſubſtituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a ſharp conſonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be miſtaken, it is folly to alter the orthography. Thus the *Diſtreſſed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Diſtreſt Mother*, as we generally find it, becauſe, though we write it in the former manner, it muſt neceſſarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may ſee the impropriety of writing *bleſt* for *bleſſed*, when a participle.

> "Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt." *Pope.*

But when the word *bleſſed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the moſt familiar converſation, in two ſyllables, as this is a *bleſſed* day, the *bleſſed* thiſtle, &c.

362. This word, with *learned*, *curſed*, and *winged*, are the only participle adjectives which are conſtantly pronounced in two ſyllables, where the participles are pronounced in one: thus *a learned man*, *a curſed thing*, *a winged horſe*, preſerve the *ed* in a diſtinct ſyllable; while the ſame words, when verbs, as *he learned to write*, *he curſed the day*, *they winged their flight*, are heard in one ſyllable, as if written *learnd*, *curſt*, and *wingd*; the *d* in *curſed* changing to *t*, from its following the ſharp conſonant *t*, (358).

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cauſe of improper orthography) aſſumes the privilege of uſing theſe words, when adjectives, either as monoſyllables or diſſyllables; but correct proſe rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in theſe words, when adjectives, as a diſtinct ſyllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *winged*, always make a diſtinct ſyllable, as *an aged man*; the *winged courſer*; but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a ſyllable, as *a full-ag'd horſe*; *a ſheath-wing'd fowl*.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed*

preſerved long and diſtinct, even in thoſe very words where it was contracted when uſed adjectively. Thus, though we always hear *confeſs'd*, *profeſs'd*, *deſign'd*, &c. we as conſtantly hear *con-feſs-ed-ly*, *pro-feſs-ed-ly*, *de-ſign-ed-ly*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of the following liſt of words, which, by the aſſiſtance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give, as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a diſtinct ſyllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Forcedly*, *enforcedly*, *unveiledly*, *deformedly*, *feignedly*, *unfeignedly*, *diſcernedly*, *reſignedly*, *refinedly*, *reſtrainedly*, *concernedly*, *unconcernedly*, *diſcernedly*, *undiſcernedly*, *preparedly*, *aſſuredly*, *adviſedly*, *diſperſedly*, *diffuſedly*, *confuſedly*, *unperceivedly*, *reſolvedly*, *deſervedly*, *undeſervedly*, *reſervedly*, *unreſervedly*, *avowedly*, *perplexedly*, *fixedly*, *amazedly*.

365. To this catalogue may be added ſeveral abſtract ſubſtantives formed from participles in *ed*; which *ed* makes a diſtinct ſyllable in the former, though not in the latter. Thus *blearedneſs*, *preparedneſs*, *aſſuredneſs*, *diſeaſedneſs*, *adviſedneſs*, *repoſedneſs*, *compoſedneſs*, *diffuſedneſs*, *confuſedneſs*, *diſtreſſedneſs*, *reſolvedneſs*, *reſervedneſs*, *perplexedneſs*, *fixedneſs*, *amazedneſs*, have *ed* pronounced diſtinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked*, *wicked*, *picked* (pointed), *hooked*, *crooked*, *forked*, *tuſked*, and *wretched*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two ſyllables. The ſame may be obſerved of *ſcabbed*, *crabbed*, *chubbed*, *ſtubbed*, *ſhagged*, *ſnagged*, *ragged*, *crabbed*, *ſcrubbed*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *ſcragged*, *hawked*, *jagged*; to which we may add, the ſolemn pronunciation of *ſtiffnecked*; and theſe, when formed into nouns by the addition of *neſs*, preſerve the *ed* in a diſtinct ſyllable, as *wickedneſs*, *ſcabbedneſs*, *raggedneſs*, &c.

367. *Paſſed*, in the ſenſe of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *paſt*, as *paſt twelve o'clock*; but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one ſyllable, it ought to be written with two, as *paſſed pleaſures are preſent pain*: this I know is contrary to uſage; but uſage is, in this caſe, contrary to good ſenſe, and the ſettled analogy of the language.

368. It needs ſcarcely be obſerved, that when the verb ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the paſt time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own ſound, and always forms an additional ſyllable, as *landed*, *matted*, &c. otherwiſe the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here, perhaps, it may not be uſeleſs to take notice of the very imperfect and confuſed idea that is given in our beſt grammar, of what are called contracted verbs, ſuch as *ſnatcht*, *checkt*, *ſnapt*, *mixt*, *dwelt*, and *paſt*, for *ſnatched*, *checked*, *ſnapped*, *mixed*, *dwelled*, and *paſſed*. To theſe are added, thoſe that end in *l*, *m*, and *n*, or *p*, after a diphthong; which either ſhorten the diphthong, or change it into a ſingle vowel; and inſtead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt*, *dreamt*, *meant*, *felt*, *ſlept*, *crept*; and theſe are ſaid to be conſidered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now nothing can be clearer than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the ſame. *Snatched*, *checked*, *ſnapped*, *mixed*, and *paſſed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *ſnatcht*, *checkt*, *ſnapt*, *mixt*, and *paſt*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not conſidering that if they were written with *ed*, unleſs we were to pronounce it as a diſtinct ſyllable, contrary to the moſt ſettled uſage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, muſt be the ſame. It is very different with *dwelled*; here, as a liquid, and not a ſharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t* juſt as well as in *fell'd*, the participle of to *fell* (to cut down trees). Here then we find cuſtom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwell* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwelt* the preterit and participle.

370. The ſame may be obſerved of *deal*, *dream*, *mean*, *feel*, *weep*, *ſleep*, and *creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four firſt of theſe words, as well as in *ſealed*, *ſcreamed*, *cleaned*, and *reeled*; but cuſtom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of theſe verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal ſound into a ſhort one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep*, *ſleep*, and *creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits any more than *peeped*, and *ſteeped*; but cuſtom, which has ſhortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the ſimpleſt method of conveying the ſound.

371. The only two words which occaſion ſome doubt about claſſing them are, to *learn* and to *ſpell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occaſion) pronounce them in the preterit *learnt* and *ſpelt*; but as *n* and *l* will readily admit of *d* after them, it ſeems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and ſpeaking, which the literary world has given into, by ſpelling them *learned* and *ſpelled*, and pronouncing them *learn'd* and *ſpell'd*. Thus *earned*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earnt*, and made a perfect rhyme to *diſcerned*.

372. To theſe obſervations may be added, that, in ſuch irregular verbs as have the preſent, the preterit and participle the ſame, as *caſt*, *coſt*, *cut*, &c. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterit of theſe verbs take *ed* before the *eſt*, as *I caſt*, *or did caſt*; *Thou caſtedſt*, *or didſt caſt*, &c. for if this were not the caſe, the ſecond perſon of the preterit might be miſtaken for the ſecond perſon of the preſent tenſe, which in theſe words would render "confuſion worſe "confounded."

373. I have been led inſenſibly to theſe obſervations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader ſhould think them too remote from the ſubject, I muſt beg his pardon, and reſume my remarks on the ſound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary*, and *ex-*

traordinary, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary*; but this is a groſs abbreviation; the beſt pronunciation is ſufficiently ſhort, which is *ord'nary* and *extrord'nary*; the firſt in three, and the laſt in four ſyllables: but ſolemn ſpeaking preſerves the *i*, and makes the word conſiſt of five ſyllables.

375. Our anceſtors, feeling the neceſſity of ſhowing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge* when it was to be ſhort, inſerted *d*, as *wedge*, *ridge*, *badge*, &c. The ſame reaſon induced them to write *colledge* and *alledge*, with the *d*; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to ſhift for itſelf; becauſe there is no *d* in the Latin words from which theſe are derived.

376. *D* like *t*, to which it is ſo nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong *ie*, *io*, *ia* or *eou*, ſlides into *gzh*, or the conſonant *j*; thus *ſoldier* is univerſally and juſtly pronounced as if written *ſol-jer*: *grandeur*, *gran-jeur*; and *verdure* (where it muſt be remembered that *u* is a diphthong) *ver-jure*; and, for the ſame reaſon, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation*. But *Duke* and *reduce*, pronounced *juke* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprobated.

F.

377. *F* has its pure ſound in *often*, *off*, &c. but, in the prepoſition *of*, ſlides into its near relation *v*, as if written *ov*. But, when this prepoſition is in compoſition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes pure; thus, though we ſound *of* ſingly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whereof*.

378. There is a ſtrong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in ſome words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive caſe. Thus we often hear of a *wive's jointure*, a *calve's head*, and *houze rent*, for *a wife's jointure*, *a calf's head*, and *houſe rent*.

G.

379. *G*, like *C*, has two ſounds, a hard and a ſoft one. It is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as *game*, *gone*, *gull*, *glory*, *grandeur*. *Gaol* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail*, (212).

380. *G* before *e* and *i* is ſometimes hard and ſometimes ſoft. It is generally ſoft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. Theſe latter, forming by far the ſmaller number, may be conſidered as exceptions.

381. *G* is hard before *e*, in *gear*, *geck*, *geeſe*, *geld*, *gelt*, *gelding*, *get*, *gew-gaw*, *ſhagged*, *ſnagged*, *ragged*, *cragged*, *ſcragged*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *toged* (dreſſed in a toga), *dagger*, *ſwagger*, *ſlagger*, *trigger*, *dogger*, *pettyfogger*, *tiger*, *auger*, *eager*, *meager*, *anger*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *ſtronger*, *younger*, *longeſt*, *ſtrongeſt*, *youngeſt*. The laſt of theſe words are generally pronounced in Ireland, ſo as to let the *g* remain in its naſal ſound, without articulating the ſucceeding vowel; thus *longer* (more long) is ſo pronounced as to ſound exactly like the noun a *longer* (one who longs or wiſhes for a thing); the ſame may be obſerved of the reſt. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogical, appears from the ſame pronunciation of *g* in *ſtring-y*, *ſpring-y*, full of ſtrings and ſprings; and *wronger* and *wrongeſt*, for more and moſt wrong. But though reſting the *g* in the naſal ſound, without articulating the ſucceeding vowel, is abſolutely neceſſary in verbal nouns, derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *ſinger*, *bringer*, *ſtinger*, &c.; and though analogical, is provincial, in the words above mentioned; for *younger* ought to rhyme exactly with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget*, *target*, and *together*, fall into this claſs.

382. G is hard before *i*, in *gibbe*, *gibcat*, *gibber*, *gibberiſh*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *giſt*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglet* (properly *gigglet*), *gild*, *gill* (of a fiſh), *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *forgive*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*: alſo derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggiſt*, *waggiſh*, *riggiſh*, *hoggiſh*, *doggiſh*, *ſluggiſh*, *rigging*, *digging*, &c.

383. *G* before *y* is generally ſoft, as in *elegy*, *apology*, &c. and almoſt in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *ſhaggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *ſnaggy*, *craggy*, *ſcraggy*, *guaggy*, *ſwaggy*, *dreggy*, *ſpriggy*, *twiggy*, *boggy*, *foggy*, *cloggy*, *buggy*, *muggy*. *Gyve*, from its Celtic original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the ſoft *g*.

GN in the ſame ſyllable at the beginning of a word.

384. The *g* in this ſituation is always ſilent, as *gnaw*, *gnaſh*, *gnat*, *gnarl*, *gnomon*, *gnomonics*; pronounced *naw*, *naſh*, *nat*, *narl*, *nomon*, *nomonics*.

GN in the ſame ſyllable at the end of a word.

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actreſſes of diſtinguiſhed merit in *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newſpapers. One critic affirmed, that Miſs Young, by preſerving the ſound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harſhneſs; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its ſound: but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indiſputable than that, which makes *g* ſilent before *n* in the ſame ſyllable. This is

conſtantly the caſe in *ſign* and all its compounds, as *reſign*, *deſign*, *conſign*, *aſſign*; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign*; all pronounced as if written *ſine*, *reſine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compenſate, as it were, for the ſuppreſſion of *g*; as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the ſyllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *feign*, *reign*, *deign*, and conſequently, unleſs the vowel *u* can produce ſome ſpecial privilege which the other vowels have not, we muſt, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this ſituation long, and ſound *impugn*, as if written *impune*.

386. The ſame analogy will oblige us to pronounce *impregn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, *propugn*, as if written *imprene*, *oppune*, *expune*, *propune*, not only when theſe verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns, formed from them; as *impugned*, *impugning*, and *impugner*, muſt be pronounced *impuned*, *impuning*, and *impuner*. The ſame may be obſerved of the reſt. Perhaps it will gratify a curious obſerver of pronunciation to ſee the diverſity and uncertainty of our orthöepiſts in their notation of the words before us:

impūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray, (author of an Engliſh Grammar). Barclay ſays the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the *u*.
impŭn. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.
impŭng. W. Johnſton.
oppūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.
oppŭn. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.
oppŭng. W. Johnſton.
propūne. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.
propŭng. Barclay.
imprēne. Nares, Murray.
imprĕn. Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay ſays the *g* is mute, but ſays nothing of the quantity of the *e*.
expūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.
expŭn. Perry, Barclay.
impūner. Sheridan.
impūned. Murray.
impŭnner. Perry, Barclay.
oppŭgner. Sheridan.
propŭgner. Sheridan.
propūner. Scott.
propŭnner. Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all theſe words ought to follow the ſame fortune, and ſhould be pronounced alike. How then ſhall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, and *propugn*, with the *u* long, and *impregn* with the *e* ſhort? Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn*, is conſiſtent in pronouncing the reſt with the vowel ſhort. The ſame may be obſerved of Scott, who adopts the long ſound, but has not the word *impregn*. Mr. Perry gives the ſhort ſound to all but *propūgn*, where he makes the *u* long; and W. Johnſton, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn*, pronounces the vowel ſhort, and ſpells them *impung* and *oppung*. Barclay, under the word *impugn*, ſays the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but ſpells *oppugn*, *oppún*; and of *impregn*, only ſays the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn*, *propung*, in the manner that W. Johnſton does *impugn* and *oppugn*: but Mr. Nares obſerves, that analogy ſeems to require a ſimilar pronunciation in all theſe words, and that the vowel ſhould be long.

The ſame inconſiſtency is obſervable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner*, and writes it *impuner*, but preſerves it in *oppugner* and *propugner*. Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly, as well as conſiſtently, ſpells *propuner*. Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner*, and Barclay *impunner* only.

The inconſiſtency here remarked ariſes from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination. Thus *finger* is only adding *er* to the verb *ſing*, without ſuffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of a *ſigner*, one who *ſigns*: and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *eſt*, in the comparatives and ſuperlatives of adjectives, makes no alteration in the ſound of the radical word; this is obvious in the words *benigner*, *benigneſt*, &c. except *younger*, *longer*, and *ſtronger*. See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where theſe letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter ſyllable, and *g* is heard diſtinctly in the former, as *ſig-nify*, *malig-nity*, *aſſig-nation*, &c. Some affected ſpeakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing Engliſh, or over-complaiſant to the French, pronounce *phyſiognomy*, *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, without the *g*; but this is a groſs violation of the firſt principles of ſpelling. The only words to keep theſe ſpeakers in countenance are, *poignant* and *champignion*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poiniant*, *champinion*. The firſt of theſe words will be probably hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an excluſive privilege. See COGNIZANCE.

388. *Bagnio*, *ſeignior*, *ſeraglio*, *intaglio*, and *oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo*, *ſeen-yor*, *ſeral-yo*, *intal-yo*, and *ole-yo*, may be conſidered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native Engliſh words.

GM in the ſame ſyllable.

389. What has been ſaid of *gn* is applicable to *gm*. We have but one word in the language where theſe letters end a word with the accent on it, and that in *phlegm*; in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e*, according to analogy,

ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *fleme*; but a ſhort pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem*. It is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he ſays,

> "Our critics take a contrary extreme;
> "They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*."
> *Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as ſome ſpeakers ſtill pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in thoſe where *gn* occur, the vowel is ſhortened, and the *g* pronounced, as in *phleg-mon*, *phleg-monous*, *phleg-matic*, and *phleg-magogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reaſon I can conceive, ſinks the *g* in the laſt word. When theſe letters end a ſyllable, not under the accent, the *g* is ſilent, but the preceding vowel is ſhortened. Thus *paradigm*, *parapegm*, *diaphragm*, *apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim*, *parapem*, *diaphram*, *apothem*.

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *h*, as in *ghoſt*, *ghaſtly*, *aghaſt*, *gherkin*; pronounced *goſt*, rhyming with *moſt*; *gaſtly*, *agaſt*, *guerken*. But when theſe letters come at the end of a word they form ſome of the greateſt anomalies in our language; *gh*, at the end of words, is generally ſilent, and conſequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *high*, *nigh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inveigh*, *eugh* (the obſolete way of ſpelling *yew*, a tree), *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *clough* (a cliff), *plough*, *furlough*, *ſlough* (a miry place), *through*, *throughout*, *thorough*, *borough*, *uſquebaugh*, *pugh!*

391. *Gh* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh*, *laughter*, *cough*, *chough*, *clough* (an allowance in weight), *ſlough* (the caſt ſkin of a ſnake or ſore), *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*.

392. *Gh* is ſometimes changed into *ck*, as *hough*, *ſhough*, *lough*; ſometimes we hear only the *g* ſounded, as in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burgherſhip*.

GHT.

393. *Gh* in this termination is always ſilent, as *fight*, *night*, *bought*, *fought*, &c. The only exception is *draught*; which, in poetry, is moſt frequently rhymed with *caught*, *taught*, &c. but, in proſe, is ſo univerſally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical ſound of it grows uncooth, and is becoming obſolete. *Draughts*, the game, is alſo pronounced *drafts*. *Drought* (dryneſs) is vulgarly pronounced *drouth*: it is even written ſo by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having miſtaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he ſpells *heighth*, and which is frequently ſo pronounced by the vulgar. See the words HEIGHT and DROUGHT.

H.

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the ſucceeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always ſounded, except in *heir*, *heireſs*, *honeſt*, *honeſty*, *honour*, *honourable*, *herb*, *herbage*, *hoſpital*, *hoſtler*, *hour*, *humble*, *humour*, *humourous*, *humourſome*. Ben Jonſon leaves out the *h* in *hoſt*, and claſſes it in this reſpect with *honeſt*.

395. *H* is always ſilent after *r*, as *rhetoric*, *rhapſody*, *rheum*, *rheumatiſm*, *rhinoceros*, *rhomb*, *rhubarb*, *myrrh*, *catarrh*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowed, is always ſilent, as *ah! hah! oh! foh! ſirrah*, *hallelujah*, *Meſſiah*.

397. This letter is often ſunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the leaſt diſtinction of ſound between *while* and *wile*, *whet*, and *wet*, *where*, and *wear*. Trifling as this difference may appear at firſt ſight, it tends greatly to weaken and empoveriſh the pronunciation, as well as ſometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth obſerves, placed the *h* before the *w*, as *hwat*; and this is certainly its true place; for in the pronunciation of all words, beginning with *wh*, we ought to breathe forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *hoo-at*, *hoo-ile*, &c. and then we ſhall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is ſo diſagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398. *J* is pronounced exactly like ſoft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its ſound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the ſound of hard *c*. It is always ſilent before *n* in the ſame ſyllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a cuſtom within theſe twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words, when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unuſual letter, and is not only a blemiſh in the face of it, but may poſſibly produce ſome irregularity in future formatives; for *mimicking* muſt be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we uſe *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we muſt write *colicking* and *colicked*; and though *phyſicking* and *phyſicked* are not the moſt elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omiſſion of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnſon; but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the ſame vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and

ſtick will loſe their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

L.

401. Ben Jonſon ſays *L* melteth in the ſounding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reaſon that *r* is called a liquid; for no two letters can, in this reſpect, be more oppoſite. See No. 21.

L is mute in *almond, calf, half, calve, halve, chaldron, falcon, folk, yolk* (better written *yelk* with the *l* ſounded) *fuſil, halſer, malmſey, ſalmon, ſalve, talbot* (a ſpecies of dog.) See SALVE.

402. *L* is mute alſo between *l* and *k* in the ſame ſyllable, as *balk, chalk, talk, ſtalk, walk.*

403. *L* is ſilent likewiſe between *a* and *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as *alms, balm, calm, palm, pſalm, qualm, ſhalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another ſyllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *pſalm*, it is always heard in *pſal-miſt, pſal-mody*, and *pal-miſtry*; but in *balmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the ſound of the ſubſtantive which ſinks the *l*, (386). *Calmer* and *calmeſt* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of compariſon; and *palmer* and *palmerworm* (except in the language of ſcripture, where the *l* in *palmer-worm* ought to be heard) are only a ſort of verbal nouns, which never alter the ſound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is ſometimes mute in the noun *ſalve*, and in the verb to *ſalve*, it is always heard in *ſalver* (a kind of plate). See the word SALVE.

404. *L* ought always to be ſuppreſſed in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, ſhould:* it is ſometimes ſuppreſſed in *fault*; but this ſuppreſſion is become vulgar, (ſee the word). In *ſoldier*, likewiſe, the *l* is ſometimes ſuppreſſed, and the word pronounced *ſo-jer*; but this is far from being the moſt correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *ſoldierly, ſoldierſhip*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final ſyllable, has an imperfect ſound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this ſituation, is neither ſounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is ſuppreſſed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a ſucceeding vowel; ſo that this ſound may be called a monſter in Grammar—a ſyllable without a vowel. This will eaſily be perceived in the words *able, table, circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl, tabl, circl*, &c. and in thoſe ſtill more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled, bridled, ſaddled, triſles, gaffles*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd, bri-dl'd, ſad-dl'd, tri-flz, gaf-flz*, &c. (359).

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itſelf at the end of a word, but it has an excluſive privilege of being double where they remain ſingle; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a ſingle conſonant, preceded by a ſingle vowel, and the accent is on the laſt ſyllable, the conſonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as, *abet, abetting, beg, begging, begin, beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the laſt ſyllable of the verb, the conſonant remains ſingle, as *ſuffered, ſuffering, benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled, whether the accent be on the laſt ſyllable or not, as *duelling, levelling, victualling, travelling, traveller*, &c. This groſs irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not ſuggeſted an abſurdity in pronunciation, occaſioned by the omiſſion of *l*. Though the double *l* is uſeleſs in *traveller, victualler*, &c. it is not ſo in *controller:* for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad ſound of *a* in *ball, tall, all*, &c. (84); ſo the ſame letters are the ſign of the long open ſound of *o* in *boll* (a round ſtalk of a plant) to *joll, noll* (the head), *knoll* (a little hill), *poll, clodpoll, roll, ſcroll, droll, troll, ſtroll, toll*: for which reaſon, leaving out one *l* in *bethral, catcal, miſcal, overfal, foreſtal, reinſtal, downfal, withal, control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnſon's Dictionary, is an omiſſion of the utmoſt importance to the ſound of the words; for as the pronunciation ſometimes alters the ſpelling, ſo the ſpelling ſometimes alters the pronunciation. Accordingly we find ſome ſpeakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle ſound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another conſonant, becauſe they do not ſee the *ll* in the *all* with which theſe words are compounded. Thus we ſometimes hear *Almighty, albeit*, ſo pronounced as to make their firſt ſyllable rhyme with the firſt of *al-ley, val-ly;* and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch ſo as to rhyme with *coal;* and with juſt as much reaſon as we pronounce *control* in the ſame manner. For though compounds may, in ſome caſes, be allowed to drop ſuch letters of their ſimples, as either are not neceſſary to the ſound, as in *Chriſtmas*; or might poſſibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcileable* (which ſee); yet where, by omitting a letter, the ſound may be altered, the omiſſion is pernicious and abſurd, (84). The ſame obſervations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a ſingle *l*, has not the ſame ſound as when this letter is doubled: but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extenſive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever ſubmit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*.

M.

407. *M* preſerves its ſound in every word, except *comptroller; compt* and *accompt* are now univerſally written as they are pronounced *count* and *account;* and though *m* and *p* are preſerved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

N.

408. *N* has two ſounds; the one ſimple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, &c. The latter ſound is heard when it is followed by the ſharp or flat guttural mutes, *g* hard, or *k*; or its repreſentatives, *c* hard, *qu* or *x*; but it may be obſerved, that ſo prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its repreſentatives—the flat mute *g* ſeems interpoſed between them. Thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but, *thangk*, *bangquet*, *angkſhus*. But this coalition of the ſound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented ſyllable, the *n* becomes pure. Thus, though *congreſs* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *cong-greſs* and *cong-gregate*, yet the firſt ſyllable of *congratulate* and *congreſſive* ought to be pronounced without the ringing ſound of *n*, and exactly like the ſame ſyllable in *contrary*. The ſame difference may be obſerved in the words *concourſe* and *concur*; the firſt word, which has the accent on the firſt ſyllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-courſe*; and the laſt, which has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, with *n* pure. It muſt however be carefully obſerved, that the ſecondary accent has the ſame power of melting the *n* into the ſucceeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary, (522). Thus *congregation* and *concremation* have the firſt ſyllable pronounced as if written *cong*.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finiſhed or complete ſound, as in *link*, *think*, &c. but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfiniſhed or imperfect ſound, as in *hang*, *hang*, &c. where we may obſerve the tongue to reſt upon the palate in the ſound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another ſyllable, its ſound is completed, as in *anger* and *Bangor* (the name of a town), where the ſound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *hanger* (a ſword), and *banger* (one who beats or bangs). This perfect ſound of *g* is heard in all ſimples, as *anger*, *angle*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *anguiſh*, *languiſh*, *diſtinguiſh*, *extinguiſh*, *unguent*: but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *finger* (one who fings), does not finiſh the *g* like *finger*, but is merely *er* added to *fing*: the ſame may be obſerved of *fing-ing*, *bring-ing*, and *hang-ing*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect ſound of *g*, as in the original word. Thus *ſpringy*, *ſtringy*, and *wingy*, are only the ſound of *e* added to *ſpring*, *ſtring*, and *wing*; but the comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, *longer*, *ſtronger*, and *younger*; *longeſt*, *ſtrongeſt*, and *youngeſt*; have the *g* hard and perfectly ſounded, as if written *long-ger*, *ſtrong-ger*, *young ger*, &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *finger*, *linger*, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives, or verbs, do not alter their original ſound upon taking an additional ſyllable. In theſe three words, therefore, the Iriſh pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the Engliſh; for, if I miſtake not, they do not articulate the *g*, (381).

410. Hitherto we have conſidered theſe letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cauſe of embarraſſment to ſpeakers who deſire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of Engliſh, that *ing*, in the word *ſinging*, *bringing*, *and ſwinging*, muſt be pronounced with the ringing ſound, which is heard when the accent is on theſe letters, in *king*, *ſing*, and *wing*, and not as if written without the *g*, as *ſingin*, *bringin*, *ſwingin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the ſtricteſt adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the leaſt attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the public, with reſpect to ſound, I then conſider them as cyphers; and, if my obſervation does not greatly fail me, I can aſſert, that our beſt ſpeakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, ſo as to rhyme with *ſing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception ſeems to offer itſelf in thoſe verbs that end in theſe letters, as a repetition of the ringing ſound in ſucceſſive ſyllables would produce a *Tautophony*, (ſee the word), and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, inſtead of *ſinging*, *bringing*, and *ſlinging*, our beſt ſpeakers are heard to pronounce *ſing-in*, *bring-in*, and *ſling-in*; and for the very ſame reaſon that we exclude the ringing ſound in theſe words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in*; for if, inſtead of *ſinning*, *pinning*, and *beginninn*, we ſhould pronounce *ſin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we ſhould fall into the ſame diſguſting repetition as in the former caſe. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing ſound, except in thoſe words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *ſpeaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *ſpeakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the leaſt degree of preciſion or ſolemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a ſyllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *ſolemn*, *column*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *hym-ning* and *lim-ning* the *n* is generally pronounced, and ſometimes, in very ſolemn ſpeaking, in *condem-ning* and *contem-ning*; but, in both caſes, contrary to analogy, which forbids any ſound in the participle that was not in the verb, (381).

P.

412. This letter is mute before *ſ* and *t* at the beginning of words, as *pſalm*, *pſalmiſt*, *pſalmody*, *pſalmography*, *pſalter*, *pſaltery*; the prefix *pſeudo*, ſignifying falſe, as *pſeudography*, *pſeudology*, and the interjection *pſhaw!* To theſe we may add *ptiſan*, *ptyaliſm*, *ptyſmagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *ſempſtreſs*, *peremptory*, *ſumptuous*, *preſumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption* and

raſpberry. In *cupboard*, it coaleſces with, and falls into its flat ſound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final ſyllable between the ſame letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *prompt*, *accompt*. In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops), both *p* and *s* are mute, as cuſtom has acquieſced in the French pronunciation of moſt military terms.

PH.

413. *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philoſophy*, *phanton*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the ſound of *v*. In *diphthong*, the ſound of *p* only is heard; in *apophthegm* both letters are entirely dropped. The ſame may be obſerved of *phthiſis*, *phthiſic*, and *phthiſical*. In *ſapphire* the firſt *p* ſlides into *ph*, by an accentual coalition of ſimilar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See EXAGGERATE.

Q.

414. *Q* has always the ſound of *k*: it is conſtantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*; and its general ſound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *kwack*, *kwill*, *qween*, &c. That the *u* ſubjoined to this letter has really the power of *w*, may be obſerved in the generality of words where *a* ſucceeds; for we find the vowel go into the broad ſound in *quart*, *quarrel*, *quantity*, &c. as much as in *war*, *warrant*, *want*, &c. (85). But it muſt be carefully noted, that this broad ſound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not accented, it has the ſound of every other accented *a* in the language, (92). Thus the *a* in *quarter*, *quarrel*, *quadrant*, &c. becauſe it has the accent, is broad; the ſame may be obſerved when the accent is ſecondary only, (522) (527), as in *quadrageſimal*, *quadriſyllable*, &c.; but when the accent is on the ſucceeding ſyllable, as in *qua-dratick*, *qua-drangular*, &c. the *a* goes into the obſcure ſound approaching to the Italian *a*, (92).

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have theſe letters in them, according to our uſual complaiſance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *doquet*, *etiquette*, *maſquerade*, *harlequin*, *oblique*, *antique*, *opaque*, *pique*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burleſque*, *groteſque*, *caſque*, *moſque*, *quadrille*, *quater-couſin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *chequer*, and *riſque*, have been very properly ſpelled by Johnſon as they are pronounced *packet*, *lackey*, *checker*, and *riſk*. *Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kwoth*, and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always loſe the *u*; and *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, ſometimes, particularly on the ſtage. This deviation, however, ſeems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conqueſt* is ſtill regularly pronounced *conkweſt*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as ſome do, *cote*, and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque foil*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-ſpotted*, are pronounced *ſirk* and *ſink*; and *critique*, when we mean a criticiſm, to diſtinguiſh it from *critick*, is pronounced *criteek*, rhyming with *ſpeak*. See QUOIT and QUOTATION.

R.

416. This letter is never ſilent, but its ſound is ſometimes tranſpoſed. In a final unaccented ſyllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre*, *lucre*, *ſabre*, *fibre*, *ochre*, *eagre*, *maugre*, *ſepulchre*, *theatre*, *ſpectre*, *metre*, *petre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *luſtre*, *accoutre*, *maſſacre*; to which we may add, *centre* and *ſceptre*; ſometimes written *center* and *ſcepter*; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and eaſily underſtood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* diſturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e*, (98).

417. The ſame tranſpoſition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *apron* and *iron*; and often in that of *citron* and *ſaffron*, as if written *apurn*, *irun*, *citurn*, *ſaffurn*: nor do I think the two firſt can be pronounced otherwiſe without a diſagreeable ſtiffneſs; but the two laſt may preſerve the *r* before the vowel with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have ſlid into this analogy, when uſed colloquially, but preſerve the *r* before the *e* in ſolemn ſpeaking.

418 As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, ſometimes againſt the roof of the mouth, and ſometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the moſt imperfect of all the conſonants: and, as its formation is ſo indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it ſhould be ſo indefinite in their ſounds; as we may perceive in the words *friar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *nadir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, which, with reſpect to ſound, might be written *friur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *nadur*, *mayur*, *martur*, (98). Theſe inaccuracies in pronunciation, ſays an ingenious writer, 'we ſeem to have derived from our Saxon anceſtors. Dr. Hicks obſerves in the firſt chapter of his Saxon Grammar, that "Comparativa apud eos (Anglo-ſaxonas) indifferenter exeunt in *ar*, *ær*, *er*, *ir*, *or ur*, *yr*; et Superlativa in *aſt*, *æſt*, *eſt*, *iſt*, *oſt*, *uſt*, *yſt*; participia præſentis temporis in *and*, *ænd*, *end*, *ind*, *ond*, *und*, *ynd*; præteriti verò in *ad*, *æd*, *id*, *od*, *ud*, *yd*; pro vario ſcilicet vel ævi vel loci dialecto." 'Upon various other occaſions alſo they uſed two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and this not alway from difference of age or place, becauſe theſe variations are frequently found in the ſame page. This will account for the difference between the ſpelling and pronunciation of ſuch anomalous words as *buſy* and *bury*, now pronounced as if written *biſy* and *bery* (the *i* and *e* having their common ſhort ſound), and formerly ſpelt indifferently with *e*, *u*, or *y*.' *Eſſay on the Harmony of Language*. Robſ. 1774.

419. There is a diſtinction in the ſound of this letter,

ſcarce'y ever noticed by any of our writers on the ſubject, which is, in my opinion, of no ſmall importance; and that is, the rough and ſmooth *r*. Ben Jonſon in his Grammar ſays it is ſounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer*, *riper*; and ſo in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the ſmooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, againſt the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard*, *bard*, *card*, *regard*, &c. is pronounced ſo much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *baa*, *baad*, *caad*, *regaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in theſe words, is pronounced with ſo ſtrong a jar of the tongue againſt the fore-part of the palate, and accompanied with ſuch an aſpiration or ſtrong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harſhneſs we call the Iriſh accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly ſounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is ſometimes entirely ſunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy obſervation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a conſonant in the ſame ſyllable, we may give as much force as we pleaſe to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harſhneſs to the ear. Thus, *Rome*, *river*, *rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar*, *bard*, *card*, *hard*, &c. muſt have it nearly as ſoft as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiſs; but a hiſs, which forms a much more definite and compleat conſonant than the other. This conſonant, like the other mutes, has a ſharp and a flat ſound; the ſharp ſound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words *ſame*, *ſin*, *this*; the flat ſound is that of *z*, heard in *is*, *his*, *was*: and theſe two ſounds, accompanied by the aſpirate, or *h*, form all the varieties found under this letter, (41).

421. *S* has always its ſharp hiſſing ſound at the beginning of words, as *ſoon*, *ſin*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the ſharp mutes, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, as *ſcoffs*, *blocks*, *hips*, *pits*, or when it is added to the mute *e* after any of theſe letters, as *ſtrifes*, *ſtakes*, *pipes*, *mites*.

422. *S* is ſharp and hiſſing at the end of the monoſyllables *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, *gas*: and at the end of words of two or more ſyllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a diſtinct ſyllable. Thus *es* in *pipes* and *mites* do not form a diſtinct ſyllable; and as they are preceded by a ſharp mute, the *s* is ſharp likewiſe; but in *prices* theſe letters form a ſyllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exception to this rule is, the words *as*, *whereas*, *has*, *his*, *was*; for *bias*, *dowlas*, *Atlas*, *metropolis*, *baſis*, *chaos*, *tripos*, *pus*, *chorus*, *cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced ſharp and hiſſing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious*, *ſuperfluous*, &c. have the *s* ſharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us*; and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the ſame manner, except in the words *diſſolve*, *poſſeſs*, and their compounds; *ſciſſors*, *huſſy*, and *huſſar*.

425. *S* in the inſeparable prepoſition *dis*, when either the primary or ſecondary accent is on it, (522), is always pronounced ſharp and hiſſing. The word *diſmal*, which ſeems to be an exception, is not ſo in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a prepoſition: thus *diſſolute*, *diſſonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis*; and *diſability*, *diſagree*, &c. with the ſecondary accent on the ſame letters, have the *s* ſharp and hiſſing; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, the *s* is either ſharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a ſharp or flat conſonant: thus *diſable*, *diſaſter*, *diſeaſe*, *diſintereſted*, *diſhoneſt*, *diſorder*, *diſuſe*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, becauſe the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next ſyllable; but *diſcredit*, *diſfavour*, *diſkindneſs*, *diſpenſe*, *diſtaſte*, have the *s* ſharp and hiſſing, becauſe a ſharp conſonant begins the ſucceeding accented ſyllable; and *diſband*, *diſdain*, *diſgrace*, *disjoin*, *diſvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, becauſe they are ſucceeded by a flat conſonant in the ſame ſituation, (435).

426. *S* in the inſeparable prepoſition *mis* is always ſharp and hiſſing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel, or a ſharp or flat conſonant, as *miſcreant*, *miſaim*, *miſapply*, *miſorder*, *miſuſe*, *miſbegot*, *miſdeem*, *miſgovern*, &c. See MIS.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final ſyllable of adjectives, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *baſe*, *obeſe*, *preciſe*, *conciſe*, *globoſe*, *verboſe*, *morboſe*, *pulicoſe*, *tenebricoſe*, *corticoſe*, *jocoſe*, *oleoſe*, *rugoſe*, *deſidioſe*, *cloſe*, *ſiliculoſe*, *calculoſe*, *tumuloſe*, *animoſe*, *venenoſe*, *arenoſe*, *ſiliginoſe*, *crinoſe*, *looſe*, *operoſe*, *moroſe*, *edematoſe*, *comatoſe*, *acetoſe*, *aquoſe*, *ſiliquoſe*, *actuoſe*, *diffuſe*, *profuſe*, *occluſe*, *recluſe*, *abſtruſe*, *obtuſe*, except *wiſe* and *otherguiſe*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *ſive*, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *ſuaſive*, *perſuaſive*, *aſſuaſive*, *diſſuaſive*, *adheſive*, *cohéſive*, *deciſive*, *preciſive*, *inciſive*, *deriſive*, *cicatriſive*, *viſive*, *plauſive*, *abuſive*, *diffuſive*, *infuſive*, *incluſive*, *concluſive*, *excluſive*, *eluſive*, *deluſive*, *preluſive*, *alluſive*, *illuſive*, *colluſive*, *amuſive*, *obtruſive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *ſory*, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *ſuaſory*, *perſuaſory*, *diciſory*, *deriſory*, *deluſory*, &c.

430. The ſame may be obſerved of *s* in the adjectives ending in *ſome*, as *troubleſome*, &c. and ſubſtantives in *oſity*, as *generoſity*, &c.

431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*, has the *s* ſharp and hiſſing, as *pulſe*, *appulſe*, *denſe*, *tenſe*, *intenſe*, *ſenſe*, *verſe*, *adverſe*, &c. except *cleanſe*.

S pronounced like z.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing ſound, as it may be called, in monoſyllables, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b*, *d*, *g* hard, or *v*, as *ribs*, *heads*, *rags*, *ſieves*, (24).

433. *S* is pronounced like *z*, when it forms an additional ſyllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third perſon ſingular of verbs; even though the ſingulars and firſt perſons end in ſharp hiſſing ſounds, as *aſſes*, *riches*, *cages*, *boxes*, &c. Thus *prices* and *prizes* have both the final *s* flat, though the preceding mute in the firſt word is ſharp, (422).

434. As *s* is hiſſing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *tranſe*, *tenſe*, &c.; ſo when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like *z*, as *morals*, *means*, *ſeems*, *hers*. In the ſame analogy, when *s* comes before any of the liquids, it has the ſound of *z*, as *Coſmo*, *coſmetic*, *diſmal*, *piſmire*, *chaſm*, *priſm*, *theiſm*, *ſchiſm*, and all polyſyllables ending in *aſm*, *iſm*, *oſm*, or *yſm*, as *enthuſiaſm*, *judaiſm*, *microcoſm*, *paroxyſm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the prepoſition *dis*, is either ſharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like *z*, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *diſable*, *diſeaſe*, *diſorder*, *diſuſe*, *diſband*, *diſdain*, *diſgrace*, *diſvalue*, *disjoin*, *diſlike*, *diſlodge*, *diſmay*, *diſmember*, *diſmount*, *diſmiſs*, *diſnatured*, *diſrank*, *diſreliſh*, *diſrobe*, (425). Mr. Sheridan, and thoſe orthöepiſts who have copied him, ſeem to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the firſt ſyllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the ſecond ſyllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monoſyllables *is*, *his*, *was*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, and in all plurals whoſe ſingulars end in a vowel, followed by *e* mute, as *commas*, *operas*, *ſhoes*, *aloes*, *dues*, and conſequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third perſon ſingular of verbs, as *ways*, *betrays*, *news*, *views*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *ſe* have the *s* like *z*, to diſtinguiſh them from nouns or adjectives of the ſame form. Examples:

Nouns	Verbs	Nouns	Verbs
grease	to *grease*	*excuse*	to *excuse*
close	to *close*	*refuse*	to *refuse*
houſe	to *houſe*	*diffuſe*	to *diffuſe*
mouſe	to *mouſe*	*uſe*	to *uſe*
louſe	to *louſe*	*riſe*	to *riſe*
abuſe	to *abuſe*	*premiſe*	to *premiſe*

438. *Sy* and *ſey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *eaſy*, *greaſy*, *queaſy*, *cheeſy*, *daiſy*, *miſy*, *roſy*, *cauſey*, *noiſy*; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate ſyllable, the *s* is ſharp, as *hereſy*, *poeſy*, &c.; if a ſharp mute precede, the *s* is ſharp, as *trikſy*, *tipſy*; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate ſyllable, the *s* is flat, as *palſy*, *flimſy*, *clumſy*, *panſy*, *tanſy*, *phrenſy*, *quinſy*, *tolſey*, *whimſey*, *malmſey*, *jerſey*, *kerſey*. *Purſey* has the *s* ſharp and hiſſing from its relation to *purſe*, and *minſtrelſey* and *controverſy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent. Thus we ſee why *buſy*, *bouſy*, *louſy*, and *drouſy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealouſy* the ſharp hiſſing *s*.

439. *S*, in the termination *ſible*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *perſuaſible*, *riſible*, *viſible*, *diviſible*, *infuſible*, *concluſible*; but if a liquid conſonant precede the *s*, the *s* then becomes ſharp and hiſſing, as *ſenſible*, *reſponſible*, *tenſible*, *reverſible*, &c.

440. *S*, in the terminations *ſary* and *ſory*, is ſharp and hiſſing, as *diſpenſary*, *adverſary*, *ſuaſory*, *perſuaſory*, *deciſory*, *inciſory*, *deriſory*, *depulſory*, *compulſory*, *incenſory*, *compenſory*, *ſuſpenſory*, *ſenſory*, *reſponſory*, *curſory*, *diſcurſory*, *luſory*, *eluſory*, *deluſory*, *illuſory*, *colluſory*. *Roſary* and *miſery*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *iſe*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few ſubſtantives, ſuch as *paradiſe*, *aniſe*, *riſe*, *griſe*, *verdigriſe*, *mortiſe*, *traviſ*.

442. *S*, in the terminations *ſal* and *ſel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *naſal*, *ouſel*, *houſel*, *nouſel*, *repriſal*, *propoſal*, *refuſal*, and ſharp and hiſſing when preceded by a conſonant, as *menſal*, *univerſal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the terminations *ſion*, *ſion*, and *ſion*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reaſon*, *ſeaſon*, *treaſon*, *cargaſon*, *diapaſon*, *oriſon*, *beniſon*, *veniſon*, *deniſon*, *uniſon*, *foiſon*, *poiſon*, *priſon*, *damſon*, *crimſon*, *choſen*, *reſin*, *roſin*, *raiſin*, *couſin*. But the *s* in *maſon*, *baſon*, *garriſon*, *capariſon*, *compariſon*, *parſon*, and *perſon*, is ſharp and hiſſing, (170).

444. *S*, after the inſeparable prepoſitions *pre* and *pro*, is ſharp, as in *preſage*, *preſide*, *preſidial*, *preſcance*, *preſenſion*, *proſecute*, *proſecution*, *proſody*, *proſopopeia*, but flat like *z* in *preſence*, *preſident*, *preſidency*, *preſume*, *preſumptive*, *preſumption*; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word, which is ſignificant when alone, the *s* is always ſharp, as *preſuppoſe*, *preſurmiſe*, &c.

445. *S*, after the inſeparable prepoſition *re*, is almoſt always pronounced like *z*, as *reſemble*, *reſent*, *reſentment*, *reſerve*, *reſervation*, *reſervoir*, *reſidue*, *reſident*, *reſidentiary*, *reſide*, *reſign*, *reſignment*, *reſignation*, *reſilience*, *reſiliency*, *reſilition*, *reſin*, *reſiſt*, *reſiſtance*, *reſolve*, *reſolution*, *reſolute*, *reſult*, *reſume*, *reſumption*, *reſurrection*.

446. *S* is ſharp after *re* in *reſuſcitation*, *reſupination*, &c. and when the word added to it is ſignificant by itſelf, as *reſearch*, *reſiege*, *reſeat*, *reſurvey*. Thus to *reſign*, with the *s* like *z*, ſignifies to yield up; but to *reſign*, to ſign again, has the *s* ſharp, as in *ſign*: ſo to *reſound*, to revert-

sate, has the *s* like *z*; but to *resound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance: in others, it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *design* is never heard with the *s* like *z* but among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign*: the same may be observed of *preside* and *desist*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing; and *reside* and *resist*, where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *s* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs*, *suds*, &c. is like *z*; but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subsist*, it is sharp and hissing; and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution*; but if a sharp consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipsy*, *tricksy*. Thus, in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k*; and this word is always heard as if written *Glaskow*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

S *aspirated, or sounding like* sh, *or* zh.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as *nauseate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleasure*, pronounced *nausheate* and *plezhure* (195).

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *confusion*, pronounced *evazhion*, &c. but when it is preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *sh*, as *expulsion*, *dimension*, *reversion*, pronounced *expulshion*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u*; when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pleasure*, *measure*, *treasure*, *rasure*, pronounced *plezhure*, &c. but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*, is *sensual*, *censure*, *tonsure*, *pressure*, pronounced *censhure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Ashia*; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Azhia*, rhyming with *Arpasia*, *euthanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *z*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one: but if I mikake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perzhia*; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles: for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain*, *mountain*, *captain*, &c. (208); hence the short sound of *i* in *respite*, *servile*, &c. hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable; and like *s* sharp and hissing in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert*; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *cks*, as if the word were written *ecksercise*; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *shugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suiside*, *presume*, *resume*, &c. as if written *shoo-icide*, *pre-zhoom*, *re-zhoom*, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why is not *suit*, *suitable*, *pursue*, &c. to be pronounced *shoot*, *shoot-able*, *pur-shoo*, &c.? If it be answered, custom, I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *a* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation: but those who see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it, (69) (71). See SUPERABLE.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z*; but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds; and these irregularities are sufficient without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury*, *usurer*, and *usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were writ-

ten *uzhury*, and *uzhurer*; but the accent being on the ſecond *u* in the laſt word, the *s* is prevented from going into aſpiration, and is pronounced *uzurious*, (479) (480).

457. Though the *ſs* in *paſſion*, *miſſion*, &c. belong to ſeparate ſyllables, as if ſpelt *pas-ſion*, *mis-ſion*, &c. yet the accent preſſes the firſt into the ſame aſpiration as the laſt, and they are both pronounced with the ſharp aſpirated *hiſs*, as if there were but one *s*. See EXAGGERATE.

458. *S* is ſilent in *iſle*, *iſland*, *aiſle*, *demeſne*, *puiſne*, *viſcount*, and at the end of ſome words from the French, as *glacis*, *pas*, *ſous*, *vis-à-vis*; and in *corps* the two laſt letters are ſilent, and the word pronounced *core*, (412).

T.

459. *T* is the ſharp ſound of *D*, (41); but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The ſound to which this letter is prone is that of *s*. This ſound, the *t* was anciently accuſed of uſurping in the Greek language, and this uſurpation has been continued through moſt modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g* hard, *s* and *z*, ſhould ſlide into each other, is not ſurpriſing, as they are diſtinguiſhed only by a nice ſhade of ſound; but that *t* ſhould alter to *s* ſeems a moſt violent tranſition, till we conſider the organic formation of theſe letters, and of thoſe vowels which always occaſion it. If we attend to the formation of *t*, we ſhall find that it is a ſtoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correſpondent part of the palate; and that if we juſt detach the tongue from the palate, ſufficiently to let the breath paſs, a hiſs is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occaſions this tranſition of *t* to *s* is the ſqueezed ſound of *e*, as heard in *y* conſonant, (8): which ſqueezed ſound is a ſpecies of hiſs; and this hiſs, from the abſence of accent, eaſily ſlides into the *s*, and *s* as eaſily into *ſh*. Thus *mechanically* is generated that hiſſing termination *tion*, which forms but one ſyllable, as if written *ſhun*, (195).

460. But it muſt be carefully remarked, that this hiſſing ſound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but immediately after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the ſame ſituation, preſerves its ſimple ſound. Thus the *c* in *ſocial* goes into *ſh*, becauſe the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preſerves the ſimple ſound of *s* in *ſociety*, becauſe the accent is on the ſucceeding vowel. The ſame analogy is obvious in *ſatiate* and *ſatiety*; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the ſound of other letters, (71). See SATIETY.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into *ſh*, ſo the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the ſame ſituation, has a ſimilar power. If we analyſe the *u*, we ſhall find it commence with the ſqueezed ſound of *e*, equivalent to the conſonant *y*. This letter produces the ſmall hiſs before taken notice of, and which may be obſerved in the pronunciation of *nature*, and borders ſo cloſely on *natſhur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of ſpelling the word to expreſs its ſound. The only fault of Mr. Sheri-dan in depicting the ſound of this word, ſeems to be that of making the *u* ſhort, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear muſt perceive an elegance in lengthening the ſound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in ſhortening it. The true pronunciation ſeems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greateſt fault ſeems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent; and becauſe *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch*, or *tſh*, as if written *crea-chure*, *fea-tſhure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch*, or *tſh*, to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutoreſs*, *tutorage*, *tutelage*, *tutelar*, *tutelary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he ſpells *tſhoon*, *tſhoon-eble*, &c. *tſhoo-tur*, *tſhoo-triſs*, *tſhoo-tur-idzh*; *tſhoo-tel-idzh*, *tſhoo-tel-er*, *tſhoo-tel-er-y*, &c. *tſhoo-mult*, *tſhoo-mur*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing obſervations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preſerved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor*, *tewmult*, *tewmour*, &c. and neither *tſhootur*, *tſhoomult*, *tſhoomour*, as Mr. Sheridan wites them, nor *tootor*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar ſpeakers. See SUPERABLE.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before theſe vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preſerves its ſimple ſound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiaſis*, *ſatiety*, &c.; but when the accent precedes the *t*, it then goes into *ſh*, *tch*, or *tſh*, as *na-tſhure*, *na-ſhion*, *vir-tſhue*, *pa-tient*, &c. or *natchure*, *naſhion*, *virtchue*, *paſhent*, &c. (464). In ſimilar circumſtances, the ſame may be obſerved of *d*, as *arduous*, *hideous*, &c. (293) (294) (376).

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal ſound commences with *i* or *e*, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preſerve the ſimple in the augment, without ſuffering the *t* to go into the hiſſing ſound, as *I pity*, *thou pitieſt*, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the ſound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *beſtial*, *celeſtial*, *frontier*, *admixtion*, &c. where the *s* or *n* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch* inſtead of *ſh*, (291), as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*, *fron-tcheer*, *admix-tchion*, &c.; as alſo when the *t* is followed by *eou*, whatever letter precede, as *righteous*, *piteous*, *plenteous*, &c. pronounced *righ-tcheous*, *pit-cheous*, *plen-tcheous*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of *t* when ſucceeded by *uou*, as *unctuous*, *preſumptuous*, &c. pronounced *ung-tchuous*, *prezumptchuous*, &c. See the words.

TH.

465. This liſping ſound, as it may be called, is almoſt peculiar to the Engliſh, (41) (50) (469). The Greek Θ was certainly not the ſound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a ſharp and a flat ſound; but theſe are ſo little ſubject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the beſt guide.

466. *Th*, at the beginning of words, is ſharp, as in *thank, think*, &c. except in the following words: *This, that, than, the, thee, their, them, then, thence, there, theſe, they, thine, thither, thoſe, thou, though, thus, thy*, and their compounds.

467. *Th*, at the end of words, is ſharp, as *death, breath*, &c. except in *beneath, booth, with*: and the verbs to *wreath*, to *loath*, to *uncloath*, to *ſeeth*, to *ſmooth*, to *ſooth*, to *mouth*: all which ought to be written with the *e* final; not only to diſtinguiſh them from the nouns, but to ſhow that *th* is ſoft; for though *th*, when final, is ſometimes pronounced ſoft, as in to *loath*, to *mouth*, &c. yet *the* final is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this ſound of the *th* in theſe verbs, as for the z ſound of *s* in verbs ending in *ſe*, (437), and why we ſhould write ſome verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The beſt way to ſhow the abſurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they ſtand in Johnſon's Dictionary.

Adjectives and Nouns.	Verbs.
breath,	to *breathe.*
wreath,	to *wreath*, to *inwreathe.*
loath,	to *loathe.*
cloth,	to *cloathe*, to *uncloath.*
bath,	to *bathe.*
ſmooth,	to *ſmooth.*
mouth,	to *mouth.*
ſwath,	to *ſwathe.*
ſheath,	to *ſheath.* / to *ſheathe.*
ſooth,	to *ſooth.*

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this caſe. Is it not abſurd to heſitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himſelf would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.

468. *Th* is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes, or follows a conſonant, as *panther, nepenthe, orthodox, arthography, orthoëpy, thwart, athwart, ethnic, miſanthrope, philanthropy*, &c. except *brethren, farthing, farther, northern, worthy, burthen, murther*, where the *th* is flat; but the two laſt words are better written *burden* and *murder*.

469. *Th* between two vowels is generally ſoft in words purely Engliſh, as *father, feather, heathen, hither, thither, whither, whether, either, neither, weather, wether, wither, gather, together, pother, mother*.

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy, ſympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheiſt, authentic, author, authority, athirſt, cathartic, cathedral, catholic, catheter, ether, ethics, lethargy, Lethe, leviathan, litharge, lithotomy, Lutheran, matheſis, mathematics, method, pathetic, plethora, polymathy, prothonotary, anathema, amethyſt, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary, apotheoſis*.

471. *Th* is ſometimes pronounced like ſimple *t*, as *Thomas, thyme, Thames, aſthma, phthiſis, phthiſic, phtiſical*, and is ſilent in *twelfthtide*, pronounced *twelftide*.

T ſilent.

472. *T* is ſilent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *haſten, chaſten, faſten, liſten, gliſten, chriſten, moiſten*, which are pronounced as if written *hace'n, chace'n*, &c.; in *burſten* the *t* is heard: ſo *caſtle, neſtle, treſtle, wreſtle, thiſtle, whiſtle, epiſtle, briſtle, griſtle, joſtle, apoſtle, throſtle, buſtle, juſtle, ruſtle*, are pronounced as if written *caſſle, neſſle*, &c. in *peſtle* the *t* is pronounced; in *often, faſten*, and *ſoften*, the *t* is ſilent, and at the end of ſeveral words from the French, as *trait, gout* (taſte), *eclat*. In the firſt of theſe words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the laſt, it has been ſometimes heard; but in the ſecond, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee*, and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is ſilent, as well as in *hauthoy*. The ſame ſilence of *t* may be obſerved in the Engliſh words, *Chriſtmas, chetſnut, mortgage, oſtler, bankruptcy*, and in the ſecond ſyllable of *miſtletoe*. In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute.

V.

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the ſame relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and z to *s*, (41). It is never irregular; and if ever ſilent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, where both that letter and the *e* are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twel'month*.

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a conſonant, has been proved already, (9) (59). It is always ſilent before *r*, as in *wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wreſt, wreſtle, wretch, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle, wriſt, write, writhe, wrong, wrought, wry, awry, bewray*; and before *h* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole, who*, &c. pronounced *hole, hoo*, &c.

475. *W* before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y why, hoo-en, when*, &c. but in *whole, whoop*, &c. the ſingle and double *o* coaleſcing with the ſame ſound in *w*, this laſt letter is ſcarcely perceptible. In *ſwoon*, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *ſoon*, is vulgar. In *ſword* and *anſwer*, it is always ſilent. In *two* it mingles with its kindred ſound, and the number

two is pronounced like the abverb *too*. The ſame may be obſerved of *toward* and *towards*, where the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards*, rhyming with *hoard* and *hoards*, but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towardly*, *froward* and *frowardly*, the *w* is heard diſtinctly. It is ſometimes dropped in the laſt ſyllable of *awkward*, as if written *awkard*; but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. *X* is a letter compoſed of thoſe which have been already conſidered, and therefore will need but little diſcuſſion, (48) (51). It is flat or ſharp like its component letters, and is ſubject to the ſame laws.

477. *X* has a ſharp ſound like *ks*, when it ends a ſyllable with the accent upon it, as *exerciſe*, *excellence*, &c. or when the accent is on the next ſyllable, if it begin with a conſonant, as *excuſe*, *expence*, &c. (71).

478. *X* has its flat ſound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following ſyllable begins with a vowel, as *exert*, *example*, *exiſt*, &c. pronounced *egzert*, *egzample*, *egziſt*, &c. The ſame ſound may be obſerved if *h* follow, as in *exhibit*, *exhale*, &c. pronounced *egzhibit*, *egzhale*; but if the ſecondary accent be on the *x* in the polyſyllables *exhibition*, *exhalation*, &c. this letter is then ſharp, as in *exerciſe*, (71).

479. *X*, like *s*, is aſpirated only when the accent is before it: hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious*, *anxious* and *anxiety*: in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to firſt principles. It was obſerved that *s* is never aſpirated, or pronounced like *ſh*, but when the accent is on the preceding ſyllable, (450); and that when the accent is on the ſucceeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never ſounded *zh*; from which premiſes we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious* ought to be pronounced *luckſhury*, and *lugzurious*, and not *lug-zho-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan ſpells it. The ſame error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriance*, *luxuriant*, *luxuriate*, &c. which unqueſtionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance*, *lug-zu-ri-ant*, *lug-zu-ri-ate*, &c. in four ſyllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The ſame principle will lead us to decide in the words *anxious* and *anxiety*: as the accent is before the *x* in the firſt word, it is naturally diviſible into *ank-ſious*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-ſhus*; but as the accent is after the *x* in the ſecond word, and the hiſſing ſound cannot be aſpirated, (456), it muſt neceſſarily be pronounced *ang-ziety*. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of theſe words, or the different poſition of the accent, has not only ſpelled them without aſpiration, but without letting the *s*, in the compoſition of the laſt word, go into *z*; for thus they ſtand in his Dictionary: *ank-ſyus*, *ank-ſi-e-ty*, (456).

481. The letter *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c. pronounced *Zerkſes*, *Zenophon*, &c. it is ſilent at the end of the French word *billet-doux*, and pronounced like *s* in *beaux*; often and better written *beaus*.

Y initial.

482. *Y*, as a conſonant, has always the ſame ſound; and this has been ſufficiently deſcribed in aſcertaining its real character; when it is a vowel at the end of a word or ſyllable with the accent upon it, it is ſounded exactly like the firſt ſound of *i*, as *cy-der*, *tyrant*, *rèply*, &c.; but at the end of a word or ſyllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the firſt ſound of *e*, *liberty*, *fury*, *tenderly*, &c.

Z.

483. Z is the flat *s*, and bears the ſame relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr. Johnſon explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a groſs miſnomer; for the *z* is not the hard, but the ſoft *s*:* but as it has a leſs ſharp, and therefore not ſo audible a ſound, it is not impoſſible but it may mean *s surd*. *Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more faſhionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, becauſe the names of the letters ought to have no diverſity.

484. Z, like *s*, goes into aſpiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, &c. pronounced *vizh-i-er*, *glazh-i-er*, *grazh-i-er*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of *azure*, *razure*, &c.

485. Z is ſilent in the French word *rendezvous*; and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if *t* were before it, in *mezzotinto*, as if written *metzotinto*.

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a juſt idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with reſpect to ſingle letters, and their various combinations into ſyllables and words. The attentive reader muſt have obſerved how much the ſounds of the letters vary, as they are differently aſſociated, and how much the pronunciation of theſe aſſociations depends upon the poſition of the accent. This is a point of the utmoſt importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed ſeveral ingenious men into the groſſeſt abſurdities. This will more fully appear in the obſervations on accent; which is the next point to be conſidered.

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* Profeſſor Ward, ſpeaking of the reaſon for doubling the *s* at the end of words, ſays, "*s* doubled retains its proper force, "which, when ſingle at the end of words, is *ſoftened* into *z*, as "*his*, *hiſs*." And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almoſt certain when a noun has *s* hard in the laſt ſyllable, and becomes a verb; that in the latter caſe the *s* becomes ſoft, as a *houſe* is pronounced with the hard *s*, and to *houſe* with the *s* ſoft.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. THE accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of moderm criticiſm. Nothing can ſhow more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at preſent of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent. This would be ſtill more ſurpriſing if a phenomenon of a ſimilar kind did not daily preſent itſelf to our view. The accent of the Engliſh language, which is conſtantly ſounding in our ears, and every moment open to inveſtigation, ſeems as much a myſtery as that accent which is removed almoſt two thouſand years from our view. Obſcurity, perplexity, and confuſion, run through every writer on the ſubject, and nothing could be ſo hopeleſs as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumſtance preſent itſelf, which at once accounts for the confuſion, and affords a clew to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us ſuch a definition of the voice, as acquaints us with its eſſential properties. They ſpeak of high and low, loud and ſoft, quick and ſlow; but they never once mention that ſtriking property which diſtinguiſhes ſinging from ſpeaking ſounds, and which, from its ſliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they ſhould blunder about the nature of accent: it was impoſſible they ſhould do otherwiſe; ſo partial an idea of the ſpeaking voice muſt neceſſarily lead them into inextricable difficulties. But let us once divide the voice into its riſing and falling inflection, the obſcurity vaniſhes; and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this diſtinction in view, let us compare the accented ſyllable with others, and we ſhall find this general concluſion may be drawn: "The accented ſyllable "is always louder than the reſt; but when it has the "riſing inflection, it is higher than the preceding, and "lower than the ſucceeding ſyllable; and when it has "the falling inflection, it is pronounced higher as well "as louder than the other ſyllables, either preceding or "ſucceeding." The only exception to this rule is, "when the accent is on the laſt ſyllable of a word which "has no emphaſis, and which is the concluding word of a "diſcourſe." Thoſe who wiſh to ſee this clearly demonſtrated muſt conſult Elements of Elocution, vol. ii. p. 5. On the preſent occaſion it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that the ſtreſs we call accent is as well underſtood as is neceſſary for the pronunciation of ſingle words, which is the object of this treatiſe; and therefore, without diſturbing the common opinion concerning accent, we ſhall proceed to make ſome remarks on its proper poſition in a word, and endeavour to detect ſome errors in the uſe and application of it.

The different Poſitions of the Engliſh Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a compariſon with other ſyllables leſs forcible; hence we may conclude, that monoſyllables, properly ſpeaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monoſyllables and form a phraſe, the ſtreſs which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphaſis. As emphaſis evidently points out the moſt ſignificant word in a ſentence, ſo, where other reaſons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greateſt force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greateſt occaſion to obſerve; and this is neceſſarily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, ſo the firſt and moſt natural law of accentuation ſeems to operate leſs in fixing the ſtreſs than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet poſſeſſion of what ſeems its lawful property, (501); but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, aſſume a right of preſerving their original accent, and ſubject many of the words they beſtow upon us, to their own claſſical laws. But it may be obſerved in paſſing, that when we adopt a Latin word into our language, and cut off a ſyllable at the end, we generally place the accent two ſyllables higher than in the original word, (503). See ACADEMY.

490. Accent, therefore, ſeems to be regulated, in a great meaſure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to theſe we add the different accent we lay on ſome words, to diſtinguiſh them from others, we ſeem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the diſtinctive.

Accent on Diſſyllables.

491. Every word of two ſyllables has neceſſarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the ſake of emphaſis, we ſometimes lay an equal ſtreſs upon two ſucceſſive ſyllable, as *di-rect, ſome-times;* but when theſe words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this diſtinction, ſome writers have roundly aſſerted, that many diſſyllables have two accents, ſuch as *convoy, concourſe, diſcord, ſhipwreck:* in which, and ſimilar inſtances, they confound the diſtinctneſs, with which the latter ſyllables are neceſſarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the laſt ſyllable of the noun *torment* as diſtinctly as we pleaſe, it will ſtill be very different with reſpect to force, from the ſame ſyllable in the verb to *torment*, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the ſame difference will appear in every word of two ſyllables throughout

the language. The word *Amen* is the only word which is pronounced with two conſecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two ſyllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the former having the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the latter on the laſt. This ſeems an inſtinctive effort in the language (if the expreſſion will be allowed me) to compenſate in ſome meaſure for the want of different terminations for theſe different parts of ſpeech. The words which admit of this diverſity of accent are the following:

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
ábject	to *abjéct*	*dígest*	to *digést*
ábsent	to *absént*	*éssay*	to *essáy*
ábstract	to *abstráct*	*éxport*	to *expórt*
áccent	to *accént*	*éxtract*	to *extráct*
áffix	to *affíx*	*éxile*	to *exíle*
ássign	to *assígn*	*férment*	to *fermént*
áugment	to *augmént*	*fréquent*	to *frequént*
bómbard	to *bombárd*	*ímport*	to *impórt*
cément	to *cemént*	*íncense*	to *incénse*
cólleague	to *colléague*	*ínsult*	to *insúlt*
cóllect	to *collect*	*óbject*	to *objéct*
cómpact	to *compáct*	*pérfume*	to *perfúme*
cómpound	to *compóund*	*pérmit*	to *permít*
cómpress	to *compréss*	*préfix*	to *prefix*
cóncert	to *concért*	*prémise*	to *premíse*
cóncrete	to *concréte*	*présage*	to *preságe*
cónduct	to *condúct*	*présent*	to *presént*
cónfine	to *confíne*	*próduce*	to *produce*
cónflict	to *conflict*	*próject*	to *projéct*
cónserve	to *consérve*	*prótest*	to *protést*
cónsort	to *consórt*	*rébel*	to *rebél*
cóntest	to *contést*	*récord*	to *recórd*
cóntract	to *contráct*	*réfuse*	to *refúse*
cóntrast	to *contrást*	*súbject*	to *subjéct*
cónvent	to *convént*	*súrvey*	to *survéy*
cónverse	to *converse*	*tórment*	to *tormént*
cónvert	to *convért*	*tráject*	to *tráject*
cónvict	to *convict*	*tránsfer*	to *tranfér*
désert	to *desért*	*tránsport*	to *transpórt*
díscount	to *discount*	*áttribute*	to *attríbute.*
déscant	to *descánt*		

493. To this analogy, ſome ſpeakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents*; which, when it ſignifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but though this pronunciation ſerves to diſtinguiſh words which are different in ſignification, and to give, in ſome meaſure, a difference of form to the noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably deficient, ſtill it is doubtful whether this diſtinction be of any real advantage to the language. See BOWL. This diverſity of accentuation ſeems to have place in compoun verbs. See COUNTERBALANCE.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or ſubſtantives.

Subſtantives.	Adjectives.
Áugust, the mouth	*augúst*, noble
cómpact	*compáct*
cóntext	*contéxt*
champáign, wine	*chámpaign*, open
éxile, baniſhment	*exíle*, ſmall
gallánt, a lover	*gállant*, bold
ínstinct	*inſtínct*
invalíd	*inválid*
Levánt, a place	*lévant*, eaſtern
mínute of time	*minúte*, ſmall
súpine, in grammar	*supíne*, indolent.

495. Sometimes the ſame parts of ſpeech have the accent on different ſyllables, to mark a difference of ſignification.

to *cónjure*, to practiſe magic	to *conjúre*, to ſummon in a ſacred name
désert, a wilderneſs	*desért*, merit
búffet, a blow	*buffét*, a cupboard
sínister, inſidious	*siníster*, the left ſide.

496. In this analogy ſome ſpeakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, when it ſignifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the ſecond, when it ſignifies agreement: but beſides that there is not the ſame reaſon for diſtinguiſhing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harſhneſs and poverty to its ſound, which ought to be avoided.

495. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the ſame form does not extend ſo far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two ſyllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the firſt ſyllable of the noun, and on the laſt of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upſtart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and the verbs to *uplift*, to *uphold*, and to *outſtrip*, on the laſt.

498. This analogy will appear ſtill more evident if we attend to the accent of thoſe nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every diſſyllable compounded of words which, taken ſeparately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified ſubſtantive; and that word, which qualifies or deſcribes the other, is that which moſt diſtinguiſhes it, and conſequently is that which ought to have the accent. Accordingly we find that *inkhorn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freehold*, *ſand-box*, *book-caſe*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, which is the ſpecifying part of the word; while *gainſay*, *foreſee*, *overlook*, *underſell*, have the accent on the laſt ſyllable, which is the leaſt diſtinguiſhing part of

the word. This rule, however, is, either by the caprice of cuſtom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is ſufficiently extenſive to mark the general tendency of the language.

Akenſide brings the verb to *comment* under this analogy:

" ——————— The ſober zeal
" Of age, *commenting* on prodigious things."
Pleaſures of the Imagination.

And Milton in the ſame manner the verb to *commerce*;

" And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
" Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thine eyes." *Il Penſeroſo.*

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* ſharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or z of the verb (437), as a *uſe*, and to *uſe*; where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of ſpeech is a monoſyllable, and ſo not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the ſound of the conſonant when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation. Thus we not only find *graſs* altered to *graze*, *braſs* to *braze*, *glaſs* to *glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, &c. but the *c* or *s* ſharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *adviſe*, *excuſe* to *excuſe*, *device* to *deviſe*, &c. The noun adopting the ſharp hiſſing ſound, and the verb the ſoft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one ſyllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice* and the verb to *practiſe*, pronouncing the firſt with the *i* ſhort and the *c* like ſharp *s*, as if written *practiſs*, and the laſt with the *i* long and the *s* like z, as if writen *practize*; but correct ſpeakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written *practiſs*. The noun *prophecy* and the verb to *propheſy* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of ſound, except pronouncing the *y* in the firſt like *e*, and in the laſt like *i* long; where we may ſtill diſcover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb, (467). See SUPPLEMENT.

500. This ſeems to be the favourite tendency of Engliſh verbs; and where we find it croſſed, it is generally in thoſe formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnſon has obſerved, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it ſeldom on the former ſyllable; thoſe nouns which, in the common order of language, muſt have preceded the verbs, often tranſmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inverſely. Thus the noun *water* muſt have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correſpond* muſt have preceded the noun *correſpondent*; and to *purſue* muſt claim priority to *purſuit*. So that we may conclude, wherever verbs deviate from this rule, it is ſeldom by chance, and generally in thoſe words only where a ſuperior law of accent takes place.

Accent on Triſyllables.

501. As words increaſe in ſyllables, the more eaſily is their accent known. Nouns ſometimes acquire a ſyllable by becoming plural; adjectives increaſe a ſyllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tenſe, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepoſitions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: ſo that when once the accent of diſſyllables is known, thoſe polyſyllables, whoſe terminations are perfectly Engliſh, have likewiſe their accent invariably ſettled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioneſs*; *poet*, *poeteſs*; *polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politelier*; *miſchief*, *miſchievous*; *happy*, *happineſs*; nay, *lioneſs* becomes *lioneſſes*; *miſchief*, *miſchievouſneſs*; and *ſervice*, *ſerviceable*, *ſerviceableneſs*, *ſerviceably*, and *unſerviceably*, without diſturbing the accent, either on account of the prepoſitive *un*, or the ſubjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableneſs*.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring abſurdity which prevails even in the firſt circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princeſs*, and even the ſingular, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, like *ſucceſs* and *ſucceſſes*; for we might juſt as well ſay, *dutchéſs* and *dutchéſſes*, as *princéſs* and *princéſſes*; nor would a correct ear be leſs hurt with the latter than with the former.

503. So few verbs of three ſyllables follow the analogy obſervable in thoſe of two, that of protracting the accent to the laſt ſyllable, that this œconomy ſeems peculiar to diſſyllables; many verbs, indeed, of three ſyllables are compounded of a prepoſition of two ſyllables: and then, according to the primary law of accentuation, and not the ſecondary of diſtinction, we may eſteem them radical, and not diſtinctive: ſuch are *contradict*, *intercede*, *ſuperſede*, *contraband*, *circumſcribe*, *ſuperſcribe*, &c. while the generality of words, ending in the verbal terminations *iſe* and *ize*, retain the accent of the ſimple as *criticiſe*, *tyranniſe*, *moderniſe*, &c.: and the whole tribe of triſyllable verbs in *ate*, very few excepted, refuſe the accent on the laſt ſyllable: but words of three ſyllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived: and this makes it neceſſary to inquire how far Engliſh accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.

On the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of Engliſh Polyſyllables.

As our language borrows ſo largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation ſhould be in ſome meaſure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, eſſentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often ſo much latinized, as to loſe their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we muſt chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

The firſt general rule that may be laid down, is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin,

the ſame accent ought to be preſerved as in the original. Thus *horizon*, *ſonorous*, *decorum*, *dictator*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *ſpectator*, *adulator*, &c. preſerve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *orator*, *ſenator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in oppoſition to the Latin pronunciation of theſe words, and would have infallibly done the ſame by *abdomen*, *bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not ſtepped in to reſcue theſe claſſical words from the invaſion of the Gothic accent, and to preſerve the ſtreſs inviolably on the ſecond ſyllable. Nor has even the interpoſition of two conſonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate ſyllable, as we may ſee in *miniſter*, *ſiniſter*, *character*, &c.; and this may be ſaid to be the favourite accent of our language.

But notwithſtanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule ſtill holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common uſage, ſuch as terms in the arts and ſciences: theſe are generally of Greek original; but coming to us through the Latin, moſt commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear more diſtinctly by a liſt, which may ſerve as a rule for all the reſt: and firſt, let us ſelect ſome where the Greek and Latin accent coincide:

plethŏra,	πληθώρα,	*antiphrăsis*,	αντίφρασις,
metabăsis,	μετάβασις,	*protăsis*,	πρότασις,
emphăsis,	ἔμφασις,	*metathĕsis*,	μετάθεσις,
antispăsis,	αντίσπασις,	*epenthĕsis*,	επένθεσις,
antithĕsis,	αντίθεσις,	*apharĕsis*,	αφαιρεσις,

Another liſt will ſhow us where the accent of theſe languages differ:

antanaclāsis,	αντανάκλασις,	*hydrophōbia*,	ὑδροφοβία,
catachrēsis,	κατάχρησις,	*cyclopædia*,	κυκλοπαιδεία,
paracentēsis,	παρακέντησις,	*aporĭa*,	απορία,
aposiopēsis,	αποσιώπησις,	*prosopopœia*,	προσωποποία,
antiptōsis,	αντίπτωσις,	*epiphonēma*,	επιφώνημα,
anadiplōsis,	αναδίπλωσις,	*diaphorēsis*,	διαφόρησις,
auxēsis,	ἄυξησις,	*diplōma*,	δίπλωμα,
mathēsis,	μάθησις,	*paragōge*,	παραγωγή,
exegēsis,	ἐξήγησις,	*apostrŏphe*,	αποστροφή.

In this liſt we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language to accent the long penultimate vowel, and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it if the laſt vowel is ſhort, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be eaſily perceived, that in this caſe we follow the Latin analogy.

The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, though angliciſed by altering the termination, contain the ſame number of ſyllables as in the original languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the ſame accent: that is, with the ſame accent as the firſt perſon preſent of the indicative mood active voice, or as the preſent participle of the ſame verb.

The reality of this rule will beſt appear by a ſelection of ſuch claſſes of words as have an equal number of ſyllables in both languages.

Words which have *a* in the penultimate ſyllable:

prevalent,	*prævălens*,	infamous,	*infāmis*,
equivalent,	*æquivălens*,	propagate,	*propāgo*,
adjacent,	*adjăcens*,	indagate,	*indāgo*,
ligament,	*ligāmen*,	ſuffragan,	*ſuffrāgans*.

In this ſmall claſs of words we find all but the two firſt have a different accent in Engliſh from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the ſimpleſt in the world: if the penultimate ſyllable is long, the accent is on it; if ſhort, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

Words which have *e* in the penultimate ſyllable:

penetrate,	*penĕtro*,	exuberant,	*exubĕrans*,
diſcrepant,	*discrĕpans*,	eminent,	*emĭnens*,
precedent,	*præcēdens*,	excellent,	*excēllens*,
elegant,	*elĕgans*,	alienate,	*alīeno*,
exuperant,	*exupĕrans*,	delegate,	*delēgo*.

In this claſs we find the penultimate *e* accented in Engliſh as in Latin, except in the three laſt words. The word *alienate* departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable, as if derived from the Engliſh noun *alien*. The *e* in *penetro* is either long or ſhort in Latin, and in this caſe we generally prefer the ſhort ſound to the long one.

Words which have *i* in the penultimate ſyllable:

ultimate,	*ultĭmus*,	efficience,	*efficĭens*,
proximate,	*proxĭmus*,	ſufficience,	*ſufficĭens*,
acclivous,	*acclīvus*,	perſpicience,	*perſpicĭens*,
declivous,	*declīvus*,	conſcience,	*conſcĭens*,
proclivous,	*proclīvus*,	obedience,	*obedĭens*,
litigant,	*litĭgans*,	peſtilence,	*peſtĭlens*,
mitigant,	*mitĭgans*,	ſupplicate,	*ſupplĭcans*,
ſibilant,	*sibĭlans*,	explicate,	*explĭçans*,
vigilant,	*vigĭlans*,	abdicate,	*abdĭcans*,
fulminant,	*fulmĭnans*,	providence,	*provĭdens*,
diſcriminate,	*discrimĭno*,	feſtinate,	*feſtīno*,
habitant,	*habĭtans*,	mendicant,	*mendīcans*,
beneficent,	*benefĭcus*,	reſident,	*reſīdens*,
accident,	*accĭdens*,	diffidence,	*diffĭdens*,
evident,	*evĭdens*,	confidence,	*confĭdens*,
indigent,	*indĭgens*,	inveſtigate,	*inveſtīgo*,
diligent,	*dilĭgens*,	caſtigate,	*caſtīgo*,
negligent,	*negligens*,	extricate,	*extrīco*,
exigence,	*exĭgens*,	irritate,	*irrīto*,
intelligence,	*intellĭgens*,	profligate,	*profligo*,
deficience,	*deficĭens*,	inſtigate,	*inſtīgo*.

In the foregoing liſt of words we find a very general coincidence of the Engliſh and Latin accent, except in the laſt eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite ſyllable the antepenultimate. Theſe laſt words muſt therefore be ranked as exceptions.

Words which have *o* in the penultimate ſyllable:

arrogant,	*arrŏgans,*	omnipotent,	*omnipŏtens,*
diſſonant,	*diſſŏnans,*	innocent,	*innŏcens,*
redolent,	*redŏlens,*	deſolate,	*deſōlo,*
inſolent,	*inſŏlens,*	decorate,	*decōro,*
benevolent,	*benevŏlus,*	elaborate,	*elabōro,*
condolence,	*condŏlens,*	laborant,	*labōrans,*
indolence,	*indŏlens,*	ignorant,	*ignōrans,*
armipotent,	*armipŏtens,*	ſuffocate,	*ſuffōco.*

In this liſt the difference of the Engliſh and Latin accent is conſiderable. The ſix laſt words deſert the Latin penultimate for the Engliſh antepenultimate accent, and *condolence* falls into an accentuation diametrically oppoſite.

Words which have *u* in the penultimate ſyllable:

fabulate,	*fabŭlor,*	populate,	*popŭlo,*
maculate,	*macŭlo,*	ſubjugate,	*subjŭgo,*
adjuvate,	*adjŭvo,*	abducent,	*abdūcens,*
corrugate,	*corrŭgo,*	relucent,	*relūcens,*
petulant,	*petŭlans,*	imprudent,	*imprūdens,*
diſputant,	*diſpŭtans,*	adjutant,	*adjūtans,*
impudent,	*impŭdent,*	peculate,	*pecūlor,*
ſpeculate,	*ſpecŭlor,*	indurate,	*indūro,*
pullulate,	*pullŭlo,*	obdurate,	*obdūro.*

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other claſs. *Adjuvate, peculate,* and *indurate,* are the only abſolute deviations; for *obdurate* has the accent frequently on the ſecond ſyllable. See the word.

To theſe liſts, perhaps, might be added the Engliſh words ending in *tion, ſion,* and *ity*: for though *tion* and *ſion* are really pronounced in one ſyllable, they are by almoſt all our orthöepiſts generally divided into two; and conſequently *nation, pronunciation, occaſion, evaſion,* &c. contain the ſame number of ſyllables as *natio, pronunciatio, occaſio, evaſio,* &c. and have the accent, in both Engliſh and Latin, on the antepenultimate ſyllable. The ſame may be obſerved of words ending in *ity,* as *diverſity, variety,* &c. from *diverſitas, varietas,* &c.

By this ſelection (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular inſtance, is yet a ſufficient ſpecimen of the correſpondence of Latin and Engliſh accent) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages reſpecting the accent of polyſyllables, which is, that when a ſingle vowel in the penultimate is followed by a ſingle conſonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is ſo agreeable to Engliſh analogy, that in words deriyed from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a ſingle conſonant, is long, and conſequently has the accent, we almoſt always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it, perhaps, unworthy of being remarked, that when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almoſt always to place it at leaſt a ſyllable higher; as *adjacent* and *condolence* are the only words in the whole ſelection, where the accent of the Engliſh word is placed lower than in the Latin.

There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three ſyllables, commencing with a prepoſition, and the Engliſh words of two ſyllables, derived from them, by dropping a ſyllable *, as *excēllo, rebēllo, inquīro, confīno, confūto, conſūmo, deſīro, explōro, procēdo, proclāmo,* have the accent in Latin on the ſecond ſyllable; and the Engliſh verbs *excel, rebel, inquire, confine, confute, conſume, deſire, explore, proceed, proclaim,* have the accent on the ſame ſyllable. This propenſity of following the Latin accent in theſe words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other caſes, formed a general rule, which, at laſt, neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind; as we find *prefer, confer, defer, deſert, compare, compleat, congeal, divide, diſpute, prepare,* have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, though *præfĕro, defĕro, confĕro, deſĕro, compăro, complĕo, congĕlo, divĭdo, diſpŭto, prepăro,* have the accent on the firſt: and this propenſity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that diſtinction of accent which is ſo remarkable between diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form. See No. 492.

But when Engliſh polyſyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a ſyllable, ſcarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the Engliſh word, and the ſecondary accent, (522), we give to the Latin word, in the Engliſh pronunciation of it. Thus *parſimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy,* &c. have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe, in pronouncing the Latin words, *parſimonia, cæremonia, matrimonia, melancholia,* &c. we are permitted, and prone in our Engliſh pronunciation of theſe words, to place a ſecondary accent on that ſyllable. See ACADEMY, IRREPARABLE, &c.

With reſpect to the quantity of the antepenultimate ſyllable in polyſyllables, it may be obſerved, that, regardleſs of the quantity of the original, we almoſt, without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly ſhortens the vowel, unleſs it be *u*, followed

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* Ben Jonſon ſeems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he ſays, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either "of the ſupine or otherwiſe, hold the accent as it is found in the "firſt perſon preſent of thoſe Latin verbs, as *ánimo, ánimate,* "*célebro, célebrate*; except words compounded of *facio,* as *lique-* "*facio, liquefy*; and of *ſtatuo,* as *conſtituto, conſtitūte.*" Engliſh Grammar. Of the extent and juſtneſs of theſe obſervations, the critical reader will be the beſt judge.

by a ſingle conſonant, or any other vowel followed by a ſingle conſonant, ſucceeded by a ſemi-conſonant diphthong. Thus the firſt *u* in *dūbious* is pronounced long, though ſhort in the Latin word *dŭbĭus*; the ſame may be obſerved of the *e* and *o* in *mĕdium* and *empŏrium*; and the firſt *i* in *delĭrium*, and the firſt *e* in *dĕlicate*, are pronounced ſhort in Engliſh according to our own analogy, (507), though theſe letters are long in the Latin *delīrium* and *dēlicatus*. For the quantity of Engliſh dyſſyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, ſee No. 542, 543, 544, &c.

Terminational Accent.

504. We have ſeen that the Saxon terminations, regardleſs of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious ſyllables be ever ſo numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to ſenſe, preſerved the ſame ſimplicity in the accentuation, as in the compoſition of their words; and, if ſenſe were the only object of language, it muſt be confeſſed, that our anceſtors were, in this reſpect, ſuperior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could ſo rigidly preſerve, and ſo ſtrongly convey, the ſenſe of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the neceſſities of human nature require that our thoughts ſhould not only be conveyed with force, but with eaſe; to give language its due effect, it muſt be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear muſt be addreſſed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the muſic of language, interpoſes; corrects the diſcordant, and ſtrengthens the feeble ſounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which ariſes from placing the accent on initial ſyllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that words which have *ei*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding ſyllable: thus *atheiſt*, *alien*, *regalia*, *ambroſia*, &c. the numerous terminations in *ion*, *ian*, &c. as *gradation*, *promotion*, *confuſion*, *logician*, *phyſician*, &c. thoſe in *ious*, as *harmonious*, *abſtemious*, &c. thoſe in *eous*, as *autrageous*, *advantageous*, &c. Theſe may not improperly be ſtyled ſemi-conſonant diphthongs, (196).

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *proſodiacal*, *cardiacal*, *heliacal*, *genethliacal*, *maniacal*, *demoniacal*, *ammoniacal*, *theriacal*, *paradiſiacal*, *aphrodiſiacal*, and *hypochondriacal*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle*, *title*, &c.

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the poſition of the accent in words of theſe terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when theſe terminations are preceded by a ſingle conſonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*; which, in this ſituation, is as uniformly ſhort. Thus *occaſion*, *adheſion*, *eroſion*, and *confuſion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; while *viſion* and *deciſion* have the *i* ſhort. The ſame may be obſerved of *probation*, *concretion*, *devotion*, *ablution*, and *exhibition*. The exceptions are, *impetuous*, *especial*, *perpetual*, *discretion* and *battalion*, which laſt ought to be ſpelt with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *National*, and *rational*, form two more exceptions; and theſe are almoſt the only irregularities to which theſe numerous claſſes of words are ſubject.

508. Nearly the ſame uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ic*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *u* is ſhort. Thus *Satanic*, *pathetic*, *eliptic*, *harmonic*, &c. have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel ſhort; while *tunic*, *runic*, and *cubic*, have the accented vowel long.

509. The ſame may be obſerved of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical*, *poetical*, *levitical*, *canonical*, &c. which have the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, and the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*, ſhort; but *cubical* and *muſical*, with the accent on the ſame ſyllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are, *Bucolic*, *arſenic*, *choleric*, *ephemeric*, *turmeric*, *emperic*, *rhetoric*, *biſhopric* (better written *biſhoprick*, ſee No. 400) *lunatic*, *arithmetic*, *ſplenetic*, *heretic*, *politic*, and, perhaps, *phlegmatic*; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, ought, if poſſible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in *ſcene* have uniformly the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, as *quieſcence*, *reminiſcence*, &c.; *coneupiſcence*, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception. This accentuation ſeems to ariſe as much from the correſpondence to the Latin words of the ſame number of ſyllables, as to the concurrence of two conſonants, (503). See SUPPLEMENT.

511. In the ſame manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding ſyllable, as in *diverſity*, *congruity*, &c. On a cloſer inſpection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate ſyllable, when no conſonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. A nearer inſpection ſhows us, that, if a conſonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is ſhort, except it be *u*, as *ſeverity*, *curioſity*, *impunity*, &c. we find too, that even *u* contracts itſelf before two conſonants, as in *curvity*, *taciturnity*, &c. and that *ſcarcity*, and *rarity* (ſignifying uncommonneſs; for *rarity*, thinneſs, has the *a* ſhort) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The ſame obſervations are applicable to words ending in *ify*, as *juſtify*, *clarify*, &c. The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not ſhorten the vowel are, *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in theſe words is always long, like the firſt ſound of *i*; and both accent and

quantity are the ſame when theſe words take the additional ſyllable *able*, as *juſtifiable*, *rareſiable*, &c. (183).

512. To theſe may be added the numerous claſs of words ending in *arous*, *erous*, and *orous*, as *barbarous*, *meteorus*, and *humorous*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous*; which ſome unlucky ſcholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, in order to ſhow their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorous*, they ſtand like ſtrangers amidſt a crowd of ſimilar words, and are ſure to betray a mere Engliſh ſcholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polyſyllables in theſe terminations might be added thoſe in *ative*, *atory*, *ctive*, &c.; words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, if there is a higher ſyllable to place it on, except in the word *creative*; and when this is the caſe, as it is ſeldom otherwiſe, the accent ſeems to reſt on the root of the word; or on that ſyllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective or verb with which the word in *ative* correſponds. Thus *copulative*, *eſtimative*, *alterative*, &c. follow the verbs to *copulate*, to *eſtimate*, to *alter*, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double conſonant will attract it to the antepenultimate ſyllable, as *appellative*; and two conſonants have ſometimes this power in oppoſition to derivation, as *adverſative* and *argumentative*. *Indicative* and *interrogative* are likewiſe exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate*; but as they are grammatical terms, they ſeem to have taken their accent from the ſecondary accent, we ſometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativè*, (ſee the word ACADEMY). Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory*, have generally the accent on the root of the word; which, if it conſiſts of three ſyllables, muſt neceſſarily be accented on the firſt, as *contrary*, *treachery*, *factory*, &c.; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that ſyllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words; thus *expoſtulatory* has the accent on the ſame radical ſyllable as *expoſtulate*; and *congratulatory*, as *congratulate*: *interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative*; and if * *pacificatory*, *ſacrificatory*, *ſignificatory*, &c. have not the accent on the firſt ſyllable, it ſeems to ariſe from the averſion we ſeem to have at placing even the ſecondary accent on antepenultimate *a*, (which we ſhould be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the firſt ſyllable), and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing ſuch long words with ſo many unaccented ſyllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the firſt. Words ending in *ctive* have the accent regularly on the penultimate ſyllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, ſeems to have taken its accent from the ſecondary ſtreſs of the Latin *adjectivus*, (ſee ACADEMY); and every word ending in *tive*, preceded by a conſonant, has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable likewiſe, except *ſubſtantive*, and, perhaps, for the reaſon juſt given. After all, it muſt be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory*, are the moſt irregular and deſultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the moſt difficult to pronounce; and therefore whenever uſage will permit, we ſhould incline the ſtreſs as much as poſſible to the latter ſyllables. Thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but *refectory*, with the accent on the firſt, is a ſchool term, and, like *ſubſtantive*, *adjective*, *indicative*, and *interrogative*, muſt be left in quiet poſſeſſion of their Latin ſecondary accent.

* Theſe words ought certainly to be accented alike; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. but though Fenning accents *ſignificatory* in the ſame manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory*; and Kenrick likewiſe accents the ſecond ſyllable of *ſignificatory*, but the firſt of *pacificatory*: the other orthöepiſts who have not got theſe words have avoided theſe inconſiſtencies.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whoſe terminations are formed of ſuch words as ſeem to loſe their own accent, and throw it back on the laſt ſyllable of the word with which they coaleſce, ſuch as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readineſs with which theſe words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of ſound to the ear, and the unity it preſerves in the ſenſe, are ſufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this ſyllable, if cuſtom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent diſputed in any word ending in *ology*; but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to diſcover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as thoſe words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of λόγος, have univerſally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reaſon appears for preventing a ſimilar pronunciation in thoſe compounded of γραφω, as by placing the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at firſt ſight the moſt plauſible reaſoning in the world ſeems to lie againſt this accentuation. When we place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, ſay our opponents, we give a kind of ſubordinate ſtreſs to the third ſyllable *graph*: by which means the word is divided into its primitives ορθὸς and γραφω, and thoſe diſtinct ideas it contains, are preſerved, which muſt neceſſarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, ſay they, muſt certainly be the beſt which beſt preſerves the import of the ſimples.

514. Nothing can be more ſpecious than this reaſoning, till we look a little higher than language, and conſider its

object; we ſhall then diſcover, that in uniting two words under one accent, ſo as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the ſuperior operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unite ſeveral ſimple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," ſays Mr. Locke, "is by ſhort ſounds to ſignify with eaſe "and diſpatch general conceptions, wherein not only abun-"dance of particulars are contained, but alſo a great variety "of independant ideas are collected into one complex one, "and that which holds theſe different parts together in the "unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it. "For the connexion between the looſe parts of thoſe com-"plex ideas being made by the mind, this union, which "has no particular foundation in nature, would ceaſe "again, were there not ſomething that did, as it were, "hold it together, and keep the parts from ſcattering; "though, therefore, it be the mind that makes the collec-"tion, 'tis the name which is, as it were, the knot which "ties them faſt together." This reaſoning, with reſpect to words and ideas, is ſo exactly applicable to accent and words, that we need but change the names to have an argument in form. for that accentuation which unites the different parts of a word under one forcible preſſure of the voice; for, as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing "ideas, ſeek more the convenience of language and quick "diſpatch by ſhort and comprehenſive ſigns, than the true "and preciſe nature of things; and, therefore, he who "has made a complex idea of a body with life, ſenſe, and "motion, with a faculty of reaſon joined to it, need but "uſe the ſhort monoſyllable, man, to expreſs all particu-"lars that correſpond to that complex idea." So it may be ſubjoined, that in framing words for the purpoſe of immediate communication, the end of this communication is beſt anſwered by ſuch a pronunciation as unites ſimples into one compound, and at the ſame time renders the compound as much a ſimple as poſſible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, ſo well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable of the words *theólogy*, *ortlógraphy*; and therefore that this accentuation, without inſiſting on its ſuperior harmony, muſt beſt anſwer the great end of language, (328).

515. This tendency in our language, to ſimplify compounds, is ſufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the ſimple changed into a ſhort one in the compound, and by this means loſing much of its original import to the ear; thus *breakfaſt*, *ſhepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *ſhadow*, *zealous*, *hearken*, *valley*, *cleanſe*, *cleanly* (neat) *forehead*, *wilderneſs*, *bewilder*, *kindred*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleaſant*, *pleaſure*, *whitſter*, *whitleather*, *ſeamſtress*, *ſtealth*, *wealth*, *health*, *wiſdom*, *wizard*, *parentage*, *lineage*, *children*, *paſty*, *goſling*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Chriſtmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windlaſs*, *cripple*, *hinder*, *ſtripling*, *ſtarling*, *houſewife*, *huſband*, *primer*, *peascod*, *fieldfare*, *birth* from *bear*, *dearth* from *dear*, *weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely loſe the ſound of the ſimple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a ſimple, is almoſt univerſally changed into a ſhort one in proper names, as *Whitchurch*, *Whiteſield*, *Whitbread*, *Whitlock*, *Whitaker*, &c. for compendiouſneſs and diſpatch being next in importance to perſpicuity, when there is no danger of miſtake, it is no wonder that the organs ſhould fall into the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt ſounds.

517. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that this tendency to unite ſimples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coaleſce, is ſtill ſubſervient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word δοκέω, which ſignifies opinion, and from which the laſt ſyllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general ſubjunctive word like λογος and γραφω; and even if it had been ſo, the aſſemblage of conſonants in the letter *x* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the ſyllable immediately preceding, as the *x* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the firſt ſyllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a ſecondary ſtreſs upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with diſtinctneſs and fluency. Thus *Galaxy* and *Cachexy*, having the accent on the firſt ſyllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a ſyllable higher in the words *apoplexy*, *ataraxy*, and *anorexy*. See the words.

518. But the numerous claſſes of words that ſo readily adopt this enclitical accent ſufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently apppear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations, have always the accent on that ſyllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate ſyllable.

In *logy*, as *apology*, *ambilogy*, *genealogy*, &c.
In *graphy*, as *geography*, *orthography*, *hiſtoriography*, &c.
In *phagus*, as *ſarophagus*, *ichthyophagus*, *androphagus*, &c.
In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *ſoliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.
In *ſtrophe*, as *cataſtrophe*, *apoſtrophe*, *anaſtrophe*, &c.
In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.
In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *octagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.
In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piſcivorous*, &c.
In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *ſomniferous*, &c.
In *fluous*, as *ſuperfluous*, *melliſluous*, *felliſluous*, &c.
In *fluent*, as *melliſluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c.
In *vomous*, as *ignivomous*, *flammivomous*, &c.
In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
In *cracy*, as *theocracy*, *ariſtocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
In *gony*, as *theogony*, *coſmogony*, *hexagony*, &c.
In *phony*, as *ſymphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
In *machy*, as *theomachy*, *logomachy*, *ſciomachy*, &c.
In *nomy*, as *œconomy*, *aſtronomy*, *Deuteronomy*, &c.
In *tomy*, as *anatomy*, *lithotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.

In *ſcopy*, as *metopoſcopy*, *deuteroſcopy*, *aeroſcopy*, &c.
In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *antipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
In *mathy*, as *opſimathy*, *polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of theſe Greek compounds ſeem to refuſe the antepenultimate accent for the ſame reaſon as *orthodoxy*; ſuch as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hydromancy*; and thoſe terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*: all of which have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two conſonants with much more eaſe, than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphraſis* and *antiphraſis*, beſides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, becauſe the conſonants in the two laſt ſyllables do not come together, and are therefore eaſily pronounced after the accent. *Orthöepy* having no conſonant in the antepenultimate ſyllable, naturally throws its accent on the firſt.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations we may eaſily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent, in theſe compounded polyſyllables; and that thoſe terminations which ſeem to refuſe this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy. Thus words ending in *aſis*, as *periphraſis*, *apophaſis*, *hypoſtaſis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The ſame may be obſerved of thoſe ending in *esis*, as *hypothesis*, *antithesis*, *parenthesis*, &c. but *exegesis*, *mathesis*, *auxesis*, *catachresis*, *paracentesis*, *aposiopeſis*, have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, becauſe the vowel in this ſyllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *osis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apotheosis*, which deſert the accent of their Latin originals, while thoſe in *ysis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, as *analysis*, *paralysis*, &c. We may note too, that every *s* in all theſe terminations is ſharp and hiſſing.

521. Words of three ſyllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *ſpectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination of more than three ſyllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are ſubject to a diverſity not eaſily reduced to rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are ſometimes pronouneed with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and ſometimes on the third: but as theſe words may be pronounced with an accent on both theſe ſyllables, it is of leſs conſequence on which ſyllable we place the accent, when we uſe only one. The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all theſe words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the ſame terminations, have verbs correſponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preſerve the accent of the verb in theſe words, as it gives an emphaſis to the moſt ſignificant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given theſe words a Latin termination, which anſwers no purpoſe, but to involve our language in abſurdities; but the ear, in this caſe, is not quite ſo ſervile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write theſe words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correſpond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin: thus *violator*, *inſtigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the laſt but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. HITHERTO we have conſidered that accent only, which neceſſarily diſtinguiſhes one ſyllable in a word from the reſt; and which, with very little diverſity, is adopted by all who ſpeak the Engliſh language.

523. The ſecondary accent is that ſtreſs we may occaſionally place upon another ſyllable, beſides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more diſtinctly, forcibly, aud harmoniouſly. Thus this accent is on the firſt ſyllable of *converſation*, *commendation*, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon ſome of the longer polyſyllables, but none have once hinted that one of theſe is not eſſential to the ſound of the word: they ſeem to have ſuppoſed both accents equally neceſſary, and without any other difference, than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This miſtake aroſe from a want of ſtudying the ſpeaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was eſſential to every word of more than one ſyllable, and that the ſecondary ſtreſs might, or might not, be adopted, as diſtinctneſs, force, or harmony, ſhould require: thus *complaiſant*, *contraband*, *caravan*; and *violin*, *partiſan*, *artiſan*, *courtiſan*, *metaphyſick*, have frequently an accent on the firſt, as well as on the laſt ſyllable, though a ſomewhat leſs forcible one. The ſame may be obſerved of *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c. but it muſt ſtill be obſerved, that though an accent be allowed on the firſt ſyllable of theſe words, it is by no means neceſſary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the laſt ſyllable, without the leaſt deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give ſome idea of the nature of the

ſecondary accent, let us ſuppoſe, that, in giving our opinion of an argument, we ſay,

"It is a diréct demonſtrátion of the Copernican ſyſtem."

In this ſentence, as an accent is neceſſarily upon the laſt ſyllable of *direct*, we ſeldom lay a ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable of *demonſtration*, unleſs we mean to be uncommonly emphatical. But in the following ſentence,

"It is a démonſtrátion of the Copernican ſyſtem."

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonſtration*, the voice finds a reſt, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the firſt, as well as on the third ſyllable of this word.

526. But though we may, or may not, uſe the ſecondary accent at pleaſure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what ſyllable we place it: this is fixed, with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itſelf; and a wrong poſition of one, would as much derange the ſound of the word as a wrong poſition of the other: and it muſt be carefully noted, that though we lay no ſtreſs upon the ſyllable which may have the ſecondary accent, the conſonants and vowels have exactly the ſame ſound as if the doubtful ſyllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus though I lay no ſtreſs upon the ſecond ſyllable of *negociation*, *pronunciation*, *eccleſiaſtic*, &c. the *c* and *s* go into the ſound of *ſh* and *zh*, as if the ſecondary accent were on the preceding ſyllable, (357) (451) (459).

527. It may be obſerved, in the firſt place, that the ſecondary accent is always two ſyllables, at leaſt, diſtant from the principal accent: thus in *demonſtration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the ſecondary accent is on the firſt ſyllable, and the principal on the third; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the ſecondary accent is on the firſt, and the principal on the fourth ſyllable; and in the word *indiviſibility* we may place two ſecondary accents, one upon the firſt, and the other on the third ſyllable.

528. In the next place it may be obſerved, that though the ſyllable on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do, frequently make the ſecondary principal, and the principal ſecondary: thus *caravan*, *complaiſant*, *violin*, *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, may all have the greateſt ſtreſs on the firſt, and the leaſt on the laſt ſyllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be aſſerted, that the principal accent on the firſt ſyllable of theſe words, and none at all on the laſt, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or diſcordant; but placing an accent on the ſecond ſyllable of theſe words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harſhneſs and diſſonance. The ſame obſervations may be applied to *demonſtration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every ſimilar word in the language. But, as we have obſerved, the conſonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the ſecondary accent, are exactly under the ſame predicament as after the primary; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, theſe conſonants are pronounced like *ſh*, *tſh*, *zh*, or *j*, as *ſententioſity*, *partiality*, &c. (526).

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be neceſſary to enter into the nature of that quantity which conſtitutes poetry; the quantity here conſidered will be that which relates to words taken ſingly; and this is nothing more than the length or ſhortneſs of the vowels, either as they ſtand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or conſonants, (63).

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully conſidered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be ſaid on this ſubject is, the quantity of vowels under the ſecondary accent. We have ſeen that vowels under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *eou*, *ion*, are all long, except *i*, (507). That all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety*, (511); that if one conſonant precede theſe terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *ſcarcity*, and *rarity* ſignifying uncommonneſs, is ſhort but *u*; and that the ſame analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ic* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have juſt been pointing out. Here we find cuſtom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of theſe words admit of ſcarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language where cuſtom is more capricious, we can ſtill diſcover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not aſcertained. Thoſe who have but a common ſhare of education, and are converſant with the pronunciation of the capital, are ſeldom at a loſs for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the ſecondary accent in the longer polyſyllables does not ſeem to decide the quantity of the vowels ſo invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition*, *depravation*, *degradation*, *dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion*, *de-pra-va-tion*, *de-gra-dation*, *de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crat-i-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-tition*, *dep-ra-va-tion*, *deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crat-i-cal*; but makes not any diſtinction between the firſt *o* in *profanation* and *profane*; *prodigality* and *prodigious*; *prorogation* and *prorogue*; though he diſtinguiſhes this letter in the firſt ſyllable of *progreſs* and that in *progreſſion*. And though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation*, *retrogreſſion*, *retroſpect*, *retroſpection*, and *retroſpective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion*, *re-tro-gres-ſion*, *re-tro-ſpect*, *re-tro-ſpec-tion*, and *re-tro-ſpec-tive*. At the fight ſight of theſe words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a diſtinct ſyllable, as ſuppoſing that mode to convey more diſtinctly each part of the word; but cuſtom

at large, the beſt interpreter of nature, ſoon lets us ſee that theſe prepoſitions coaleſce with the word they are prefixed to, for reaſons greatly ſuperior to thoſe which preſent themſelves at firſt, (514). If we obſerve the tendency of pronunciation, with reſpect to inſeparable prepoſitions, we ſhall find, that thoſe compound words which we adopt whole from other languages we conſider as ſimples, and pronounce them without any reſpect to their component parts; but thoſe compounds which we form ourſelves retain the traces of their formation, in the diſtinction which is obſervable, between the prepoſitive and radical part of the word: thus *retrogade*, *retrogreſſion*, *retroſpect*, and *retroſpective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the prepoſition, to ſhorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *res-ur-rec-tion*, *rec-ol-lec-tion*, *prep-o-ſit-ion*, &c. while *re-commit*, *re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own, muſt preſerve it ſeparate.

531. From what has been obſerved ariſes this general rule: where the compound retains the primary ſenſe of the ſimples, and the parts of the word are the ſame in every reſpect, both in and out of compoſition, then the prepoſition is pronounced in a diſtinct ſyllable; but when the compound departs ever ſo little from the literal ſenſe of the ſimples, the ſame departure is obſervable in the pronunciation; hence the different ſyllabication and pronunciation of *re-com-mence* and *rec-om-mend*; the former ſignifies a repetition of a commencement, but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would ſignify to petition again; while *rep-etition* ſignifies only an iteration of the ſame act, be it what it will. The ſame may be obſerved of the words *re-create* and *rec-reate*, *re-formation* and *ref-ormation*.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the ſhort pronunciation of the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of *preface*, *prelate*, *prologue*, *prelude*, &c. as if divided into *pref-ace*, *prel-ate*, *prol-ogue*, *prel-ude*, &c.; and that it is agreeable to the nature of things, may be collected from obſerving, that the utility of language does not conſiſt in keeping the ſimples in a word ſo diſtinct as that each of the component parts ſhall remain in a ſtate of ſeparation, but in uniting ſeveral parts into one undiſtinguiſhed compound; which compound ſhall often have an idea annexed to it ſomewhat different from the ſimples that compoſe it, (514).

533. It will be neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of theſe obſervations, the niceſt care muſt be taken not to confound thoſe prepoſitions which are under the primary and ſecondary accent, with thoſe which immediately precede the ſtreſs; for *preclude*, *pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue*, *prepoſition*, &c.; and the very ſame law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel ſhort in the firſt ſyllable of *prov-i-dence*, *prov-o-cation*, and *prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with ſome degree of length in *pro-vide*, *pro-voke*, and *pro-fane*. The ſame may be obſerved of the *e* in *re-pair* and *rep-a-ration*; *re-ply* and *rep-li cation*; *re-peat* and *rep-e-tition*; the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent is the ſame as that which prevents the ſhortening power of the primary accent, (503), namely, the vowel *u*, as in *lucubration*, or when any other of the vowels are ſucceeded by a ſemi-conſonant diphthong, (196): thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the firſt ſyllable as long as in *mediate*: *deviation* has the *e* in the firſt ſyllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithſtanding the ſecondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have ſhortened it, if it had not been for the ſucceeding diphthong *ia*; and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preſerving the firſt ſyllable long; though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, ſeems to be of a different opinion.

535. From what has been ſeen of accent and quantity, it is eaſy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent ſhortens the vowel it falls upon: nay, ſo great a propenſity have vowels to ſhrink under this accent, that the diphthong itſelf, in ſome words, and analogy in others, are not ſufficient to prevent it, as *valiant*, *retaliate*. Thus, by the ſubjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *a* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* ſhort, though contrary to its relation with *occaſion* and *congregation*; which do not ſhorten the *a* upon being made *occaſional* and *congregational*: in like manner the acquiſition of the ſame termination to the word *nature*, makes it *nat-u-ral*; but this, it may be preſumed, is derived from the Latin *naturalis*; and not from adding *al* to the Engliſh word, as in the foregoing inſtances; and thus it comes under the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithſtanding the ſemi-conſonant diphthong *u*.

536. The ſame ſhortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be obſerved in *rational* and *ratiocinate*, where the firſt *a* in the firſt word, and the *o* in the ſecond, are ſhort. The firſt *a* in the ſecond word is ſhort alſo by the power of the ſecondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneouſly divided *ratiocination* into *ra-ſho-ſy-na-ſhun*; that is, into a ſyllable leſs than it ought to have, and marked the *o* long inſtead of ſhort.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate ſeemed to have ſomething of a ſimilar tendency: for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and Engliſh accent will allow us to argue from one to the other, but in very few circumſtances (503), yet we may perceive in that accent, ſo different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to ſhorten an antepenultimate ſyllable. Biſhop Hare tells us, that "Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta

" corripiunt, ſi poſitione ſola longa ſunt, ut *óptime*, *sérvitus*, " *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutan- " tur, in Anapeſtos. Idem factum eſt in *néutiquam*, licet " incipiat diphthongo." De Metr. Comic, p. 62.— Thoſe words, which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, have ſometimes that ſyllable ſhortened, if it was only long by poſition, as *óptime*, *sérvitus*, *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapeſtic feet: nay, *néutiquam* undergoes the ſame fate, though it begin with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into ſyllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends propoſed by it. The object of ſyllabication may be, either to enable children to diſcover the ſound of words they are unacquainted with, or to ſhow the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the ſound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a conſonant between two vowels muſt go to the latter; and that two conſonants coming together muſt be divided. Farther than this, it would be abſurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds muſt be divided into their ſimples, and that ſuch conſonants as may begin a word may begin a ſyllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be ſuppoſed to have; and which, if they have, makes the diviſion of words into ſyllables unneceſſary. Children, therefore, may be very uſefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as, in many caſes, it will lead them to the exact ſound of the word, as in *pro-vi-ded*; and in others, it will enable them to give a good gueſs at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected. This procedure may be called ſynthetic, as it proceeds from parts to the whole; and when we are to form an unknown compound ſound, out of ſeveral known ſimple ſounds, (which is the caſe with children, when we wiſh them to find out the ſound of a word by ſpelling it); this, I ſay, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological diviſion of words is a different operation. This ſyllabication, which has etymology for its object, is an analytic diviſion; that is, the diviſion of a perſon acquainted with the whole word, and who wiſhes to convey, by this diviſion, a knowledge of its conſtituent parts, as *ortho-graphy*, *theo-logy*, &c.

541. In the ſame manner, a perſon, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound ſound of a word, and wants to convey the ſound of each part to one unacquainted with it, muſt adopt the analytic method, by dividing it into ſuch partial ſounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *or-thog-ra-phy*, *the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by thoſe who would convey the whole ſound, by giving diſtinctly every part; and, when this is the object of ſyllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. " The beſt and eaſieſt rule," ſays the learned biſhop, " for dividing the ſyllables in " ſpelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided " in a right pronunciation, without regard to the deriva- " tion of words, or the poſſible combination of conſo- " nants, at the beginning of a ſyllable." *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* page 7.

542. In this view of ſyllabication we conſider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation; but may we not conſider it as directed likewiſe by ſome laws of its own? Laws, which ariſe out of the very nature of enunciation, and the ſpecific qualities of the letters? Theſe laws certainly direct us to ſeparate double conſonants, and ſuch as are uncombinable from the incoaleſcence of their ſounds: and if ſuch a ſeparation will not paint the true ſound of the word, we may be certain that ſuch ſound is unnatural, and has ariſen from caprice. Thus the words *Chamber*, *Cambridge*, and *Cambrick*, muſt be divided at the letter *m*, and as this letter, by terminating the ſyllable according to the ſettled rules of pronunciation, ſhortens the vowel—the general pronunciation given to theſe words muſt be abſurd, and contrary to the firſt principles of the language. *Angel**, *ancient*, and *manger*, are under the ſame predicament; but the paucity of words of this kind, ſo far from weakening the general rule, ſtrengthen it. See CHANGE.

543. By an induction which demonſtrates the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been ſhown the propriety of uniting the conſonant to the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of *demonſtration*, *lamentation*, *propagation*, &c. and thus deciding upon the quantity of theſe vowels, which are ſo uncertain in our beſt dictionaries; and may we not hope, by a ſimilar induction, and with the firſt principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical ſound of ſome words of another kind which waver between different pronunciations? The antepenultimate accent has unqueſtionably a ſhortening power; and I have not the ſmalleſt doubt that the penultimate accent has a lengthtening power: that is, if our own words, and words borrowed from other languages of two ſyllables, with but one conſonant in the middle, had been left to the general ear, the accent on the firſt ſyllable would have infallibly lengthened the firſt vowel. A ſtrong preſumption of this ariſes from our pronunciation of all Latin diſſyllables in this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the original, (ſee DRAMA), and the ancient practice of doubling the conſonant when preceded by a ſingle vowel in the participial terminations: and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that words of two ſyllables from the Latin, with but one conſonant in

* It is highly probable, that in Ben Jonſon's time the *a* in this word was pronounced as *an*, ſince he claſſes it to ſhow the ſhort ſound of *a* with *art*, *act*, and *apple*. Grammar.

the middle, would always have had the firſt vowel long, if a pedantic imitation of Latin quantity had not prevented it, (ſee DRAMA). Let an Engliſhman, with only an Engliſh education, be put to pronounce *zephyr*, and he will, without heſitation, pronounce the *e* long as in *zenith*; if you tell him the *e* is pronounced ſhort in the Latin *zephyrus*, which makes it ſhort in Engliſh, and he ſhould happen to aſk you the Latin quantity of the firſt ſyllable of *comic*, *mimic*, *ſolace*, &c. your anſwer would be a contradiction to your rule.

544. But the ſmall dependance of the Engliſh quantity on that of the Latin will be beſt ſeen by a ſelection of words of two ſyllables, with the accent on the firſt, and but one conſonant in the middle, and comparing them with the Latin words from which they are derived.

Engliſh diſſyllables which have but one conſonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the firſt ſyllable pronounced long, with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their reſpective quantities.

Words in which the firſt vowel in both languages is long:

pica,	*pīca.*	penal,	*pœnālis.*
drama,	*drāma.*	final,	*fīnālis.*
labra,	*lābra, làbra.*	ſpinal,	*ſpīnālis.*
hydra,	*hydra*, y long.	trinal,	*trīnus.*
era,	*æra.*	horal,	*hōra.*
ſtrata,	*ſtrāta,*	thoral,	*thōra.*
icon,	*εἰκὼν.*	floral,	*flōrālis.*
ſtipend,	*ſtīpēndium.*	naſal,	*nāsŭs.*
notice,	*nōtĭtia.*	fatal,	*fātālis.*
fragrance,	*frāgro.*	natal,	*nātālis.*
licence,	*licentia.*	vital,	*vītālis.*
credence,	*crēdentia.*	naval,	*nāvālis.*
female,	*fœmina.*	rival,	*rīvālis.*
edile,	*ædīlis.*	oval,	*ōvālis.*
feline,	*fēlinus.*	April,	*āprīlis, ăprīlis.*
raſure,	*rāsūra.*	idol,	*īdōlum.*
fibre,	*fībra, fĭbra.*	greciſm,	*græcīsmus.*
metre,	*mētrum, mĕtrum*	ſtratum,	*ſtrātum,*
nature,	*nātūra.*	pagan,	*pāgānus.*
placate,	*plācātus,*	flamen,	*flāmen.*
primate,	*prīmātus.*	omen,	*ōmen.*
climate,	*clīma.*	ſiren,	*sīrēn.*
librate,	*lībrātus.*	ſiphon,	*σιφων, sīphon,*
vibrate,	*vībro, vĭbro.*	colon,	*κῶλον, cōlon.*
private,	*prīvātus.*	demon,	*dæmon.*
cerate,	*cērātus.*	fico,	*fīcus.*
finite,	*fīnītus.*	halo,	*hālo.*
levite,	*lēvīta.*	ſolo,	*sōlo,*
native,	*nātīvus.*	tyro,	*tīro.*
motive,	*mōtīvus.*	ſolar,	*sōlāris.*
votive,	*vōtīvus.*	lazar,	*lāzărus.*
vocal,	*vōcālis.*	ſober,	*sōbrĭus.*
predal,	*præda.*	tyger,	*tīgris, tĭgris,*
regal,	*rēgālis.*	ether,	*æther.*
legal,	*lēgālis.*	oker,	*ωχρα.*

mimer,	*mīmus.*	fragrant,	*frāgrans.*
caper,	*cāppăres.*	cogent,	*cōgent.*
viper,	*vīpera.*	moment,	*mōmentum.*
pretor,	*prætor.*	ponent,	*pōnens.*
fetor,	*fœtor.*	precept,	*præceptum.*
motor,	*mōtŏr.*	digeſt, ſub.	*dīgeſtus.*
flavour,	*flāvŭs.*	pleniſt,	*plēnus.*
feces,	*fæces.*	papiſt,	*pāpa.*
manes,	*mānēs.*	climax,	*clīmax.*
iris,	*īrĭs.*	reflex,	*rēflexus,* / *rĕflexus.*
criſis,	*κρισις, crīsis.*		
gratis,	*grātis.*	prefix,	*præfixum.*
egreſs,	*ēgrēſſus.*	phenix,	*phœnix.*
regreſs,	*rēgrēſſus,* / *rĕgrēſſus.*	matrix,	*mātrix.*
		varix,	*vārix.*
tygreſs,	*tīgris, tĭgris.*	ſyrinx,	*sīrynx, συριγξ.*
rebus,	*rēbus.*	reflux,	*rēfluxus,* / *rĕfluxus.*
bolus,	*bōlus, bŏlus.*		
camus,	*cāmus.*	trophy,	*trōphæum,* / *trŏphæum.*
limous,	*līmōsus.*		
ſpinous,	*spīnōsus.*	chely,	*chēle.*
vinous,	*vīnōsus.*	ſpiny,	*spīna.*
crebrous,	*crēber.*	chary,	*cārus.*
fetus,	*fœtus.*	query,	*quære.*
edict,	*ēdictum.*	glory,	*glōria.*
ſecret,	*sēcrētus.*	ſtory,	*hīstŏria.*
fibrit,	*fībra, fĭbra.*	naval,	*nāvālis.*

Words in which the ſame vowel is long in Engliſh, and ſhort in Latin:

tumid,	*tŭmĭdŭs.*	trident,	*trĭdens,*
coma,	*cŏma.*	trigon,	*trĭgon.*
quota,	*quŏta.*	negro,	*nĭgĕr.*
tripod,	*trĭpus.*	hero,	*hĕros.*
ſequence,	*sĕquentia.*	polar,	*pŏlāris.*
cadence,	*cădens.*	paper,	*păpyrus.*
ſilence,	*sĭlentium.*	vapour,	*văpŏr.*
monade,	*mŏnas.*	fever,	*fĕbris, fēbris.*
trochee,	*trŏchæus.*	fragor,	*frăgor.*
ſatire,	*sătyră*, y ſhort.	rigor,	*rĭgor.*
vacate,	*văco.*	ichor,	*ἰχωρ.*
cavate,	*căvo.*	achor,	*ăchŏr.*
dative,	*dătīvus.*	ſapor,	*săpŏr.*
triumph,	*trĭumphus.*	tepor,	*tĕpŏr.*
focal,	*fŏcus.*	favour,	*făvor.*
local,	*lŏcālis.*	labour,	*lăbŏr.*
gregal,	*grĕgālis.*	odour,	*ŏdŏr.*
choral,	*chŏrŭs.*	tremour,	*trĕmŏr.*
nival,	*nĭvālis.*	vapour,	*văpor.*
label,	*lăbellum.*	pedal,	*pĕdālis.*
libel,	*lĭbellus.*	petal,	*pĕdālis.*
ſerum,	*sĕrum.*	lapis,	*lăpĭs.*
forum,	*fŏrum.*	baſis,	*băsĭs.*
ſatan,	*sătan,*	phaſis,	*φάσις.*
hymen,	*hĭmen.*	ſcheſis,	*σχέσις, ſchĕsis.*

theſis,	θέσις, *thĕsis.*	regent,	*rĕgens.*
tripos,	*trĭpos.*	client,	*clĭens.*
focus,	*fŏcŭs.*	ſilent,	*sĭlentium.*
crocus,	*crŏcŭs.*	parent,	*părens.*
modus,	*mŏdus.*	patent, adj.	*păteo.*
genus,	*gĕnŭs.*	latent,	*lătens.*
ſinus,	*sĭnŭs.*	potent,	*pŏtens.*
garous,	*gărum.*	gerent,	*gĕrens.*
ſcabrous,	*scăber.*	virent,	*vĭrens.*
notus,	*nŏtŭs.*	frequent,	*frĕquens.*
epact,	ἐπάκται.	ſequent,	*sĕquens.*
roſet,	*rŏsa.*	ſacriſt,	*săcer.*
vacant,	*văcans.*	locuſt,	*lŏcūstă.*
ſecant,	*sĕcans.*	phalanx,	*phălanx.*
vagrant,	*văgus.*	apex,	*ăpex.*
tyrant,	*tĭrannus.*	calix,	*călix.*
blatant,	*blătĕrans.*	helix,	ἕλιξ.
natant,	*nătans.*	pharynx,	φαρυγξ.
recent,	*rĕcens.*	larynx,	λαρυγξ.
decent,	*dĕcens.*	onyx,	*ŏnyx.*

Engliſh diſſyllables which have but one conſonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the firſt ſyllable pronounced ſhort, with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their reſpective quantities.

Words in which the ſame vowel is ſhort in both languages:

magic,	*măgĭcus.*	aniſe,	*ănīsum.*
tragic,	*trăgĭcus.*	image,	*ĭmāgo.*
logic,	*lŏgica.*	refuge,	*rĕfŭgium.*
colic,	*cŏlĭcus.*	adage,	*ădăgium.*
chronic,	*chrŏnicus.*	aloe,	*ălŏe.*
lyric,	*lyrĭcus*, y ſhort.	gracile,	*grăcilis.*
rabid,	*răbĭdus.*	docile,	*dŏcĭlis.*
acid,	*ăcidus.*	agile,	*ăgĭlis.*
placid,	*plăcĭdus.*	fragile,	*frăgĭlis.*
rigid,	*rĭgĭdus.*	febrile,	*fĕbrĭlis, fēbrĭlis*
calid,	*călĭdus.*	virile,	*vĭrĭlis.*
valid,	*vălĭdus.*	globule,	*glŏbŭlus.*
gelid,	*gĕlĭdus.*	macule,	*măcŭla.*
olid,	*ŏlĭdus.*	platane,	*plătănŭs.*
ſolid,	*sŏlĭdus.*	ſabine,	*săbīni.*
timid,	*tĭmĭdus.*	famine,	*fămes.*
rapid,	*răpĭdus.*	rapine,	*răpīna.*
ſapid,	*săpĭdus.*	patine,	*pătĭna.*
vapid,	*văpĭdus.*	tribune,	*trĭbūnus.*
tepid,	*tĕpĭdus.*	ſtature,	*stătūra.*
nitid,	*nĭtĭdus.*	aniſe,	*ănīsum.*
ſecond,	*sĕcūndus.*	refuſe,	*rĕfūsus.*
decade,	*dĕcăs.*	palate,	*pălātum.*
method,	*mĕthŏdus.*	ſenate,	*sĕnātus.*
palace,	*pălātium.*	agate,	*ăchātes.*
amice,	*ămĭctus.*	tribute,	*trĭbūtio.*
chalice,	*călix.*	minute,	*mĭnūtus.*
malice,	*mălĭtĭa.*	ſtatute,	*stătūtus.*

value,	*vălor.*	dragon,	*drăco.*
ſtatue,	*stătŭa.*	canon,	*cănon.*
monarch,	*mŏnarcha.*	cavern,	*căverna.*
ſtomach,	*stŏmachus.*	tavern,	*tăberna.*
epoch,	*epŏcha.*	ſaturn,	*săturnus.*
poliſh,	*pŏlitus.*	vicar,	*vĭcārius.*
famiſh,	*fămes.*	ſcholar,	*ſchŏlāris.*
periſh,	*pĕrĭo.*	ſlaver,	*sălīva.*
pariſh,	*părŏchia.*	proper,	*prŏprius.*
raviſh,	*răpio.*	zephir,	*zĕphyrŭs*, y ſhort
corinth,	*cŏrinthus.*	liquour,	*lĭquor.*
epic,	*ĕpĭcŭs.*	vigour,	*vĭgor.*
tonic,	*tŏnĭcus.*	rigour,	*rĭgŏr.*
conic,	*cŏnĭcus.*	valour,	*vălor.*
topic,	*tŏpĭcus.*	colour,	*cŏlor.*
tropic,	*trŏpĭcus.*	tenor,	*tĕnor.*
cynic,	*cynĭcus*, y ſhort.	dolour,	*dŏlŏr.*
ſtatic,	*ſtătĭcus.*	honour,	*hŏnŏr.*
critic,	*crĭtĭcus.*	aloes,	*ălōes.*
metal,	*mĕtallum.*	relict,	*rĕlictus.*
rebel,	*rĕbello.*	prophet,	*prŏphēta.*
model,	*mŏdŭllus.*	comet,	*cŏmēta.*
camel,	*cămelus.*	planet,	*plănēta.*
chapel,	*căpella.*	tenet,	*tĕnĕo.*
novel,	*nŏvellus.*	tapet,	*tăpes.*
ſigil,	*sĭgillum.*	habit,	*hăbĭtus.*
vigil,	*vĭgĭlia.*	obit,	*ŏbiit.*
ſteril,	*stĕrĭlis.*	placit,	*plăcĭtum.*
baſil,	*băsilicum.*	tacit,	*tăcĭtus.*
cavil,	*căvillor.*	adit,	*ădĭtus.*
devil,	*dĭăbolus.*	vomit,	*vŏmo.*
atom,	*ătŏmus.*	merit,	*mĕritum.*
ſophiſm,	*sŏphīsma.*	talent,	*tălentum.*
minum,	*mĭnus.*	patent, ſub.	*păteo.*
alum,	*ălūmen.*	modeſt,	*mŏdestus.*
ebon,	*ĕbĕnus.*	foreſt,	*fŏreſtum.*
platin,	*plătĭna.*	lyriſt,	*lĭriſtes.*
robin,	*rŭbĭcula.*	nephew,	*nĕpos.*
cumin,	*cŭminum.*	ſinew,	*sĭnuo.*
latin,	*lătīnus.*	money,	*mŏneta.*
cavin,	*căvea.*	gelly,	*gĕlidus.*
ſavin,	*săbina.*	ſtudy,	*stŭdĭum.*
column,	*cŏlumna.*		

Words in which the ſame vowel is ſhort in Engliſh, and long in Latin:

Regulus,	*Rēgulus.*	rorid,	*rōrĭdus.*
mimic,	*mīmicus.*	fetid,	*fœtĭdus.*
ethic,	ἠθική.	livid,	*līvĭdus.*
tabid,	*tābĭdus.*	vivid,	*vīvĭdus.*
frigid,	*frīgĭdus.*	facund.	*fācūndus.*
ſqualid,	*squālĭdus.*	fecund,	*fœcūndus.*
acrid,	*ācer.*	prebend,	*præbend.*
arid,	*ārĭdus.*	ſolace,	*sōlātium.*
florid,	*flōrĭdus.*	preface,	*præfatis.*

pumice,	*pūmex,*	felon,	*fĕlōnia.*
penance,	*pœna.*	melon,	*mēlo.*
florence,	*flōrentia.*	lemons,	*līmōnes.*
province,	*prōvincia.*	echo,	*ēchō,* ἠχω.
produce,	*prōductio.*	biſhop,	*epīscopus.*
flabile,	*flābĭlis.*	leper,	*lēpra, lĕpra.*
debile,	*dēbĭlis.*	primer,	*prīmitius.*
granule,	*grānŭlum.*	profur,	*prōsfur.*
promiſe,	*prōmitto.*	river,	*rīvus.*
ceruſe,	*cērūſſa.*	fever,	*sēpăro.*
legate,	*lēgātus.*	clamour,	*clāmŏr.*
granate,	*grānātus.*	ethics,	ἠθικα.
granite,	*grānātus.*	craſis,	*crāsis.*
ſpinach,	*spīnāchia.*	proceſs,	*prōceſſus.*
radiſh,	*rādix.*	ſpirits,	*ſpīritus.*
planiſh,	*plānus.*	traject,	*trājectus.*
vaniſh,	*vāneſco.*	project,	*prōjectus.*
finiſh,	*fīnio.*	product,	*prōductus.*
puniſh,	*pūnio.*	credit,	*crēdĭtus.*
flouriſh,	*flōrio.*	profit,	*prōfĭcio.*
nouriſh,	*nūtrio.*	limit,	*līmĭtatio.*
comic,	*cōmĭcus.*	ſpirit,	*ſpīrītus.*
coral,	*cōrăllium.*	viſit,	*vīsĭto.*
moral,	*mōrālis.*	pedant,	*pædānus.*
tramel,	*trāma.*	clement,	*clēmens.*
civil,	*cīvīlis.*	cement,	*cæmentum.*
linen,	*līnum.*	preſent,	*præſens.*
ſeven,	*sēptēm.*	proteſt,	*prōteſtor.*
florin,	*flōrēntia.*	lily,	*līlĭum.*
reſin,	*rēſina.*	filly,	*fīlĭa.*
roſin,	*rēſina.*	very,	*vērŏ.*
matin,	*mātūtīnus.*	city,	*cīvĭtas.*
ſolemn,	*sōlēmnes.*	privy,	*prīvus.*

545. In this view of the Latin and Engliſh quantity, we ſee how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for though the Latin *accent* is frequently a rule for placing the Engliſh accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen, acumen,* &c. (503), or preſerving the ſame number of ſyllables, as in *impudent, elegant,* from *impudens, elegans,* &c. (503), yet the *quantity* of the Latin ſeems to have no influence on that of the Engliſh. In words of two ſyllables, where one conſonant comes between two vowels, as *focus, baſis, local,* &c. though the vowel in the firſt ſyllable is ſhort in Latin, it is long in Engliſh; and inverſely, *florid, frigid, livid,* &c. have the vowels in the firſt ſyllable ſhort, though theſe vowels are long in *floridus, frigidus, lividus,* &c.; ſo that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three ſyllables in Latin, with the two firſt ſhort, is angliciſed by dropping the laſt ſyllable; we ſhorten the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh diſſyllable, unleſs it ends with the vowel *u,* (535). Thus we ſee the ſhortening power of our Engliſh antepenultimate accent, which ſhortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u* in our pronunciation of Latin words, as in *mimicus, vividus,* &c. continues its ſhortening power in the penultimate accent of theſe words when angliciſed into *mimick* and *vivid;* and hence it is that the ſhort quantity of the firſt vowel in diſſyllables is become ſo prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its ſound, and the diſturbance of its ſimplicity.

It may be neceſſary in the next place to take a view of ſuch words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not ſo immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Diſſyllables with but one conſonant in the middle, having the firſt ſyllable pronounced long:

ſofa,	hazel,	taper,	tiny,
aga,	focil,	toper,	pony,
epha,	evil,	water,	crony,
gala,	acorn,	waver,	tory,
china,	maſon,	lever,	miſy,
æra,	dado,	over,	gravy,
bifold,	ſago,	rigol,	ivy,
dotard,	bravo,	token,	hazy,
dotage,	trochar,	megrim,	nizy,
coping,	polar,	beſom,	clover,
lilach,	grocer,	boſom,	fizer,
triglyph,	ſpider,	raven,	nadir,
gariſh,	cider,	even,	tabour,
zenith,	wafer,	zechin,	wages,
cadi,	wager,	baſon,	bolis,
ſophi,	egre,	capon,	tophet,
kali,	cipher,	apron,	egret,
rebeck,	father,	iron,	rolant,
copal,	ſaker,	gleby,	pilot,
gabel,	oker,	holy,	borax,
navel,	ſtoker,	zany,	baby,

Diſſyllables with but one conſonant in the middle, having the firſt ſyllable pronounced ſhort:

borough,	dizard,	drivel,	refuſe,
ſeraph,	lizard,	ſwivel,	frigate,
reliſh,	vizard,	hovel,	ſheriff,
blemiſh,	wiſard,	grovel,	travail,
baniſh,	bodice,	ſhovel,	peril,
damaſk,	balance,	drazel,	venom,
frolick,	valance,	manage,	women,
medal,	damage,	ſpinage,	platen,
ſhekel,	homage,	borage,	eleven,
amel,	gravel,	viſage,	riven,
chiſel,	bevil,	ravage,	ſloven,
gavel,	level,	ſavage,	oven,
ephod,	revel,	rivage,	ſatin,
hazard,	ſnivel,	traviſe,	quintin,
hagard,	rivel,	traverſe,	fortin.

bavin,	hither,	valet,	ſtatiſt,
ravin,	wither,	genet,	provoſt,
ſpavin,	thither,	drapet,	gamut,
plevin,	tither,	claret,	ſhadow,
covin,	other,	cloſet,	widow,
flagon,	mother,	civet,	honey,
wagon,	ſmother,	trivet,	money,
talon,	pother,	rivet,	comely,
tenon,	ſiker,	covet,	many,
heron,	clever,	fagot,	cony,
baron,	never,	bigot,	bury,
ſirup,	ſilver,	jigot,	buſy,
lecher,	quiver,	ſpigot,	bevy,
wether,	cover,	pivot,	levy,
gather,	hover,	deſart,	tivy,
lather,	manor,	covert,	privy,
rather,	travers,	chymiſt,	pity.
nether,	caract,	copiſt,	

From the peruſal of this ſelection we ſee a great majority of words where the firſt vowel is ſounded ſhort, and therefore, to ſome inſpector, it may ſeem improbable that the original tendency of our Saxon language was to the long quantity of the penultimate vowel. But as Mr. Nares very judiciouſly obſerves, "the rule is ſufficiently general "to be admitted, and is undoubtedly founded in the na- "ture of our pronunciation:" for which he quotes Dr. Wallis, who ſays, "Hæc videtur genuina linguæ noſtræ "ratio antiqua."

546. Thoſe who have made the progreſs of languages their ſtudy, will obſerve, it is preſumed, that the broad ſounds of vowels change to the ſlender *, the difficult conſonants to the eaſier, and the long vowels to ſhort ones. This, it is imagined, will be found to be true in all languages, as well as our own; and ſuch alteration ſeems founded in the nature of man and of ſociety. The next object to underſtanding a language being diſpatch, it is no wonder that ſhort ſounds have been encroaching on us, and depriving us of the tune of our words for the ſake of gaining time. This is apparent in the abbreviation of ſimples when compounded, as in *knowledge*, *ſhepherd*, &c. (518): but as it is the buſineſs of art to correct and regulate the excentricities of nature and the exceſſes of cuſtom, it ſhould be the care of every philoſophic grammarian to keep his eye upon the original genius and general ſcope of his language, and to ſuffer cuſtom to depart as little from them as poſſible. But although no inconſiſtency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and ſettled, yet when a pronunciation is wavering, conſiſtency, analogy, and general principles, ought to decide againſt a great majority of mere faſhion and caprice.

Thus have I endeavoured to give a diſtinct view of the correſpondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own, and to reſcue a plain Engliſhman, who (as Ben Jonſon ſays of Shakeſpeare, has little Latin and leſs Greek,) from the ſupercilious criticiſm of thoſe Greeklings and Latinitaſters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, becauſe they have a ſmattering of Greek and Latin. If the queſtion turns upon the accent of an Engliſh word, the Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced, and ſentence paſſed without appeal; and yet if the Engliſhman were to aſk the rule on which he ſo peremptorily decides, the ſcholar would, in all probability, be at a loſs to tell him. Has every Engliſh word, he might ſay, the ſame accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the ſcholar could not anſwer in the affirmative, as the leaſt recollection would tell him that *parſimony*, *acrimony*, &c. cannot be accented after the Latin *parſimonia*, *acrimonia*, &c. as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. Or is the Engliſh word adopted whole from the Latin? Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we ſee how many exceptions there are to this rule. Or does the Engliſh word, though angliciſed, retain the ſame number of ſyllables? This, indeed, may be ſaid to be a *general* rule for preſerving the Latin accent, but ſo general as to be neglected in a thouſand inſtances. But if the ſcholar, as is often the caſe, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the Engliſh *quantity* from the Latin; the Engliſh ſcholar needs only refer him to the ſelections here given, to ſhow the inanity of ſuch a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myſelf that men of learning will be gratified to ſee the ſubject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain Engliſh ſcholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and diſtinct an idea of the connexion between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, and if he had Homer and Horace by heart, and placing him out of the reach of thoſe pert minor critics, who are conſtantly inſulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

Of the Quantity of the unaccented Vowels not united to Conſonants.

547. Accented ſyllables, as we have before obſerved, (179), are the grand outlines of words, and ſo ſtrongly marked as to be eaſily comprehended when they are once ſettled by cuſtom or analogy; but thoſe immediately before or after the accent are in a ſtate of uncertainty, which

* Alioqui, pro uſu, abuſus & inveteratus error nobis obtruderetur. Olim enim pro mutatione ſonorum mutabantur & litteræ: & ſi quando conſuetudo aliquid mutaſſet, ſcribendi quoque modus ſtatim variabatur. Unde quum apud Ennium & Plautum *Soni* & *Servos* diceretur & ſcriberetur, poſteà multis aurium delicijs *o* vocali rejecta, quod vaſtus illius videretur ſonus, *u* littera ſubſtituta eſt, & ſono expreſſa; ita ut eorum loco *Sunt* & *Servus* prolatum & ſcriptum ſit. Adolphi Mekerchi Brugenſis De Veteri et Recta Pronunciatione Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius.

ſome of our beſt judges find themſelves unable to remove. Some grammarians have called all the open vowels before or after the accent ſhort, though the ear ſo evidently dictates the contrary in the *u* in *utility*, the *o* in *obedience*, &c. Some have ſaved themſelves the trouble of farther ſearch by comprehending theſe vowels under the epithet obſcure. Nay, ſo unfixed do the ſounds of theſe vowels ſeem, that a lexicographer, whoſe *Rhetorical Dictionary* ſhows he is poſſeſſed of very great philological abilities, ſeems as much at a loſs about them as the meaneſt grammarian in the kingdom: for when he comes to mark the ſound of the vowel *o* in the firſt ſyllable of a ſeries of words with the accent on the ſecond, he makes the *o* in *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, long, as they ought to be; and the ſame letter in *proboſcis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, ſhort. *Dominion*, *domeſtic*, *donation*, and *domain*, are marked as if pronounced *dom-inion*, *dom-eſtic*, *don-ation*, and *dom-ain*, with the *o* ſhort; while the firſt of *docility*, *potential*, and *monotony*, have the *o* marked long, as in *donor*, *potent*, and *modiſh*; though it is certain to a demonſtration, that the etymology, accent, and letters, being the ſame, the ſame ſound muſt be produced, unleſs where cuſtom has preciſely marked a difference; and that the firſt ſyllables of *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, and thoſe of *proboſcis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, have no ſuch difference, ſeems too evident to need proof *.

548. I known it may be demanded with great plauſibility, how do I know that there is not this very inconſiſtency in cuſtom itſelf? What right have I to ſuppoſe that cuſtom is not as vague and capricious in theſe ſyllables as in thoſe under the accent. To which I anſwer—if cuſtom has determined the ſound of theſe vowels, the diſpute is at an end. I implicitly acquieſce in the deciſion; but if profeſſors of the art diſagree in their opinions, it is a ſhrewd ſign that cuſtom is not altogether ſo clear in its ſentence; and I muſt inſiſt on recurring to principles till cuſtom has unequivocally decided.

549. Every vowel that is neither ſhortened by the accent, nor ſucceeded by a double conſonant, naturally terminates a ſyllable; and this terminating vowel, though not ſo properly long as if the accent were on it, would be very improperly termed ſhort, if by ſhort, as is often the caſe, be meant ſhut, (65). According to this idea of ſyllabication, it is preſumed that the word *opinion* would fall into three diſtinct parts, and every part be terminated by a conſonant but the firſt, thus *o-pin-ion*.

550. But it may be demanded, what reaſon is there in the nature of the thing for dividing the word in this manner rather than into *op-in-ion*, where a conſonant ends every ſyllable? In this, as in many other caſes of delicacy, we may be allowed to prove what is right, by firſt proving what is wrong. Every ear would be hurt, if the firſt ſyllable of *opinion* and *opulence* were pronounced exactly alike, *op-in-ion* would be as different from *o-pin-ion* as *o-pu-lence* from *op-u-lence*, and conſequently a different ſyllabication ought to be adopted; but as *opulence* is rightly divided into *op-u-lence*, *opinion* muſt be divided into *o-pin-ion*; that is, the *o* muſt be neceſſarily ſeparated from the *p*, as in *o-pen*; for as was before obſerved, every vowel pronounced alone has its open ſound, as nothing but its junction with a conſonant can ſhut it, and conſequently unaccented vowels not neceſſarily joined to a conſonant are always open; therefore, without violating the fundamental laws of pronunciation, *opinion* muſt neceſſarily be divided into *o-pin-ion* and not *op-in-ion*, and the *o* pronounced as in the word *open* and not as in *opulence*, which was the thing to be proved.

551. If theſe reaſons are valid with reſpect to the vowel in queſtion, they have the ſame force with reſpect to every other vowel not ſhut by a conſonant throughout the language. That the vowels in this ſituation are actually open, we may eaſily perceive by obſerving *that* vowel, which, from its diphthongal and ſemi-conſonant ſound, is leſs liable to ſuffer by obſcure pronunciation than any other. The letter *u*, in this ſituation, always preſerves itſelf full and open, as we may obſerve in *utility*, *lucubration*, &c. The *o*, the moſt open of all the ſingle vowels, has the ſame tendency in *obedience*, *opake*, *oppoſition*, &c. the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of *event*, in the ſecond of *delegate*, the firſt and third of *evangeliſt*, in the ſecond of *gaiety*, *nicety*, &c. the *a* in the firſt of *abate*, and the ſecond of *probable*, &c. and the *i* in *nullity*. This unaccented letter being no more than *e*, and this ſound, when long, correſponding exactly with its ſhort ſound, (which is not the caſe with any of the other vowels, (65) (66), the difference between the long and ſhort, or open and ſhut ſound of this letter, is leſs perceptible than in any other: yet we may eaſily perceive that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in *indiviſibility*; as this word would not be juſtly pronounced if the *i* in every ſyllable were cloſed by a conſonant, as if divided into *in-div-is-ib-il-it-y*; the firſt, third, and fifth ſyllables, would, indeed, be juſtly pronounced according to this diviſion, as theſe have all accentual force, which ſhuts this vowel, and joins it to the

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* I am aware that this ingenious writer ſeems to avoid this inconſiſtency, by premiſing in his Rhetorical Grammar, page 43, that he has ſometimes marked the *o* in words, beginning with a prepoſition with the oratorial, and ſometimes with the colloquial pronunciation. Thus in *commune*, *communicate*, &c. the oratorial ſound is given as in the firſt ſyllable of *common*, while the colloquial ſound changes the *o* into *u*, as if the words were written *cummune*, *cummunicate*, &c.; but the diſtinction in theſe examples does not touch the point; here there is a change only of one ſhort ſound for another, and not any promiſcuous uſe of a long and ſhort, or open and ſhut ſound of the ſame letter. Dr. Kenrick himſelf, when he marks the *o* in *proboſcis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, does not adopt the ſhort *u*, as in *commune*, *communicate*, &c.; nor is he aware of the eſſential difference to the quantity of the vowel, in the double conſonant in one ſet of words, and the ſingle one in the other.

ſucceeding conſonant; but in the ſecond, fourth, and ſixth ſyllables, there is no ſuch force, and conſequently it muſt remain open and unconnected with the conſonant; though, as was before obſerved, the long and ſhort ſound of this vowel are ſo near each other, that the difference is leſs perceived than in the reſt. Every ear would be diſpleaſed at ſuch a pronunciation as is indicated by *ut-til-lit-y, luc-cub-bration, op-pin-ion, op-pos-ition, ev-vent, ev-van-gel-liſt, ab-bate, prob-bab-ble*, &c.; but for exactly the ſame reaſons that the vowels out of the ſtreſs ought to be kept open in theſe words, the ſlender *i* muſt be kept open in the ſame ſituation in the word *in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty*, and every ſimilar word in the language*.

552. From all this it will neceſſarily follow, that the cuſtom adopted by the ancients and moderns of joining the ſingle conſonant to the latter vowel in ſyllabication, when inveſtigating the unknown ſound of a word, has its foundation in reaſon and good ſenſe†; that the only reaſon why vowels are ſhort and ſhut, is their junction with a conſonant; ſo thoſe that are not joined to conſonants cannot be ſaid to be either ſhort or ſhut: and that as all accented vowels, when final or pronounced alone, have their open ſound, ſo thoſe vowels that are alone or final in a ſyllable muſt neceſſarily retain their open ſound likewiſe, as nothing but uniting inſtantaneouſly with the ſucceeding conſonant can ſhut them: and though nothing but a delicate ear will direct us to the degree of openneſs, with which we muſt pronounce the firſt unaccented *o* in *docility, domeſtic, potential, proceed, monaſtic, monotony*, &c. we may be aſſured that it is exactly under the ſame predicament, with reſpect to ſound, in all theſe words: and as they can never be pronounced ſhort and ſhut, as if written *doſſility, dommeſtic*, &c. without hurting the dulleſt ear; ſo the *e* in *event, evangeliſt*, &c. and the *i* in the third ſyllable of *utility*, and in the ſecond, fourth, and ſixth of *indiviſibility*, can never be ſounded as if joined to the conſonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the firſt principles of pronunciation.

553. The only conſiderable exception to this general rule of ſyllabication which determines the ſound of the unaccented vowels, is when *e* ſucceeds the accent, and is followed by *r*, as in *literal, general, miſery*, &c. which can never be pronounced *lit-e-ral, gen-e-ral, mis-e-ry*, &c. without the appearance of affectation. In this ſituation we find the *r* corrupt the ſound of the *e*, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final unaccented ſyllable. For this conſonant being nothing more than a jar, it unavoidably mixes with the *e* in this ſituation, and reduces it to the obſcure ſound of ſhort *u*, (418), a ſound to which the other unaccented vowels before *r* have ſometimes ſo evident a tendency.

554. An obſcure idea of the principles of ſyllabication juſt laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made moſt of our orthöepiſts extremely wavering and uncertain in their diviſion of words into ſyllables, when the unaccented *e* has preceded *r*. Perhaps nothing will better ſhow the juſtneſs of this obſervation than a view of the varieties which our beſt writers have adopted when theſe letters have occurred in this ſituation, where we not only find them differing from each other, but ſometimes even from themſelves:

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
miz-ur-ubl,	———	*mis-e-ra-bl,*	*mis-er-a-ble,*
miz-zur-y,	*mis-er-y,*	*mis-e-ry,*	*mis-e-ry,*
ſur-dzhur-y,	*ſur-ge-ry,*	*ſur-ge-ry,*	*ſurg-e-ry,*
ſor-cer-y,	*ſor-ce-ry,*	*ſor-ce-ry,*	*ſor-ce-ry,*
rob-bur-y,	———	*rob-ber-y,*	*rob-be-ry,*
fore-jer-y,	*for-ge-ry,*	*for-ge-ry,*	*forg-e-ry,*
ſlave-er-y,	*ſla-ve-ry,*	*ſla-ve-ry,*	*ſla-ve-ry,*
na-vur-y,	*kna-ve-ry,*	*kna-ve-ry,*	*knav-e-ry,*
bra-vu-ry,	———	*bra-ve-ry,*	*brav-e-ry,*
cook-er-y,	———	*cook-e-ry,*	*cook-e-ry,*
rook-ur-y,	*rook-er-y,*	*rook-e-ry,*	*rook-e-ry,*
monk-ur-y,	*monk-e-ry,*	*monk-e-ry,*	———
mock-kur-y,	*mock-er-y,*	*mock-e-ry,*	*mock-e-ry,*
im-midzh-ry,	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ge-ry,*
ſlum-mur-y,	*ſlum-mer-y,*	*ſlum-ma-ry,*	*ſlum-mer-y,*
mum-mur-y,	*mum-mer-y,*	*mum-me-ry,*	*mum-me-ry,*

* It is plain that Mr. Sheridan conſidered the unaccented vowel *i*, whether ending a ſyllable, or joined to the ſucceeding conſonant, as ſtanding for the ſame ſound; for we ſee him ſometimes making uſe of one diviſion, and ſometimes of another. Thus he divides the word *di-ver-ſi-ty* with the *i* terminating the penultimate ſyllable, and *u-ny-ver-ſit-y* with the ſame *i* united to the conſonant. The ſame variety takes place in the words *di-vis-i-bil-i-ty* and *in-di-vis-i-bil-it-y*, while Dr. Kenrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *o* open in the ſecond ſyllable of *oppoſite* and *oppoſition*. But Dr. Kenrick pronounces it ſhut, as in the firſt ſyllable of *poſſible* and *poſitive*. In the words *poſſeſſion* and *poſſeſs* Mr. Sheridan pronounces the firſt *o* like ſhort *u*, as if written *puſſeſſion* and *puſſeſs*, while Dr. Kenrick ſounds this *o* in the ſame manner as in *oppoſite* and *oppoſition*.

† When an aſſemblage of letters are preſented to the eye, of which we know not the actual ſound—if the three firſt letters of this aſſemblage be a conſonant between two vowels, we naturally pronounce the firſt vowel alone, and conſequentlylong and open; as this is beginning with the ſimpleſt portion of the aſſemblage, the conſonant is neceſſarily carried to the ſucceeding vowel, which, if not followed by a double conſonant, is left long and open like the firſt, and for the ſame reaſon. If a double conſonant ſucceed, the vowel naturally unites with the firſt by which it is ſhortened; as neither two identical, nor two uncombinable conſonants, can begin a ſyllable; if the conſonants are combinable, nothing but the actual pronunciation of the word will direct us whether we ought to unite the preceding vowel to the firſt conſonant, or leave it open; but if the actual pronunciation of the word be already known, there can be no reaſon for dividing it into ſyllables, but conveying the ſound of it to others; and this is a very different operation from endeavouring to diſcover the ſound of it ourſelves, (538) (542).

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
mur-der-ur,	———	*mur-der-er,*	*mur-der-er,*
mur-dur-us,	———	*mur-der-ous,*	*mur-der-ous,*
chi-ka-nur-y,	*chi-ca-ne-ry,*	*chi-ca-ne-ry,*	*chi-cane-ry,*
fine-ur-y,	———	*fi-ne-ry,*	*fine-ry,*
gun-nur-y,	*gun-ner-y,*	*gun-ne-ry,*	*gun-ne-ry,*
nun-nur-y,	*nun-ne-ry,*	*nun-ne-ry,*	*nun-ne-ry,*
vet-er-en,	*vet-e-ran,*	*vet-er-an,*	*vet-e-ran,*
dan-je-rus,	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dang-er-ous,*
vo-sif-er-us,	*vo-cif-e-rous,*	*vo-cif-er-ous,*	*vo-cif-e-rous,*
ſom-nif-fer-us,	*ſom-nif-e-rous,*	*ſom-nif-er-ous,*	*ſom-nif-e-rous,*
nu-mer-rus,	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*
in-nu-mur-us,	———	*in-nu-me-rous,*	*in-nu-me-rous,*
pros-per-us,	———	*pros-per-ous,*	*pros-per-ous,*
im-pros-pur us,	———	*un-pros-per-ous,*	*un-pros-per-ous,*
ut-tur-ebl,	———	*ut-ter-a-ble,*	*ut-ter-a-ble,*
un-ut-ter-ebl,	———	*un-ut-ter-a-ble,*	*un-ut-ter-a-ble,*
re-kuv-ur,	———	*re-cov-er,*	*re-cov-er,*
re-kuv-ur-y,	———	*re-cov-e-ry,*	*re-cov-er-y,*
re-kuv-ur-abl,	———	*re-cov-er-a-ble,*	*re-cov-er-a-ble,*
dis-kuv-ur,	———	*dis-cov-er,*	*dis-cov-er,*
dis-kuv-er-y,	———	*dis-cov-e-ry,*	*dis-cov-er-y.*

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of theſe varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any overſight or miſtake of the preſs. Nor is it any wonder when the principles of ſyllabication ſo ſtrongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a ſingle conſonant; and the ear ſo decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*, it is no wonder, I ſay, that a writer ſhould be perplexed, and that he ſhould ſometimes incline to one ſide, and ſometimes to the other. I am conſcious I have not always been free from this inconſiſtency myſelf. The examples therefore which I have ſelected, will, I hope, fully juſtify me in the ſyllabication I have adopted; which is, that of ſometimes ſeparating the *e* from the *r* in this ſituation, and ſometimes not. When ſolemn and deliberate ſpeaking has ſeemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have ſometimes made it end the ſyllable; when this was not the caſe, I have ſometimes joined it to the *r*. Thus as *e* in the penultimate ſyllable of *incarcerate*, *reverberate*, &c. ſeems, in ſolemn ſpeaking, to admit of a ſmall degree of length and diſtinctneſs, it ends a ſyllable; but as no ſolemnity of pronunciation ſeems to admit of the ſame length and openneſs of the *e* in *tolerate*, *deliberate*, &c. it is united with *r*, and ſounded in the notation by ſhort *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully obſerved, that though the *e* in this ſituation is ſometimes ſeparated from the *r*, there is no ſpeaking, however deliberate and ſolemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like ſhort *u* without offending the niceſt and moſt critical ear.

556. It muſt alſo be noted, that this alteration of the ſound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or ſecondary, (522) (530); for when it is in the firſt ſyllable of a word, though unaccented, it keeps its true ſound. Thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u* in *alter*, *alteration*, &c. yet in *perfection*, *terrific*, &c. this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

557. Something like the corruption of the ſound of unaccented *e* before *r* we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *o* in the ſame ſituation; and accordingly we find our beſt orthöepiſts differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immemorable*, *memorably*, *memorize*, have the *o* pronounced like ſhort *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott, and *memorandum* with the *o*, as in *open*; while Dr. Kenrick gives the *o* in all theſe words the ſound it has in the conjunction *or*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *o* in *open*; but Mr. Scott pronounces this *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like ſhort *u*, and the ſame letter in *incorporate* and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick like the *o* in the former inſtances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the ſame vowel like ſhort *u* in *armour*, *armorer*, *armory*, *pillory*, *ſuaſory*, *perſuaſory*, *allegory*, *compulſory*, *curſory*, and *predatory*; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *o* in *armour* and *armory* like the *o* in *open*, and the ſame letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *curſory*, like the *o* in *or*, *nor*, &c. This diverſity, among good judges, can ariſe from nothing but the ſame uncertainty of the ſound of this letter that we have juſt obſerved of the *e*; but if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we ſhall find that the unaccented *o* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate ſpeaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the caſe with *e*; and this has induced me generally to ſeparate the *o* from the ſucceeding *r* when immediately following the accent; though I am ſenſible that the rapidity of colloquial ſpeaking often reduces it to ſhort *u* without offending the ear: but when the *o* is removed more than one ſyllable from the accent, the moſt deliberate ſpeaking generally lets it ſlide into the other vowel; for which reaſon I have commonly marked it in this manner. See COMMAND.

558. It may, perhaps, appear to ſome of my readers, that too much time has been ſpent upon theſe nice diſtinctions of ſound, in which judges themſelves are found to diſagree; but when we conſider how many ſyllables in the language are unaccented, and that theſe ſyllables are thoſe in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronounciation of natives conſiſts; when we reflect on the neceſſity of having as diſtinct and permanent ſounds as poſſible, to which we may refer theſe fleeting and evaneſcent ones, we ſhall not look upon an attempt to arreſt and inveſtigate them as a uſeleſs part of philology.

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1. ā. The long ſlender Engliſh *a*, as in fāte, pā-per, &c. (73)	*é* in *fée, épée.*
2. ä. The long Italian *a*, as in fär, fä-ther, pa-pä, mam-mä, (77)	*a* in *fable, rable.*
3. å. The broad German *a*, as in fåll, wåll, wå-ter, (83)	*â* in *âge, Châlons.*
4. ă. The ſhort ſound of this Italian *a*, as in făt, măt, măr-ry, (81)	*a* in *fat, matin.*
1. ē. The long *e*, as in mē, hēre, mē-tre, mē-dium, (93)	*i* in *mitre, epitre.*
2. ĕ. The ſhort *e*, as in mĕt, lĕt, gĕt, (95)	*e* in *mette, nette.*
1. ī. The long diphthongal *i*, as in pīne, tī-tle, (105)	*aï* in *laïque, naif.*
2. ĭ. The ſhort ſimple *i*, as in pĭn, tĭt-tle, (107)	*i* in *inné, titré.*
1. ō. The long open *o*, as in nō, nōte, nō-tice, (162)	*o* in *globe, lobe.*
2. o͝o. The long cloſe *o*, as in mo͝ve, pro͝ve, (164)	*ou* in *mouvoir, pouvoir.*
3. ȯ. The long broad *o*, as in nȯr, fȯr, ȯr; like the broad å, (167)	*o* in *or, for, encor.*
4. ŏ. The ſhort broad *o*, as in nŏt, hŏt, gŏt, (163)	*o* in *hotte, cotte.*
1. ū. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tūbe, cū-pid, (171)	*iou* in *Cioutat, chiourme.*
2. ŭ. The ſhort ſimple *u*, as in tŭb, cŭp, sŭp, (172)	*eu* in *neuf, veuf.*
3. u͝. The middle or obtuſe *u*, as in bu͝ll, fu͝ll, pu͝ll, (173)	*ou* in *boule, foule, poule.*
o͞o͞i. The long broad o͞, and the ſhort ĭ, as in o͞o͞il, (299)	*oï* in *cycloïde, heroïque.*
o͞u. The long broad o͞, and the middle obtuſe u͝, as in tho͞u, po͞und, (313)	*aoû* in *Août.*

Th. The acute or ſharp *th*, as in *th*ink, *th*in, (466).

Th. The grave or flat th, as in this, that, (41) (50) (469).

560. When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard ſound in *get, gone*, &c. as go, give, geeſe, &c.; when it has its ſoft ſound, it is ſpelled in the notation by the conſonant *J*, as *giant, ginger, ji-ant, jin-jer.* The ſame may be obſerved of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard ſound in *sin, sun*, &c. as ſo, ſit, ſenſe, &c.; its ſoft ſound is ſpelled by *z*, as *rase, raise*, &c. *roze, raze*, &c.

☞ If the inſpector ſhould not find the ſatisfaction he wants reſpecting any word in the body of the Dictionary, he is requeſted to look for it in the Principles, under the vowel, diphthong, or conſonant, the ſound of which he is in doubt of. Thus the ſilence of *g* in *impugn, oppugn*, &c. may be ſeen more fully treated under the letter G, No. 386; the ſound of *i* before or after the accent, under *I*, No. 114, 115, 116, &c.; the ſound of *ei* in *Either* and *Neither*, No. 252; and if he ſtill wants farther information, perhaps he may find it in the *Supplement*.

A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
AND EXPOSITOR OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The figures between the parenthesis refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different sounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus (73) refers to the first sound of the letter A; (93) *to the first sound of the letter* E; *and so of the rest.*

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index ☞ *before these words, refers to the table of simple and diphthongal sounds, where the different sounds of the vowels are exhibited at one view. Thus* ☞ (559) *refers to the Table in the opposite page.*

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fär (77), fall (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164), nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); o͞il (299); pou͞nd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

A, The first letter of the alphabet (73). A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; gone a hunting, come a begging: A has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred a year.

☞ The change of the letter *a* into *an* before a vowel or mute *h* for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our Grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article *An*; which see.

Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

But however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words; to enquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English Alphabet. Whether we are to say *Aye, B, C; Ah, B, C*; or *Aw, B, C.*

And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be "a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the "voice by the opening only of the mouth in "a particular manner." Now as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face*, *father*, and *water*, a question arises which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt an uniformity in this point; which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter, when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone, because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever *a* terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, and *wa-ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *pa-rent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*, the *o* as the *o* in *noble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound; it inevitably follows that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly, and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face* cannot be conceived, as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pah-rent*, *pah-pal*, *tah-per*, and *fah-tal*. We find the Scotch, likewise, inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a*, when in *words*, as when alone. Thus we hear *Sawtan* for *Satan*, *sawcred* for *sacred*, and *law-ity* for *laity*; and this is perfectly

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium: if this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*; as *bar*, *car*, *far*: but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natal*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English *a*, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a* as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*; but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*; or of the diphthongs in *caught*, *naught*, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ab*, because its short sound corresponds to *au*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *au*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ab-mer-i-cab* than of *A-mer-i-can*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent, in a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *u*; but if the *a*, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *a* in *father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said, not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced) it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound: but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *master*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *la-dy*, *pa-gan*, *ma-son*, *ba-sin*, &c.

Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior, relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and, that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound, it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power.

ABACUS, ăb′ă-kŭs. s. [Latin].
A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, ă-băft′. ad. (545).
From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABANDON, ă-băn′dŭn. v. a.
To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake. (166).

ABANDONED, ă-băn′dŭnd. par. (362).
Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, ă-băn′dŭn-mĕnt. s.
The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tĭk-ū-lā′-shŭn. s. (290).
That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, ă-bāse′. v. a.
To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, ă-bāse′mĕnt. s.
The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, ă-băsh′. v. a.
To make ashamed.

To ABATE, ă-bāte′. v. a. (545).
To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, ă-bāte′. v. n.
To grow less.

ABATEMENT, ă-bāte′mĕnt. s.
The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, ă-bā′tŭr. s. (98).
The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, ăb. s.
The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, ăb′bă-sē. s. (452).
The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, ăb′bĕs. s.
The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or ABBY, ăb′bē. s. (270).
A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, ăb′bŭt. s. (166).
The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, ăb-brē′vē-āte. v. a.
To shorten, to cut short (505).

ABBREVIATION, ăb-brē-vē-ā′shŭn. s.
The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, ăb-brē-vē-ā′tŭr. s.
One who abridges. (521).

ABBREVIATURE, ăb-brē′vē-ā-tchūre. s. (461). A mark used for shortening.

To ABDICATE, ăb′dē-kāte, v. a.
To give up right, to resign. (503).

ABDICATION, ăb-dē-kā′shŭn. s.
The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, ăb′dē-cā-tĭve. a. (512).
That which causes or implies an abdication.

☞ Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Perry, on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct.

ABDOMEN, ăb-dō′mĕn. s. (503).
A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. (521).

ABDOMINAL, ăb-dŏm′mē-năl. } a.
ABDOMINOUS, ăb-dŏm′mē-nŭs. }
Relating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, ăb-dūse′. v. a.
To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, ăb-dū′sĕnt. a.
Muscles abducent, serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, ăb-dŭk′tŏr. s. (166).
The muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABED, ă-bĕd′. ad.
In bed.

ABERRANCE, ăb-ĕr′rănse. s.
A deviation from the right way, an errour.

ABERRANCY, ăb-ĕr′răn-sē.
The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, ăb-ĕr′rănt. a.
Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, ăb-ĕr-rā′shŭn. s.
The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, ăb-ĕr′ring. part. (410).
Going astray.

To ABERUNCATE, ăb-ĕ-rŭn′kāte. v. a.
To pull up by the roots. (91).

To ABET, ă-bĕt′. v. a.
To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, ă-bĕt′mĕnt. s.
The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, ă-bĕt′tŭr. s.
He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another (166). (418).

ABEYANCE, ă-bā′ănse. s.
The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

To ABHOR, ăb-hŏr′. v. a. (168).
To hate with acrimony; to loathe.

ABHORRENCE, ăb-hŏr′rĕnse. } s.
ABHORRENCY, ăb-hŏr′rĕn-sē. }
The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, ăb-hŏr′rĕnt. a. (168).
Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHORRER, ăb-hŏr′rŭr. s. (28).
A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, ă-bīde′. v. n.
To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABIDER, ă-bī′dŭr. s. (98).
The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, ă-bī′dĭng. s. (410).
Continuance.

ABJECT, ăb′jĕkt. a. (492).
Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, ăb′jĕkt. s.
A man without hope.

(nŏr (167), mŏve (163); tŭbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).)

To ABJECT, ăb-jĕkt'. v. a. (492).
To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, ăb-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of an abject.

ABJECTION, ăb-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs.

ABJECTLY, ăb'jĕkt-lĕ. ad. (452).
In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, ăb'jĕkt-nĕſs. ſ.
Servility, meanneſs.

ABILITY, ă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. ſ. (482).
The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJURE, ăb-jūre'. v. a.
To ſwear not to do ſomething; to retract, or recant a poſition upon oath.

ABJURATION, ăb-jū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, ăb-lăk'tāte, v. a.
To wean from the breaſt (91).

ABLACTATION, ăb-lăk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
One of the methods of graſting.

ABLAQUEATION, ăb-lă-kwē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees (534).

ABLATION, ăb-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, ăb'lă-tĭv. a. (158).
That which takes away; the ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ā'bl. a. (405).
Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power ſufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, ā-bl-bŏd'dĭd. a.
Strong of body. (99).

To ABLEGATE, ăb'lĕ-gāte. v. a.
To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

ABLEGATION, ăb-lĕ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſending abroad.

ABLENESS, ā'bl-nĕſs. ſ.
Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, ăb'lĕp-ſē. ſ. (482).
Want of ſight.

ABLUENT, ăb'lū-ĕnt. a.
That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, ăb-lū'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of cleanſing.

To ABNEGATE, ăb'nē-gāte. v. a.
To deny. (91).

ABNEGATION, ăb-nē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, ă-bōrd'. ad. (295).
In a ſhip.

ABODE, ă-bōde'. ſ.
Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence; ſtay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, ă-bōde'mĕnt. ſ.
A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future.

To ABOLISH, ă-bŏl'ĭſh. v. a.
To annul; to put an end to; to deſtroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ă-bŏl'ĭſh-ă-bl. a.
That which may be aboliſhed.

ABOLISHER, ă-bŏl'ĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (91).
He that aboliſhes.

ABOLISHMENT, ă-bŏl'ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of aboliſhing.

ABOLITION, ăb-ō-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (544).
The act of aboliſhing.

ABOMINABLE, ă-bŏm'ĭ-nă-bl. a.
Hateful, deteſtable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ă-bŏm'ĭ-nă-bl-nĕſs. ſ. (501).
The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

ABOMINABLY, ă-bŏm'ĭ-nă-blĕ. ad.
Moſt hatefully, odiouſly.

To ABOMINATE, ă-bŏm'ĭ-nāte. v. a.
To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ă-bŏm-ĭ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Hatred, deteſtation.

ABORIGINES, ăb-ō-rĭdje'ĭ-nēz. ſ.
The earlieſt inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, ă-bōr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ă-bōr'tĭv. ſ. (157).
That which is born before the due time.

ARORTIVE, ă-bōr'tĭv. a.
Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ă-bōr'tĭv-lĕ. ad.
Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ă-bōr'tĭv-nĕſs. ſ.
The ſtate of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ă-bōrt'mĕnt. ſ.
The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ă-bŭv'. prep. (165).
Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence, beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ă-bŭv'. ad.
Over-head; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ă-bŭv-ăll'.
In the firſt place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, ă-bŭv'bōrd.
In open ſight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ă-bŭv'ſī'tĕd.
Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ă-bŭv'ground.
An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ă-bŭv'mĕn-ſhŭnd.
See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABOUND, ă-bound'. v. n. (545).
To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, ă-bout'. prep. (545).
Round, ſurrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the perſon, as cloaths, &c. relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

ABOUT, ă-bout'. ad.
Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired, as, he has brought about his purpoſes; to come about, to come to ſome certain ſtate or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, ăb-ră-kă-dăb'ră.
A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRADE, ă-brāde'. v. a.
To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, ă-brā'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ă-brĕſt'. ad. (545).
Side by ſide.

To ABRIDGE, ă-brĭdje'. v. a.
To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance; to contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, ă-brĭdjd' ŏv.
Deprived of, debarred from. (359).

An ABRIDGER, ă-brĭd'jŭr. ſ.
He that abridges, a ſhortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ă-brĭdje'mĕnt. ſ.
The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ă-brōth'. ad. (295).
In a poſture to run out; in a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated.

ABROAD, ă-brawd'. ad. (295).
Out of the houſe; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, ăb-rō-gāte. v. a.
To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul. (91).

ABROGATION, ăb-rō-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, ăb-rŭpt'. a.
Broken, craggy; ſudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, ăb-rŭp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Violent and ſudden ſeparation.

ABRUPTLY, ăb-rŭpt'lĕ. ad.
Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, ăb-rŭpt'nĕſs. ſ.
An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.

ABSCESS, ăb'sĕſs. ſ.
A morbid cavity in the body.

To ABSCIND, ăb-sĭnd'. v. a.
To cut off.

ABSCISSION, ăb-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the *ſs* in this word, and, I think, with the beſt uſage on my ſide. Though double *s* is almoſt always pronounced ſharp and hiſſing, yet when a ſharp *s* precedes, it ſeems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the ſucceeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *ition* is always ſharp, yet becauſe the *s* in *tranſition* is neceſſarily ſharp, the *t* goes into the flat ſound, as if written *tranſizhion*.

To ABSCOND, ăb-ſkŏnd'. v. a.
To hide one's ſelf.

ABSCONDER, ăb-ſkŏn'dŭr. ſ.
The perſon that abſconds.

ABSENCE, ăb'sĕnſe. ſ.
The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence; inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.

ABSENT, ăb'sĕnt. a. (492).
Not preſent; abſent in mind, inattentive.

To ABSENT, ăb-sĕnt'. v. a.
To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

ABSENTEE, ăb-sĕn-tē'. ſ.
A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country.

ABSINTHIATED, ăb-sĭn'thē-ā-tĕd. p.
Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSIST, ăb-sĭſt'. v. n.
To ſtand off, to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, ăb-zŏlv'. v. a. (448).
To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe; to ſet free from an engagement or promiſe; to pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

ABSOLUTE, ăb'sō-lūte. a. (448).
Complete, applied as well to perſons as things; unconditional, as, an abſolute promiſe;

not relative, as, abſolute ſpace; not limited, as abſolute power.—See *Domeſtic*.

ABSOLUTELY, ăb'sō-lūte-lē. ad.
Completely, without reſtriction; without condition; peremptorily, poſitively.

ABSOLUTENESS, ăb'sō-lūte-nēs. ſ.
Completeneſs; freedom from dependance, or limits; deſpotiſm.

ABSOLUTION, ăb-sō-lū'shŭn. ſ.
Acquittal; the remiſſion of ſins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, ăb-sŏl'ū-tŭr-rē. a.
That which abſolves.

☞ In the firſt edition of this Dictionary I followed the accentuation of Johnſon and Aſh in this word, and placed the ſtreſs upon the firſt ſyllable contrary to what I had done ſome years before in the Rhyming Dictionary, where I had placed the accent on the ſecond, and which was the accentuation adopted by *Mr. Sheridan*. Upon a cleaner inſpection of the analogies of the language I find this the preferable mode of marking it, as words in this termination, though very irregular, generally follow the ſtreſs of the correſponding noun or verb; and conſequently this word ought to have the ſame accent as *abſolve*, which is the more immediate relation of the word in queſtion, and not the accent of *abſolute*, which is the moſt diſtant (512). *Kenrick*, *W. Johnſton*, *Entick*, and *Nares*, have not inſerted this word; and *Mr. Perry* very improperly accents it upon the third ſyllable.

ABSONANT, ăb'sō-nănt. a. (544).
Contrary to reaſon.

ABSONOUS, ăb'sō-nŭs. a.
Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSORB, ăb-sōrb'. v. a.
To ſwallow up; to ſuck up.

ABSORBENT, ăb-sōr'bĕnt. ſ.
A medicine that ſucks up humours.

ABSORPT, ăb-sōrpt'. p.
Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, ăb-sōrp'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſwallowing up.

To ABSTAIN, ăb-stāne'. v. n.
To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, ăb-stē'mē-ŭs. a.
Temperate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, ăb-stē'mē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, ăb-stē'mē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (554).
The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTENTION, ăb-stĕn'shŭn. ſ.
The act of holding off.

To ABSTERGE, ăb-stĕrje'. v. a.
To cleanſe, by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, ăb-stĕr'jĕnt. a.
Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTERSE, ăb-stĕrſe'. v. a.
To cleanſe, to purify.

ABSTERTION, ăb-stĕr'shŭn. ſ.
The act of cleanſing.

ABSTERSIVE, ăb-stĕr'sĭv. a. (428).
That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

ABSTINENCE, ăb'stē-nĕnſe. ſ.
Forbearance of any thing; faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food.

ABSTINENT, ăb'stē-nĕnt. a.
That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRACT, ăb-străkt'. v. a.
To take one thing from another; to ſeparate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, ăb-străkt'. a.
Separated from ſomething elſe; generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions.

ABSTRACT, ăb'străkt. ſ. (492).
A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, ăb-străk'tĕd. p. a.
Separated; refined, abſtruſe; abſent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, ăb-străk'tĕd-lē. ad.
With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparate from all contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRACTION, ăb-străk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of abſtracting; the ſtate of being abſtracted.

ABSTRACTIVE, ăb-străk'tĭv. a.
Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRACTLY, ăb-străkt'lē. ad.
In an abſtract manner.

ABSTRUSE, ăb-strūſe'. a. (427).
Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRUSELY, ăb-strūſe'lē. ad.
Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRUSENESS, ăb-strūſe'nĕs. ſ.
Difficulty, obſcurity.

ABSTRUSITY, ăb-strū'sē-tē. ſ. (511).
Abſtruſeneſs; that which is abſtruſe.

To ABSUME, ăb-sūme'. v. a.
To bring to an end by a gradual waſte.

ABSURD, ăb-sŭrd'. a.
Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon.

ABSURDITY, ăb-sŭr'dē-tē. ſ. (511).
The quality of being abſurd; that which is abſurd.

ABSURDLY, ăb-sŭrd'lē. ad.
Improperly, unreaſonably.

ABSURDNESS, ăb-sŭrd'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, ă-bŭn'dănſe. ſ.
Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, ă-bŭn'dănt. a.
Plentiful; exuberant; fully ſtored.

ABUNDANTLY, ă-bŭn'dănt-lē. ad.
In plenty; amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

To ABUSE, ă-būze'. v. a. (437).
To make an ill uſe of; to deceive, to impoſe upon; to treat with rudeneſs.

ABUSE, ă-būſe'. ſ. (437).
The ill uſe of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad cuſtom; ſeducement; unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, ă-bū'zŭr. ſ.
He that makes an ill uſe; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeneſs.

ABUSIVE, ă-bū'sĭv. a. (428).
Practiſing abuſe; containing abuſe; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, ă-bū'sĭv-lē. ad.
Improperly, by a wrong uſe; reproachfully.

To ABUT, ă-bŭt'. v. n. obſolete.
To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, ă-bŭt'mĕnt. ſ.
That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, ă-bĭſs'. ſ.
A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, ă-kā'shē-ă. ſ. (505).
A drug; a tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADEMIAL, ăk-ă-dē'mē-ăl. a.
Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, ăk-ă-dē'mē-ăn. ſ.
A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.

ACADEMICAL, ăk-ă-dĕm'mē-kăl. a.
Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ăk-ă-dĕm'ĭk. ſ. (508).
A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ăk-ă-dĕm'ĭk. a.
Relating to an univerſity.

ACADEMICIAN, ăk-ă-dē-mĭſh'ăn. ſ.
The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, { ă-căd'dē-mĭſt, or, ăk'ă-dĕm-ĭſt. } ſ.
The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, { ă-căd'dē-mē, or, ăk'ă-dĕm'ē. } ſ.
An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art; the place where ſciences are taught; a place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the firſt ſyllable, though now frequently on the ſecond. That it was accented on the firſt ſyllable till within theſe few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakeſpeare did not, by poetical licence, violate the accentuation of his time, it was certainly pronounced ſo two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnſon's quotation of him,

"Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
"Still and contemplative in living arts."

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.

but the accentuation of this word formerly, on the firſt ſyllable, is ſo generally acknowledged, as not to ſtand in need of poetic authority. The queſtion is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the ſtreſs on the ſecond ſyllable, is the moſt proper. To wave, therefore, the authority of cuſtom, which precludes all reaſoning on language, and reduces the diſpute to a mere matter of fact, it may be preſumed, that whatever is agreeable to the moſt general uſage of the language in ſimilar words, is the moſt proper in this; and if it appears that general uſage, in ſimilar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it muſt certainly, for that reaſon, be allowed to be the beſt. And firſt it may be obſerved, that as our language is almoſt as averſe to the accent on the laſt ſyllable, as the Latin, it is a general cuſtom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its ſyllables, to remove the accent, at leaſt a ſyllable higher, than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturaliſed, may not reſt on the laſt. Thus of *Homérus*, we make *Hómer*; of *Virgílius*, *Vírgil*; and of *Horátius*, *Hórace*, *Hyacínthus*, altered to *Hy'acinth*, removes the accent two ſyllables higher; and *cæremónia*, become *céremony*, does the ſame; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*; or if you will Ἀκαδημία, when turned into *academy*, on the firſt ſyllable, as it was conſtantly accented by our anceſtors, who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore neceſſarily placed the accent of *academia* on the third ſyllable, which, when reduced to *academy*, required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be ſaid, does this account for placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh word *academy*, rather than the ſecond? To this it may be anſwered, that the numberleſs inſtances of preference given by the accent to the firſt ſyllable in ſimilar words, ſuch as *melancholy*, *parſimony*, *dilatory*, &c. might be a ſufficient authority without any other reaſon.

But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a ſuppoſition that ſeems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of ſo many of the longer polyſyllables from the Latin on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate ſyllables, as in our own words; and when the Latin word, by being angliciſed, becomes ſhorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus in pronouncing the Latin word *academia*, the Engliſh naturally place an accent on the firſt and third ſyllable, as if divided into *ác-a-dé-mi-a*; ſo that when the word becomes angliciſed into *ác-a-de-my*, the firſt ſyllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand it may be conjectured with ſome probability, that a fondneſs for pronouncing like the French has been the occaſion of the alteration. As the Engliſh ever ſuppoſe the French place the accent on the laſt ſyllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the ſtreſs muſt naturally fall on the ſecond and laſt ſyllables, as if divided into *a-cád-a-mie*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable the preſent pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reaſon why ſo many of our longer words from the Latin are accented ſo near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they ſeem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *diſputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *diſputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay a ſtreſs upon the firſt, as well as the third ſyllable. As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, becauſe words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but, that for this reaſon, they muſt neceſſarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *polygamy*, *œconomy*, *aſtronomy*, &c. (513) have their accent on the antepenultimate, it ariſes from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a ſpecies, and applicable to a thouſand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding ſyllable; which ſeems beſt to unite the compound into one word: but *academy* being a ſimple, is ſubject to no ſuch rule, and ſeems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have decided juſtly in ſaying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable: though preſent uſage, it muſt be confeſſed, ſeems to lead to the contrary pronunciation.

ACANTHUS, á-kán′*th*ŭs. ſ. (470). The herb bears-foot.

ACATALECTIC, á-kát-á-lék′tík. ſ. A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCEDE, ák-séde′. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To ACCELERATE, ák-sél′lŭr-áte. v. a. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ák-sél-lŭr-á′ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quickening motion; the ſtate of the body accelerated. (555).

To ACCEND, ák-sénd′. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire.

ACCENSION, ák-sén′ſhŭn. ſ. The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

ACCENT, ák′sent. ſ. (486). The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

To ACCENT, ák-sént′. v. a. (492). To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL, ák-sén′tſhù-ál. a. Relating to accents. (463).

☞ This word is in no Engliſh Dictionary I have met with; but conceiving its formation to be perfectly agreeable to the analogy of Engliſh adjectives, and finding it uſed by ſeveral very reſpectable authors, I have ventured to inſert it. Mr. Foſter, in his Eſſay on Accent and Quantity, ſays: "When a high note ſucceeds a low one, or riſes above the grave "tone of voice, the perception of it is ſudden "and inſtantaneous, before the continuance of "the note is determined one way or the other "for long or ſhort. This I more clearly "conceive, than I can perhaps expreſs. I can "however engage to make it preceptible to a "common Engliſh ear in any Greek word, "according to its preſent *accentual* mark." And Dr. Galley, in his Diſſertation againſt Greek Accents, makes uſe of the ſame word, where he ſays, "For if ΠΟΣΩΙ means, ac"cording to Mr. Foſter, that oratorical or "common diſcourſe differs from muſic only "in the number of ſounds, i. e. that the former has only four or five notes, but that the "latter has many more, then the *accentual* "pronunciation of a Greek ſentence will not "differ from the ſinging of the ſame ſentence, "when ſet to four or five correſponding notes "in muſic, i. e. it will in both caſes be a "ſong."

To ACCENTUATE, ák-sén′tſhù-áte. v. a. (461). To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ák-sén-tſhù-á′ſhŭn. ſ. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, ák-sépt′. v. a. To take with pleaſure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ák-sép-tá-bíl′lé-té. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ák′sép-tá-bl. a. Grateful; pleaſing.

☞ Within theſe twenty years this word has ſhifted its accent from the ſecond to the firſt ſyllable. There are now few polite ſpeakers who do not pronounce it *ac′ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become ſo general; for where conſonants of ſo different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher than when it is arreſted by theſe letters: for in this caſe, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their tranſition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore, directs us to place the accent upon theſe conſonants in all words ending in *active*, *ective*, *itive*, *otive*, and *uctive*; *ctible*, *ectible*, *octible*, and *uctible*; ſo we ought to liſten to the ſame voice in pronouncing *acceptable*, *ſuſceptible*, *corruptible*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.—See *Commendable*.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ák′sép-tá-bl-néſs. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ák′sép-tá-blé. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ák-sép′tánſe. ſ. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ák-sép-tá′ſhŭn. ſ. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ák-sép′tŭr. ſ. (98). The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ák-sép′ſhŭn. ſ. The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ák-séſs′. ſ. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increaſe, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a diſtemper.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard with the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

"Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
"Of eaſy *acceſs* to the poor!"

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general uſage of the language, as may be ſeen in Johnſon under the word.

ACCESSARINESS, ák′sés-sá′ré-néſs. ſ. The ſtate of being acceſſary.

ACCESSARY, ák′sés-sá-ré. ſ. He that not being the chief agent in a crime contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ák′sés-sá-ré. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ák-séſ′sé-bl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ák-séſh′ŭn. ſ. Increaſe by ſomething added; the act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to, as, acceſſion to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's acceſſion to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ák′sés-só-ré-lé. ad. In the manner of an acceſſory.

ACCESSORY, ák′sés-só-ré. a. (557). Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ák′sé-dénſe. ſ. The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

ACCIDENT, ák′sé-dént. ſ. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sé-dén′tál. ſ. A property non-eſſential.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sé-dén′tál. a. Having the quality of an accident, non-eſſential; caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ák-sé-dén′tál-lé. ad. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ák-sé-dén′tál-néſs ſ. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ák-síp′pé-ént. ſ. A receiver.

To ACCITE, ák-síte′. v. a. To call; to ſummon.

ACCLAIM, ák-kláme′. ſ. A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, ák-klá-má′ſhŭn. ſ. Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLIVITY, ák-klív′vé-té. ſ. (511). The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the aſcent of an hill is the acclivity, the deſcent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, ák-klí′vŭs. a. Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY, ák-klóe′. v. a. (329). To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to fill to ſatiety.

To ACCOIL, ăk-kŏĭl'. v. n. (229).
To crowd, to keep a coil about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLENT, ăk'kō-lĕnt. ſ. (544).
A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, ăk-kŏm'mō-dā-bl. a. That which may be fitted.

To ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte v. a. (91). To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind.

ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte. a. Suitable, fit. (91).

ACCOMMODATELY, ăk-kŏm'mō-dāte-lē. ad. (91).
Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, ăk-kŏm-mō-dā'-shŭn. ſ.
Proviſion of conveniencies; in the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment; compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCOMPANABLE, ăk-kŭm'pā-nā-bl. a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, ăk-kŭm'pā-nē-ŭr. ſ.
The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCOMPANY, ăk-kŭm'pā-nē. v. a.
To be with another as a companion; to join with. (165).

ACCOMPLICE, ăk-kŏm'plĭs. ſ. (142).
An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe; a partner, or co-operator.

To ACCOMPLISH, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh. v. a.
To complete, to execute fully, as, to accompliſh a deſign; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ĕd. p. a.
Complete in ſome qualification; elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments.

ACCOMPLISHER, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ŭr. ſ.
The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt. ſ.
Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, ăk-kŏŭnt'. ſ. (407).
An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt. ſ.
A reckoner, computer. (412).

To ACCORD, ăk-kŏrd'. v. a.
To make agree, to adjuſt one thing to another.

To ACCORD, ăk-kŏrd'. v. n.
To agree, to ſuit one with another.

ACCORD, ăk-kŏrd'. ſ.
A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, ſymmetry.

ACCORDANCE, ăk-kŏr'dănſe. ſ.
Agreement with a perſon; conformity to ſomething.

ACCORDANT, ăk-kŏr'dănt. a.
Willing, in good humour.

ACCORDING, ăk-kŏr'dĭng. p.
In a manner ſuitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, ăk-kŏr'dĭng-lē. ad.
Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

To ACCOST, ăk-kŏſt'. v. a.
To ſpeak to firſt, to addreſs, to ſalute.

ACCOSTABLE, ăk-kŏs'tā-bl. a. (405).
Eaſy of acceſs, familiar.

ACCOUNT, ăk-kŏŭnt'. ſ. (407).
A computation of debts or expences; the ſtate or reſult of a computation; value or eſtimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority; explanation, aſſignment of cauſes.

To ACCOUNT, ăk-kŏŭnt'. v. a.
To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; to make up the reckoning, to anſwer for practice; to hold in eſteem.

ACCOUNTABLE, ăk-kŏŭn'tā-bl. a.
Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for.

ACCOUNTANT, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt. a.
Accountable to, reſponſible for.

ACCOUNTANT, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt. ſ.
A computor, a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, ăk-kŏŭnt'bŏŏk. ſ.
A book containing accounts.

To ACCOUPLE, ăk-kŭp-pl. v. a.
To join, to link together. (314).

To ACCOURT, ăk-kŏrt'. v. a. (318).
To entertain with courtſhip, or courtely.

To ACCOUTRE, ăk-kōō'tŭr. v. a.
To dreſs, to equip. (315).

ACCOUTREMENT, ăk-kōō'tŭr-mĕnt. ſ.
Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, ăk-krē'shŭn. ſ.
The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

ACCRETIVE, ăk-krē'tĭv. a. (158).
Growing, that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, ăk-krōtsh'. v. a.
To draw to one as with a hook. (295).

To ACCRUE, ăk-krōō'. v. n. (339).
To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial ſenſe to be produced, or ariſe, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ăk-kū-bā'shŭn. ſ.
The antient poſture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB, ăk-kŭmb'. v. a. (347).
To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.

To ACCUMULATE, ăk-kū'mū-lāte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together. (91).

ACCUMULATION, ăk-kū-mū-lā'shŭn. ſ. The act of accumulating; the ſtate of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ăk-kū'mū-lā-tĭv. a.
That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. (157).

ACCUMULATOR, ăk-kū'mū-lā-tŭr. ſ.
He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together. (521).

ACCURACY, ăk'kū-rā-sē. ſ.
Exactneſs, nicety.

ACCURATE, ăk'kū-rāte. a. (91).
Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, ăk'kū-rāte-lē. ad.
Exactly, without errour, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, ăk'kū-rāte-nĕſs. ſ.
Exactneſs, nicety.

To ACCURSE, ăk-kŭrſe'. v. a.
To doom to miſery.

ACCURSED, ăk-kŭr'sĕd. part. a. (362).
That which is curſed or doomed to miſery; execrable, hateful, deteſtable.

ACCUSABLE, ăk-kū'zā-bl. a. (405).
That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION, ăk-kū-zā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of accuſing; the charge brought againſt any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ăk-kū'zā-tĭv. a.
A term of grammar, the fourth caſe of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, ăk-kū'zā-tō-rē. a.
That which produceth or containeth an accuſation. (512).

To ACCUSE, ăk-kūze'. v. a.
To charge with a crime; to blame or cenſure.

ACCUSER, ăk-kū'zŭr. ſ. (98).
He that brings a charge againſt another.

To ACCUSTOM, ăk-kŭs'tŭm. v. a.
To habituate, to inure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mā-bl. a. Done by long cuſtom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-ă-blē. ad. According to cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mănſe. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

ACCUSTOMARILY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mă-rē-lē. ad.
In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-mă-rē. a. Uſual, practiſed. (512).

ACCUSTOMED, ăk-kŭs'tŭm-ĕd. a.
According to cuſtom, frequent, uſual. (362).

ACE, āse. ſ.
An unit, a ſingle point on cards or dice; a ſmall quantity.

ACERBITY, ă-sĕr'bĕ-tē. ſ. (511).
A rough ſour taſte; applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper.

To ACERVATE, ă-sĕr'vāte. v. a. (91).
To heat up.

ACERVATION, ăs-ĕr-vā'shŭn. ſ. (527).
Heaping together.

ACESCENT, ă-sĕs'sĕnt. a.
That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

ACETOSE, ăs-ē-tōſe'. a. (427).
That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ăs-ē-tŏs'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
The ſtate of being acetoſe.

ACETOUS, ă-sē'tŭs. a. (314).
Sour.

ACHE, āke. ſ. (355).
A continued pain.

To ACHE, āke. v. n.
To be in pain.

To ACHIEVE, ăt-tshēve'. v. a.
To perform, to finiſh. (257).

An ACHIEVER, ăt-tshē'vŭr. ſ.
He that performs what he endeavours.

An ACHIEVEMENT, ăt-tshēve'mĕnt. ſ. The performance of an action; the eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial.

ACHOR, ā'kŏr. ſ. (166).
A ſpecies of the herpes.

ACID, ăs'sĭd. a.
Sour, ſharp.

ACIDITY, ă-sĭd'dĕ-tē. ſ. (511).
Sharpneſs, ſourneſs.

ACIDNESS, ăs'sĭd-nĕſs. ſ.
The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, ă-sĭd'dū-lē. ſ. (199).
Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, ă-sĭd'dū-lāte. v. a.
To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree. (91).

To ACKNOWLEDGE, ăk-nŏl'lĕdj. v. a.
To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or perſon in a particular character; to confeſs, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit. (328).

ACKNOWLEDGING, ăk-nŏl'lĕdj-ĭng. a. Grateful.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); thin (366), THIS (469).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ăk-nŏl'lĕdje-mĕnt. ſ. (328). See Knowledge.
Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition; confeſſion of a fault; confeſſion of a benefit received.

ACME, ăk'mē. ſ.
The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper.

ACOLOTHIST, ă-kŏl'lō-thĭſt. ſ.
One of the loweſt order in the Roman church.

ACOLYTE, ăk'ō-lite. ſ. (544).
The ſame as Acolothiſt.

ACONITE, ăk'kō-nite. ſ. (155).
The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language poiſon in general.

ACORN, ā'kŏrn. ſ.
The ſeed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICKS, ă-kōŏ'ſtĭks. ſ. (313).
The doctrine or theory of ſounds; medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, ăk-kwānt'. v. a.
To make familiar with; to inform. (202).

ACQUAINTANCE, ăk-kwān'tānſe. ſ.
The ſtate of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip; the perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

ACQUAINTED, ăk-kwān'tĕd.
Familiar, well known.

ACQUEST, ăk-kwĕſt'. ſ.
Acquiſition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIESCE, ăk-kwē-ĕſs'. v. n.
To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, ăk-kwē-ĕſs'ĕnſe. ſ.
A ſilent appearance of content; ſatisfaction, reſt, content; ſubmiſſion.

ACQUIRABLE, ăk-kwī'rā-bl. a.
Attainable. (405).

To ACQUIRE, ăk-kwire'. v. a.
To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, ăk-kwī'rĕd. particip. a.
Gained by one's ſelf. (362).

An ACQUIRER, ăk-kwī'rŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUIREMENT, ăk-kwire'mĕnt. ſ. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, ăk-kwē-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, ăk-kwĭz'zē-tĭv. a.
That which is acquired. (157).

ACQUIST, ăk-kwĭſt'. ſ.
Acquirement, attainment.

To ACQUIT, ăk-kwĭt'. v. a. (415.
To ſet free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to abſolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himſelf well, he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, ăk-kwĭt'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITAL, ăk-kwĭt'tăl. ſ. (157).
Is a deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwĭt'tănſe. v.n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwĭt'tănſe. ſ.
The act of diſcharging from a debt; a writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRE, ā'kŭr. ſ. (98) (416).
A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards.

ACRID, ăk'krĭd. a.
Of a hot biting taſte.

ACRIMONIOUS, ăk-krē-mō'nē-ŭs. a.
Sharp, corroſive. (314).

ACRIMONY, ăk'krē-mō-nē. ſ. (557).
Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs; ſharpneſs of temper, ſeverity.—See *Domeſtic*.

ACRITUDE, ăk'krē-tūde. ſ.
An acrid taſte, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, ăk'krō-ă-măt'tē-kăl. a. (509).
Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, ăk'krō-ſpire. ſ. (151).
A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds.

ACROSPIRED, ăk'krō-ſpī-rĕd. part. a.
Having ſprouts. (362).

ACROSS, ă-krŏſs'. ad.
Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

An ACROSTICK, ă-krŏſs'tĭk. ſ.
A poem, in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, ăkt. v. n.
To be in action, not to reſt.

To ACT, ăkt. v. a.
To perform a borrowed character, as a ſtage player; to produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

ACT, ăkt. ſ.
Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, ăk'ſhŭn. ſ. (290).
The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the ſeries of events repreſented in a fable; geſticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, ăk'ſhŭn-ă-bl. a.
That which admits an action in law, puniſhable. (405).

ACTION-TAKING, ăk'ſhŭn-tā'kĭng. a.
Litigious.

ACTIVE, ăk'tĭv. a. (151).
That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, oppoſed to paſſive; buſy, engaging in action, oppoſed to idle or ſedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which ſignifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ăk'tĭv-lē. ad.
Buſily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ăk'tĭv-nĕſs. ſ.
Quickneſs; nimbleneſs.

ACTIVITY, ăk-tĭv'ē-tē. ſ. (515).
The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ăk'tŭr. ſ. (93) (418).
He that acts, or performs any thing; he that perſonates a character, a ſtage player.

ACTRESS, ăk'trĕſs. ſ.
She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the ſtage.

ACTUAL, ăk'tſhū-ăl. a. (461).
Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in ſpeculation.

ACTUALITY, ăk-tſhū-ăl'lē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ăk'tſhū-ăl-lē. ad.
In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ăk'tſhū-ăl-nĕſs. ſ.
The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ăk'tſhū-ă-rē. ſ.
The regiſter or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, ăk'tſhū-āte. v. a.
To put into action.

To ACTUATE, ăk'tſhū-āte. v. a. (91).
To ſharpen.

ACULEATE, ă-kū'lē-āte. a. (91).
Prickly, that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACUMEN, ă-kū'mĕn. ſ. (503).
A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

ACUMINATED, ă-kū'mē-nā-tĕd. p. a.
Ending in a point, ſharp-pointed.

ACUTE, ă-kūte. a.
Sharp, oppoſed to blunt; ingenious, oppoſed to ſtupid; acute diſeaſe, any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, ă-kūte'lē. ad.
After an acute manner, ſharply.

ACUTENESS, ă-kūte nĕſs. ſ.
Sharpneſs; force of intellects; violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady; ſharpneſs of ſound.

ADACTED, ă-dăk'tĕd. part. a.
Driven by force.

ADAGE, ăd'āje. ſ. (90).
A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, ă-dā'jē-ō. ſ.
A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT, ăd'ă-mănt. ſ.
A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs; the diamond; the load-ſtone.

ADAMANTEAN, ăd-ă-măn-tē'ăn. a.
Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ăd-ă-măn'tĭn. a.
Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, uniformly pronounce the laſt ſyllable of this word as it is here marked, and W. Johnſton only, ſo as to rhyme with *line*. (140).

ADAM'S-APPLE, ăd'ămz-ăp'pl. ſ.
A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ă-dăpt'. v. a.
To fit, to ſuit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ăd-ăp-tā'ſhŭn .ſ.
The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitneſs of one thing to another. (527).

ADAPTION, ă-dăp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of fitting.

To ADD, ăd. v. a.
To join ſomething to that which was before.

To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dĕs'ſē-māte. v. a. To take or aſcertain tithes. (91).

To ADDEEM, ăd-dēēm'. v. a.
To eſteem, to account.

ADDER, ăd'dŭr. ſ. (98) (418).
A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ăd'dŭrz-grăſs. ſ.
A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ăd dŭrz-tŭng. ſ.
An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ăd'dŭrz-wŭrt. ſ.
An herb.

ADDIBLE, ăd'dē-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be added.

ADDIBILITY, ăd'dē-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
The poſſibility of being added. (511).

ADDICE, ăd'dĭs. ſ. (142).
A kind of ax.

To ADDICT, ād-dĭkt'. v. a.
To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe, as, he addicted himſelf to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ād-dĭk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ād-dĭk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of devoting; the ſtate of being devoted.

An ADDITAMENT, ād-dĭt'ā-mĕnt. ſ.
Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ād-dĭsh'shŭn. ſ. (459).
The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ād-dĭsh'shŭn-āl. a.
That which is added.

ADDITORY, ād'dĕ-tō-rē. a. (512).
That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ād'dl. a. (405).
Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

ADDLE-PATED, ād'dl-pā-tĕd. a.
Having barren brains.

To ADDRESS, ād-drĕs. v. a.
To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ād-drĕs'. ſ.
Verbal application to any one; courtſhip; manner of addreſſing another, as, a man of pleaſing addreſs; ſkill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ād-drĕs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDUCENT, ād-dū'sĕnt. a.
A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULCE, ād-dŭlse'. v. a.
To ſweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ād-dē-nŏg'grā-fē. ſ. A treatiſe of the glands. (518).

ADEMPTION, ā-dĕm'shŭn. ſ. (412).
Privation.

ADEPT, ā-dĕpt'. ſ.
He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ād'ē-kwāte. a. (91).
Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ād'ē-kwāte-lē. ad.
In an adequate manner, with exactneſs of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ād'ē-kwāte-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being adequate, exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHERE, ād-hēre'. v. n.
To ſtick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ād-hē'rĕnſe. ſ.
The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedneſs of mind, attachment, ſteadineſs.

ADHERENCY, ād-hē'rĕn-sē. ſ. (182).
The ſame with adherence.

ADHERENT, ād-hē'rĕnt. a.
Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ād-hē'rĕnt. ſ.
A follower, a partiſan.

ADHERER, ād-hē'rŭr. ſ. (98).
He that adheres.

ADHESION, ād-hē'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething.

ADHESIVE, ād-hē'sĭv. ſ. (158) (428).
Sticking, tenacious.

To ADHIBIT, ād-hĭb'bĭt. v. a.
To apply, to make uſe of.

ADHIBITION, ād-hē-bĭsh'shŭn. ſ.
Application, uſe. (507).

ADJACENCY, ād-jā'sĕn-sē. ſ. (182).
The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.

ADJACENT, ād-jā'sĕnt. a.
Lying cloſe, bordering upon ſomething.

ADJACENT, ād-jā'sĕnt. ſ.
That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, ā-dē-ăf'fō-rŭs. a.
Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, ā-dē-ăf'fō-rē. ſ. (534).
Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJECT, ād-jĕct'. v. a.
To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ād-jĕk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ād-jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs. a.
Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ād'jĕk-tĭv. ſ. (512).
A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ād'jĕk-tĭv-lē. ad.
After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, ā-dū'. ad. (284).
Farewel.

To ADJOIN, ād-jŏin'. v. a. (299).
To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To ADJOIN, ād-jŏin'. v. n.
To be contiguous to.

To ADJOURN, ād-jŭrn'. v. a. (314).
To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ād-jŭrn'mĕnt. ſ.
A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, ād'dē-pŭs. a. (314).
Fat.

ADIT, ād'ĭt. ſ.
A paſſage under ground.

ADITION, ād-ĭsh'shŭn. ſ. (459).
The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE, ād-jŭdje'. v. a.
To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to ſentence to a puniſhment; ſimply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ād-jū-dē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
ſ. The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To ADJUDICATE, ād-jū'dē-kāte. v. a.
To adjudge.

To ADJUGATE, ād'jū-gāte. v. a. (91).
To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ād'jū-mĕnt. ſ.
Help.

ADJUNCT, ād'jŭnkt. ſ.
Something adherent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ād'jŭnkt. a.
Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ād-jŭnk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ād-jŭnk'tĭv. ſ. (158).
He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ād-jū-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of propoſing an oath to another; the form of oath propoſed to another.

To ADJURE, ād-jūre'. v. a.
To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form.

To ADJUST, ād-jŭſt'. v. a.
To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, ād-jŭſt'mĕnt. ſ.
Regulation, the act of putting in method; the ſtate of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ād'jū-tānt. ſ.
A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing pay, and overſeeing puniſhment.

To ADJUTE, ād-jūte'. v. a.
To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ād-jū'tŭr. ſ. (98) (166).
A helper.

ADJUTORY, ād'jū-tŭr-rē. a. (512).
That which helps. (557).

ADJUVANT, ād'jū-vānt. a.
Helpful, uſeful.

To ADJUVATE, ād'jū-vāte. v. a.
To help, to further. (503).

ADMEASUREMENT, ād-mĕzh'ŭre-mĕnt. ſ.
The act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ād-mĕn-shū-rā'shŭn. ſ. (452).
The act of meaſuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ād-mĭn'ē-kl. ſ. (405).
Help, ſupport.

ADMINICULAR, ād-mē-nĭk'ū-lăr. a.
That which gives help. (418)

To ADMSNISTER, ād-mĭn'nĭs-tŭr.
v. a. To give, to afford, to ſupply; to act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an adminiſtrator. (98).

To ADMINISTRATE, ād-mĭn'nĭs-trāte
v. a. (91). The ſame as adminiſter.

ADMINISTRATION, ād'mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn. ſ. (527).
The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; thoſe to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ād-mĭn'nĭs-trā-tĭv. a. (157).
That which adminiſters.

ADMINISTRATOR, ād'mĭn-nĭs-trā'tŭr ſ. (98) (527). He that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the ſame; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ād'mĭn-nĭs-trā'-trĭks. ſ. (527).
She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ād'mĭn-nĭs-trā'tŭr-shĭp. ſ.
The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMIRABLE, ād'mē-rā-bl. a. (405).
To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ād'mē-rā-bl-nĕs.
ADMIRABILITY, ād'mē-rā-bĭl'-lē-tē. (511) (527). } ſ.
The quality or ſtate of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ād'mē-rā-blē. ad.
In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ād'mē-răl. ſ.
An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ſhip which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ād'mē-răl-shĭp'. ſ.
The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ād'mē-răl-tē. ſ.
The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the laſt ſyllable; nor is this miſpronunciation, however improper, confined to the loweſt order of the people.

ADMIRATION, ăd-mĕ-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, ăd-mīre'. v. a. To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ăd-mī'rŭr. ſ. (98). The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mī'rĭng-lē. ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'sĕ-bl. a. (405). That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ăd-mĭſh'ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of admitting; the ſtate of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, ăd-mĭt'. v. a. To ſuffer to enter; to ſuffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or poſition; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'tă-bl. a. Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'tănſe. ſ. The act of admitting, permiſſion to enter; the power or right of entering; cuſtom; conceſſion of a poſition.

To ADMIX, ăd-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMIXTION, ăd-mĭks'tſhŭn. ſ. The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ăd-mĭks'tſhŭre. ſ. (461). The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ. The hint of a fault or duty, counſel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'ŭn-ŭr. ſ. A general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ăd-mŏn'nĕ-tŭr-rē. a. That which admoniſhes.—See *Domeſtic*.

To ADMOVE, ăd-mōōve'. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, ă-dōō'. ſ. Trouble, difficulty; buſtle, tumult, buſineſs; more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs, than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'ſĕnſe. } ſ.
ADOLESCENCY, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'ſĕn-ſē. }
The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty. (510).

To ADOPT, ă-dŏpt'. v. a. To take a ſon by choice, to make him a ſon who is not ſo by birth; to place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dŏp'tĕd-lē. ad. After the manner of ſomething adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dŏp'tŭr. ſ. (98). He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADOPTION, ă-dŏp'ſhŭn. ſ. (459). The act of adopting; the ſtate of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dŏp'tĭv. a. (157). He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dō'rā-bl. a. (405). That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dō'rā-bl-nĕſs. ſ. Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dō'rā-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ăd-dŏ-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. The external homage paid to the Divinity; homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

To ADORE, ă-dōre'. v. a. To worſhip with external homage.

ADORER, ă-dō'rŭr. ſ. (98). He that adores; a worſhipper.

To ADORN, ă-dōrn'. v. a. (167). To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments; to ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, ă-dōrn'mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, embelliſhment.

ADOWN, ă-dŏŭn'. ad. (323). Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ă-dŏŭn'. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, ă-drĕd'. ad. (234). In a ſtate of fear.

ADRIFT, ă-drĭft'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, ă-drŏĭt'. a. (305). Active, dilful.

ADROITNESS, ă-drŏĭt'nĕſs. ſ. Dexterity, readineſs, activity.

ADRY, ă-drī'. ad. Athirſt, thirſty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-sĕ-tĭſh'ŭs. a. That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe. (314).

ADSTRICTION, ăd-ſtrĭk'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. v. a. (78). To bring forward, in the local ſenſe; to raiſe to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propoſe, to offer to the publick.

To ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ăd-vănſe'. ſ. (79). The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progreſſion, riſe from one point to another; improvement, progreſs towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ăd-vănſe'mĕnt. ſ. The act of coming forward; the ſtate of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn'ſŭr. ſ. (98). A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'tădje. ſ. (90). Superiority; ſuperiority gained by ſtratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'tădje. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn'tă-jĕd. a. Poſſeſſed of advantages. (362).

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn'tăje-ground. ſ. Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs. a. Profitable, uſeful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-lē ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-nĕſs. ſ. Profitableneſs, uſefulneſs, convenience.

To ADVENE, ăd-vēne'. v. n. To accede to ſomething, to be ſuperadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Advening, ſuperadded.

ADVENT, ăd'vĕnt. ſ. The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVENTINE, ăd-vĕn'tĭn. a. (140). Adventitious, that which is extrinſically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ăd-vĕn-tĭſh'ŭs. a. That which advenes, extrinſically added.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-vĕn'tĭv. ſ. (157). The thing or perſon that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ăd-vĕn'tſhū-ăl. a. (461). Relating to the ſeaſon of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭre. ſ. (461). An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprize in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭre. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard, he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance. (98).

ADVENTUROUS, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭs. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭr-ſŭm a. The ſame with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ăd-vĕn'tſhŭr-ſŭm-nĕſs. ſ. (461). The quality of being adventureſome.

ADVERB, ăd'vĕrb. ſ. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification.

ADVERBIAL, ăd-vĕr'bē-ăl. a. That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'bē-ăl-lē. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-vĕr'ſă-bl. a. (405). Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'vĕr-ſă-rē. ſ. (512). An opponent, antagoniſt, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'ſă-tĭv. a. A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety. (512).

ADVERSE, ăd'vĕrſe. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, oppoſed to proſperous.

ADVERSITY, ăd-vĕr'ſĕ-tē. ſ. (511). Affliction, calamity; the cauſe of our ſorrow, misfortune; the ſtate of unhappineſs, miſery.

ADVERSELY, ăd'vĕrſe-lē. a. Oppoſitely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ăd-vĕrt'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to obſerve.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

ADVERTENCE, ād-vĕr'tĕnse. s.
Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, ād-vĕr'tĕn-sē. s.
The same with advertence.

To ADVERTISE, ād-vĕr-tīze'. v. a.
To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in public prints.

ADVERTISE-MENT, { ād-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt. / ād-vĕr-tīze'mĕnt. } s.
s. Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

☞ As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuation of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*. The origin of this irregularity seems to have arisen from a change which has taken place in the pronunciation of the verb since the noun has been formed: *advertise* and *chastise* were, in Shakespeare's time, both accented on the penultimate, and therefore *advertisement* and *chastisement* were formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord *advertise*."
HEN. VIII.

"My grief cries louder than *advertisement*."
MUCH ADO, &c.

"Oh, then how quickly should this arm of
"mine,
"Now pris'ner to the palsy, *chastise* thee."
RICHARD II.

"And *chastisement* doth therefore hide its
"head."
JUL. CÆSAR.

But since that time the verbs *advertise* and *chastise* have fallen into an analogy more agreeable to verbs of the same form—for the verbs to *promise*, *practise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, and *divertise*, are the only words where the termination *ise* has not the accent either primary or secondary; and if an alteration must be made to reconcile the pronunciation of the simple with that of the compound, we should find it much easier to change *advértisement* and *chástisement* into *advertisement* and *chastisement* than *advertise* and *chastise* into *advértise* and *chástise*; but the irregularity seems too inveterate to admit of any alteration.

ADVERTISER, ād-vĕr-tī'zŭr. s.
He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published. (98).

ADVERTISING, ād-vĕr-tī'zing. a.
Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ād-vĕs'pĕ-rate. v. n. To draw towards evening. (91).

ADVICE, ād-vīse'. s. (499).
Counsel, information, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ād-vīse'bōte. s.
A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, ād-vī'zā-bl. a. (405).
Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, ād-vī'zā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being advisable.

To ADVISE, ād-vīze'. v. a. (437).
To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ād-vīze'. v. n. (499).
To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ād-vī'zĕd. part. a. (362).
Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ād-vī'zĕd-lē. ad. (364).
Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ād-vī'zĕd-nĕs. (365).
s. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ād-vīze'mĕnt. s.
Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, ād-vī'zŭr. s. (98).
The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, ād-jŭ-lā'shŭn. s. (294).
Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ād-jŭ-lā'tŭr. s. (521).
A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ād'jŭ-lā-tŭr'rē. a.
Flattering. (512). See *Domestic*.

ADULT, ā-dŭlt'. a.
Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, ā-dŭlt'. s.
A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, ā-dŭlt'nĕs. s.
The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, ā-dŭl'tŭr. v. a. (98). (556). To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ānt. s.
The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ā-dŭl'tŭr-āte. v. a.
To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture. (91).

ADULTERATE, ā-dŭl'tŭr-āte. a. (91).
Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, ā-dŭl'tŭr-āte-nĕs (91) (98) (559). The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ā'shŭn. s.
The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTURER, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ŭr. s. (98).
The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ĕs. s.
A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ā-dŭl'tŭr-īne. s. (149).
A child born of an adultéress.

ADULTEROUS, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ā-dŭl'tŭr-ē. s. (556).
The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, ād-ŭm'brānt. a.
That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ād-ŭm'brāte. v. a.
To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance. (91).

ADUMBRATION, ād-ŭm-brā'shŭn. s.
The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, ād-ū-nā'shŭn. s.
The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, ā-dŭn'sē-tē. s. (511).
Crookedness, hookedness.

ADUNQUE, ā-dŭnk'. a. (415).
Crooked.

ADVOCACY, ād'vō-kā-sē. s. (546).
Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, ād'vō-kāte. s.
He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, ād-vō-kā'shŭn. s.
The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ād-vō-lā'shŭn. s.
The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, ād-vō-lū'shŭn. s.
The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, ād-vŏu'trē. s. (313).
Adultery.

ADVOWEE, ād-vŏu-ēe'. s.
He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, ād-vŏu'zŭn. s. (170).
A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, ā-dūre'. v. n.
To burn up.

ADUST, ā-dŭst'. a.
Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, ā-dŭst'ĕd. a.
Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, ā-dŭs'tē-bl. a. (179).
That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, ā-dŭs'tshŭn. s. (464).
The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ē-jĭp-tī'ā-cŭm. (460).
s. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

AERIAL, ā-ē'rē-ăl. a.
Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, ē'rē. s.
A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, ā-ŭr-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (556).
The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, ā'ŭr-ō-măn-sē. s. (519).
The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, ā-ŭr-ŏm'mē-trē. (518).
s. The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, ā-ŭr-ŏs'kō-pē. s. (518).
The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ē'thē-ŭps-mĭn'ŭr-răl. s.
A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, ē-tī'tēz. s.
Eagle-stone.

AFAR, ā-fār'. a.
At a great distance; to a great distance.

AFEARD, ā-fērd'. participial a.
Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFER, ā'fŭr. s. (98).
The south-west wind.

AFFABILITY, ăf-fā-bĭl'lē-tē. s.
Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.

AFFABLE, ăf'fā-bl. a. (405).
Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.

AFFABLENESS, ăf'fā-bl-nĕs'. s.
Courtesy, affability.

AFFABLY, ăf'fā-blē. ad.
Courteously, civilly.

AFFABROUS, ăf'fā-brŭs. a.
Skilfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, ăf-fāre'. s.
Business, something to be managed or transacted.

To AFFEAR, ăf-fēre'. v. n. (227).
To confirm, to establish.

AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. s.
Affection, passion, sensation.

To AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. v. a.
To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (462).

AFFECTATION, af-fek-ta'shun. f. The act of making an artificial appearance, aukward imitation.

AFFECTED, af-fek'ted. participial a. Moved, touched with affection; ſtudied with over-much care; in a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, af-fek'ted-le. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, af-fek'ted-nes. f. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, af-fek'shun. f. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent; paſſion of any kind; love, kindneſs, good-will to ſome perſon.

AFFECTIONATE, af-fek'shun-ate. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, af-fek'shun-ate-le. ad. (91). Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, af-fek'shun-ate-nes. f. Fondneſs, tenderneſs, good-will.

AFFECTIONED, af-fek'shund. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally diſpoſed. (359.)

AFFECTIOUSLY, af-fek'shus-le. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, af-fek'tiv. a. That which affects, which ſtrongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, af-fek-tshu-os'se-te. f. Paſſionateneſs.

AFFECTUOUS, af-fek'tshu-us. a. Full of paſſion. (464).

To AFFERE, af-fere'. v. a. A law term, ſignifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, af-fi'anse. f. A marriage contract; truſt in general, confidence; truſt in the divine promiſes and protection.

To AFFIANCE, af-fi'anse. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promiſe to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, af-fi'an-sur. f. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, af-fe-da'shun. } f.
AFFIDATURE, af-fe'da-tshure. }
Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, af-fe-da'vit. f. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, af-fi'ed. participial a. Joined by contract, affianced. (362).

AFFILIATION, af-fil-le-a'shun. f. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, af'fe-naje. f. (90). The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, af-fi'ned. a. (362). Related to another.

AFFINITY, af-fin'ne-te. f. (511). Relation by marriage; relation to, connection with.

To AFFIRM, af-ferm'. v. n. (108). To declare, to aſſert confidently, oppoſed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, af-ferm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement.

AFFIRMABLE, af-fer'ma-bl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, af-fer'manse. f. Confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, af-fer'mant. f. The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, af-fer-ma'shun. f. The act of affirming or declaring, oppoſed to negation; the poſition affirmed; confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, af-fer'ma-tiv. (158). a. That which affirms, oppoſed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, af-fer'ma-tiv-le. ad. On the poſitive ſide, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, af-fer'mur. f. (98). The perſon that affirms.

To AFFIX, af-fiks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to ſubjoin.

AFFIX, af'fiks. f. (492). A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, af-fik'shun. f. The act of affixing; the ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLATION, af-fla'shun. f. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, af-fla'tus. f. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, af-flikt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, af-flik'ted-nes. f. Sorrowfulneſs, grief.

AFFLICTER, af-flik'tur. f. (98). The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, af-flik'shun. f. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow, calamity; the ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs, miſery.

AFFLICTIVE, af-flik'tiv. a. (158). Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, af'flu-enſe, f. The act of flowing to any place, concourſe; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, af'flu-en-se. f. The ſame with affluence.

AFFLUENT, af'flu-ent. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, af'flu-ent-nes. f. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, af'fluks. f. The act of flowing to ſome place, affluence; that which flowes to any place.

AFFLUXION, af-fluk'shun. f. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFORD, af-ford'. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to ſell; to be able to bear expences.

To AFFOREST, af-for'reſt. v. a. (109). (168). To turn ground into foreſt.

To AFFRANCHISE, af-fran'tshiz. v. a. (140). To make free.

To AFFRAY, af-fra'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, af-fra'. f. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRICTION, af-frik'shun. f. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, af-frite'. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, af-frite'. f. (393). Terror, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, af-frite'ful. a. Full of affright or terror, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, af-frite'ment. f. The impreſſion of fear, terror; the ſtate of fearfulneſs.

To AFFRONT, af-frunt'. v. a. (165). To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open inſult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, af-frunt'. f. Inſult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, af-frun'tur. f. (98). The perſon that affronts.

AFFRONTING, af-frun'ting. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.

To AFFUSE, af-fuze'. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, af-fu'zhun. f. The act of affuſing.

To AFFY, af-fi'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

To AFFY, af-fi'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put truſt in.

AFIELD, a-feeld'. ad. (275). To the field.

AFLAT, a-flat'. ad. Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, a-flote'. ad. (295). Floating.

AFOOT, a-fut'. ad. (307). On foot, not on horſeback; in action, as, a deſign is afoot.

AFORE, a-fore'. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; ſooner in time.

AFORE, a-fore'. ad. In time foregone or paſt; firſt in the way; in front, in the fore part.

AFOREGOING, a-fore'go-ing. part. a. Going before.

AFOREHAND, a-fore'hand. ad. By a previous proviſion; provided, prepared, previouſly fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, a-fore'men'-shund. a. (362). Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, a-fore'na'med. a. Named before. (362).

AFORESAID, a-fore'sade. a. Said before.

AFORETIME, a-fore'time. ad. In time paſt.

AFRAID, a-frade'. participial a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

AFRESH, a-freſh'. ad. Anew, again.

AFRONT, a-frunt'. ad. (165). In front, in direct oppoſition.

AFTER, af'tur. prep. (98). Following in place; in purſuit of; behind; poſterior in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, af'tur. ad. In ſucceeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, af'tur-a'jez. f. Succeeding times, poſterity.

AFTERALL, af'tur-all'. ad. At laſt, in fine, in concluſion.

AFTERBIRTH, af'tur-berth. f. The ſecundine.

AFTERCLAP, af'tur-klap. f. Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, af'tur-koſt. f.

The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, ăf'tŭr-krŏp. ſ.
Second harveſt.

AFTERGAME, ăf'tŭr-gāme. ſ.
Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, ăf'tŭr-măth. ſ.
Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, ăf'tŭr-nōōn'. ſ.
The time from the meridian to the evening

AFTERPAINS, ăf'tŭr-pānez. ſ.
Pains after birth.

AFTERTASTE, ăf'tŭr-tāſte. ſ.
Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, ăf'tŭr-thawt. ſ.
Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, ăf'tŭr-timez. ſ.
Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, ăf'tŭr-wărd. ad. (88).
In ſucceeding time.

AFTERWIT, ăf'tŭr-wit. ſ.
Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt.

AGAIN, ă-gĕn'. ad. (206).
A ſecond time, once more; back, in reſtitution; beſides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the ſame quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

☞ We find this word written according to the general pronunciation in the Duke of Buckingham's Verſes to Mr. Pope:

"I little thought of launching forth *agen*,
"Amidſt advent'rous rovers of the pen."

AGAINST, ă-gĕnſt'. prep. (206).
Contrary, oppoſite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, uſed of material action; oppoſite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, ă-gāpe'. ad. (75).
Staring with eagerneſs.

AGARICK, ăg'ă-rĭk. ſ.
A drug of uſe in phyſic, and the dying trade.

AGAST, ă-gāſt'. a.
Amaze.

AGATE, ăg'ăt. ſ. (91).
A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs.

AGATY, ăg'ă-tē. a.
Partaking of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE, ă-gāze'. v. a.
To ſtrike with amazement.

AGE, āje. ſ.
Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part of its duration; a ſucceſſion or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the age of heroes; the ſpace of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, ā'jĕd. a. (363).
Old, ſtricken in years.

AGEDLY, ā'jĕd-lē. ad.
After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEN, ă-gĕn'. ad. (206).
Again, in return.

AGENCY, ā'jĕn-sē. ſ.
The quality of acting, the ſtate of being in action; buſineſs performed by an agent.

AGENT, ā'jĕnt. a.
Acting upon, active.

AGENT, ā'jĕnt. ſ.
A ſubſtitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGENERATION, ăd-jĕn-nŭr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of growing to another body.

To AGGERATE, ăd'jŭr-āte. v. a.
To heap up.—See *Exaggerate*.

To AGGLOMERATE, ăg-glŏm'mŭr-āte v. a.
To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, ăg-glū'tē-nănts. ſ.
Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE, ăg-glū'tē-nāte. v. n.
To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, ăg-glū-tē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Union, coheſion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ăg-glū'tē-nā-tĭv. a.
That which has the power of procuring agglutination. (512).

To AGGRANDIZE, ăg'grăn-dize. v. a. (159).
To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ăg'grăn-dize-mĕnt. ſ.
See *Academy*.
The ſtate of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER, ăg'grăn-dize-ŭr. ſ.
The perſon that makes another great.

To AGGRAVATE, ăg'grā-vāte. v. a. (91).
To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe, as, to aggravate an accuſation; to make any thing worſe.

AGGRAVATION, ăg-grā-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of aggravating; the circumſtances which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. a. (91).
Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs.

AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. ſ.
The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars.

To AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. v. a.
To collect together, to heap many particulars into one maſs.

AGGREGATION, ăg-grē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole compoſed by the collection of many particulars; ſtate of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ăg-grĕſs'. v. n.
To commit the firſt act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ăg-grĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ăg-grĕs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
The aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the defendant. (418).

AGGRIEVANCE, ăg-grē'vănſe. ſ.
Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ăg-grēve'. v. a.
To give ſorrow, to vex; to impoſe, to hurt in one's right. (275).

To AGGROUP, ăg-grōōp'. v. a.
To bring together into one figure.

AGHAST, ă-gāſt'. a.
Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre.

AGILE, ăj'ĭl. a. (140).
Nimble; ready, active.

AGILENESS, ăj'ĭl-nĕſs. ſ.
Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

AGILITY, ă-jĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ. (511).
Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

To AGIST, ă-jĭſt'. v. a.
To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, ăj-ĭſt'mĕnt. ſ.
Compoſition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, ăj'ĕ-tă-bl. ſ.
That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, ăj'ĕ-tāte. v. a. (91).
To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to diſcuſs, to controvert.

AGITATION, ăj-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of moving any thing; the ſtate of being moved; diſcuſſion, controverſial examination; perturbation, diſturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

AGITATOR, ăj'ĕ-tā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ăg'lĕt. ſ.
A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

AGMINAL, ăg'mĕ-năl. a.
Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ăg'nāle. ſ.
A whitlow.

AGNATION, ăg-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ăg-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Acknowledgement.

To AGNIZE, ăg-nize'. v. a.
To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMINATION, ăg-nŏm-mĕ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Alluſion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ăg'nŭs-căs'tŭs. ſ.
The chaſte tree.

AGO, ă-gō'. ad.
Paſt; as, long ago; that is, long time has paſt ſince.

AGOG, ă-gŏg'. ad.
In a ſtate of deſire.

AGOING, ă-gō'ĭng. a. (410).
In action.

AGONE, ă-gŏn'. ad.
Ago, paſt.

AGONISM, ăg'ō-nĭzm. ſ. (548).
Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ăg-ō-nĭs'tēz. ſ.
A prize-fighter, one that contends at a public ſolemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ăg'ō-nize. v. n.
To be in exceſſive pain.

AGONY, ăg'ō-nē. ſ. (548).
The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, ă-gŭd'. ad.
In earneſt.

To AGRACE, ă-grāſe'. v. a.
To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, ă-grā'rē-ăn. a.
Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE, ă-grēze'. a.
To daub, to greaſe.

To AGREE, ă-grēe'. v. n.
To be in concord; to yield to; to ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller; to be of the ſame mind or opinion; to ſuit with.

AGREEABLE, ă-grēe'ă-bl. a.
Suitable to, conſiſtent with; pleaſing.

AGREEABLENESS, ă-grēe'ă-bl-nĕſs. ſ.
Conſiſtency with, ſuitableneſs to; the quality of pleaſing.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

AGREEABLY, a-gree'a-ble. ad.
Conſiſtently with, in a manner ſuitable to.

AGREED, a-greed'. participial a.
Settled by conſent.

AGREEINGNESS, a-gree'ing-neſs. ſ.
Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

AGREEMENT, a-gree'ment. ſ.
Concord; reſemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ag're-cul-tchure. ſ. (462).
Tillage, huſbandry.

AGRIMONY, ag're-mun-ne. ſ. (557).
The name of a plant.

AGROUND, a-ground'. ad. (313).
Stranded, hindered by the ground from paſſing farther; hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

AGUE, a'gue. ſ. (335).
An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot.

AGUED, a'gu-ed. a. (362) (359).
Struck with the ague, ſhivering.

AGUE-FIT, a'gue-fit. ſ.
The paroxyſm of the ague.

AGUE-TREE, a'gue-tree. ſ.
Saſſafras.

AGUISH, a'gu-iſh. a.
Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, a'gu-iſh-neſs. ſ.
The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH, a. interjection.
A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure; moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

AHA', AHA', a-ha'. interjection.
A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, a-hed'. ad.
Further onward than another.

AHIGHT, a-hite'. ad.
Aloft; on high.

To AID, ade. v. a. (202).
To help, to ſupport, to ſuccour.

AID, ade. ſ.
Help, ſupport; in law, a ſubſidy.

AIDANCE, ade'anſe. ſ.
Help, ſupport.

AIDANT, ade'ant. a.
Helping, helpful.

AIDER, ade'ur. ſ.
A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, ade'leſs. a.
Helpleſs, unſupported.

To AIL, ale. v. a.
To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, ale. ſ. (202).
A diſeaſe.

AILMENT, ale'ment. ſ.
Pain, diſeaſe.

AILING, ale'ing. participial a.
Sickly.

To AIM, ame. v. a. (202).
To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to gueſs.

AIM, ame. ſ.
The direction of a miſſile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a deſign; the object of a deſign; conjecture, gueſs.

AIR, are. ſ. (202).
The element encompaſſing the earth; a gentle gale; muſic, whether light or ſerious; the mien, or manner, of the perſon; an affected, or laboured manner or geſture; appearance.

To AIR, are. v. a.
To expoſe to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, are'blad-dur. ſ.
A bladder filled with air.

AIRBUILT, are'bilt. a.
Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, are'drawn. a.
Painted in air.

AIRER, are'ur. ſ. (98).
He that expoſes to the air.

AIRHOLE, are'hole. ſ.
A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS, are'e-neſs. ſ.
Expoſure to the air; lightneſs, gaiety, levity.

AIRING, are'ing. ſ. (410).
A ſhort jaunt.

AIRLESS, are'leſs. a.
Without communication with the free air.

AIRLING, are'ling. ſ. (410).
A young gay perſon.

AIRPUMP, are'pump. ſ.
A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels.

AIRSHAFT, are'ſhaft. ſ.
A paſſage for the air into mines.

AIRY, are'e. a.
Compoſed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air, unſubſtantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, ſprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, ile. ſ. (207).
The walk in a church.

AIT, ate. ſ. (202).
A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE, ake. v. n. (355).
To feel a laſting pain.

AKIN, a-kin'. a.
Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, al'a-bas-tur. ſ. (98).
A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, al'a-bas-tur. a. (418).
Made of alabaſter.

ALACK, a-lak'. interjection.
Alas, an expreſſion of ſorrow.

ALACRADAY, a-lak'a-da'. interject.
A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, a-lak're-us-le. ad.
Cheerfully; without dejection.

ALACRITY, a-lak'kre-te. ſ. (511).
Cheerfulneſs, ſprightlineſs, gayety.

ALAMODE, al-a-mode'. ad.
According to the faſhion.

ALAND, a-land'. ad.
At land, landed.

ALARM, a-larm', ſ.
A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a ſpecies of clock; any tumult or diſturbance.

To ALARM, a-larm'. v. a.
To call to arms; to ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger; to diſturb.

ALARMBELL, a-larm'bell. ſ.
The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, a-lar'ming. particip. a.
Terrifying, awakening, ſurpriſing.

ALARMPOST, a-larm'poſt. ſ.
The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, a-laſs'. interjection.
A word expreſſing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, a-late'. ad.
Lately.

ALB, alb. ſ.
A ſurplice.

ALBEIT, al-be'it. ad. (84).
Although, notwithſtanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, al-bu-jin'e-us. a.
Reſembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, al-bu'go. ſ. (84).
A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

ALCAHEST, al'ka-heſt. ſ. (84).
An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCAID, al-cade'. ſ. (84).
The government of a caſtle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, al-kan'na. ſ. (84).
An Egyptian plant uſed in dying.

ALCHYMICAL, al-kim'me-kal. a.
Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, al-kim'me-kal-le. ad.
In the manner of an alchymiſt.

ALCHYMIST, al'ke-miſt. ſ. (84).
One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, al'ke-me. ſ. (84).
The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons.

ALCOHOL, al'ko-hol. ſ. (84).
A high rectified ſpirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, al'ko-hol-e-za'ſhun. ſ.
The act of alchoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, al'ko-ho-lize. v. a.
To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, al'ko-ran. ſ. (84).
The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

ALCOVE, al-kove'. ſ.
A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate.

ALDER, al'dur. ſ. (84).
A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, al'dur-man. ſ.
The ſame as ſenator, a governor or magiſtrate.

ALDERMANLY, al'dur-man-le. ad.
Like an alderman.

ALDERN, al'durn. a. (84) (555).
Made of alder.

ALE, ale. ſ.
A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, ale'ber-re. ſ.
A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

ALEBREWER, ale'broo-ur. ſ.
One that profeſſes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, ale'kon-nur. ſ.
An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of public houſes.

ALECOST, ale'koſt. ſ.
The name of an herb.

ALEGAR, al'le-gur. ſ. (98) (418).
Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, āle'hoof. f.
Groundivy.

ALEHOUSE, āle'hoūse. f.
A tipling-house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, āle'hoūse-kē-pur. f. He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

ALENIGTH, āle'nīte. f.
A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMBICK, à-lem'bik. f.
A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, à-leng*th*'. ad.
At full length.

ALERT, à-lert'. a.
Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, à-lert'nes. f.
The quality of being alert, pertness.

ALEWASHED, āle'wōsht. a. (359).
Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, āle'wife. f.
A woman that keeps an alehouse.

ALEXANDERS, āl'legz-ān'durz. f.
The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, āl'legz-ān'-durz-fut'. f. (478).
The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, āl-legz-ān'drin. f. (150). A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, à-lek-se-fār'mik. a. That which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, à-lek-se-ter'rē-kāl. (509). } a.
ALEXITERICK, à-lek-se-ter'rik. }
That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, āl'gāte. ad.
On any terms; although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, āl'jē-brā. f. (84).
A peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRAICAL, āl-jē-brā'ē-kāl. } a.
ALGEBRAICK, āl-jē-brā'ĭk. }
Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, āl-jē-brā'ist. f.
A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, āl'jid. a. (84).
Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, āl-jid'dē-tē. f. (511).
Chilness, cold.

ALGIFIC, āl-jif'fik. a. (509).
That which produces cold.

ALGOR, āl'gor. f.
Extreme cold, chilness.

☞ The *o* in the last syllable of this word escapes being pronounced like *u* from its being Latin and seldom used. (418).

ALGORISM, āl'gō-rizm. (557) } f.
ALGORITHM, āl'gō-ri*th*m. }
Arabic words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, ā'lē-ās. ad.
A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

ALIBLE, āl'ē-bl. a. (405).
Nutritive, nourishing.

ALIEN, āle'yēn. a. (505).
Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, āle'yēn. f. (113) (283).
A foreigner, not a denison, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

ALIENABLE, āle'yēn-à-bl. a.
That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, āle'yēn-āte. v. a.
To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

☞ There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on *e* in the penultimate; but this cannot be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of *alien* have invariably the accent on the first syllable. But whether the *a* in this syllable be long or short, is a dispute among our best Orthoepists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinstone, join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the *l*, and makes it long and slender: and though Mr. Elphinstone's opinion has great weight with me, yet I here join with Mr. Sheridan against them all; not only because I judge his pronunciation of this word the most agreeable to the best usage, but because it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except *i* when followed by a single consonant and a diphthong—for which, see Principles, No. (505) (534).

ALIENATE, āle'yēn-āte. a.
Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALIENATION, āle-yēn-ā'shŭn. f.
The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

To ALIGHT, à-līte'. v. a.
To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, à-like'. ad.
With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, āl'lē-mĕnt. f.
Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, āl-lē-mĕn'tāl. a.
That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, āl-lē-mĕn'tā-rē-nĕs. f.
The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, āl-lē-mĕn'tā-rē. a.
That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, āl-lē-mĕn-tā'shŭn. f. The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS, āl-lē-mō'nē-ŭs. a.
That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, āl'lē-mŭn-nē. f. (556).
Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.—See *Domestic*.

ALIQUANT, āl'lē-qwānt. a.
Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.

ALIQUOT, āl'lē-qwŏt. a.
Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.

ALISH, āle'ĭsh. a.
Resembling ale.

ALIVE, à-līve'. a.
In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man alive.

ALKAHEST, āl'kà-hĕst. f. (84).
An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, āl-kà-lĕs'sent. a.
That which has a tendancy to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, āl'kà-lē. f. (84).
Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, āl'kà-lin. a. (150).
That which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKALIZATE, āl-kāl'lē-zāte. v. a.
To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, āl-kāl'lē-zāte. a.
That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, āl-kà-lē-zā'shŭn. f.
The act of alkalizating.

ALKANET, āl'kà-nĕt. f.
The name of a plant.

ALKERMES, āl-kĕr'mēz. f.
A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, āll. a. (77).
The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, āll. f.
The whole; every thing.

ALL, āll. ad.
Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, āll-bā'ring. a.
Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, āll-tshē'ring. a.
That which gives gayety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, āll-cŏnk'kĕr-ing. a. (334). That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, āll-dē-vour'ing. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALLFOURS, āll-fōrz'. f.
A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL, āll-hāle'. f.
All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, āll-hāl'lŭn. f.
The time about All-saints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, āll-hāl'lō-tide. f.
The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, āll-hēle'. f.
A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, āll-jŭd'jing. a.
That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

ALL-KNOWING, āll-nō'ing. a.
Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SEEING, āll-sēe'ing. a.
That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY, āll-sōlz-dā'. f.
The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, āll-sŭf-fĭsh'ent. a.
Sufficient to any thing.

ALL-WISE, āll-wize'. a.
Possest of infinite wisdom.

To ALLAY, āl-lā'. v. a.
To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, āl-lā'. f. (329).
The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, āl-lā'ur. f.
The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ăl-lā'mĕnt. ſ.
That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ăl-lĕ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Affirmation, declaration; the thing alledged or affirmed; an excuſe, a plea.

To ALLEGE, ăl-lĕdje'. v. a.
To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuſe or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, ăl-lĕdje'ă-bl. a.
That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, ăl-lĕdje'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſame with allegation.

ALLEGER, ăl-lĕdje'ŭr. ſ.
He thas alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ăl-lē'jănſe. ſ.
The duty of ſubjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ăl-lē'jănt. a.
Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'rĭk. a.
Nor real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'rĕ-kăl. a.
In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ăl-lĕ-gŏr'rĕ-kăl-lē ad. After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, ăl'lĕ-gō-rize. v. a.
To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ăl'lĕ-gŏr-rē. ſ. (557).
A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething or other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ăl-lē'grō. ſ.
A word denoting in muſic a ſprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lĕ-lū'yă. ſ.
A word of ſpiritual exultation; Praiſe God.

To ALLEVIATE, ăl-lē'vē-āte. v. a.
To make light, to eaſe, to ſoften. (91).

ALLEVIATION, ăl-lē-vē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of making light; that by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ăl'lē. ſ. (270).
A walk in a garden; a paſſage in towns, narrower than a ſtreet.

ALLIANCE, ăl-lī'ănſe. ſ.
The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the perſons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ăl-lĭſh'yĕn-ſē. ſ. (113).
The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, ăl'lĕ-gāte. v. a.
To tie one thing to another. (91).

ALLIGATION, ăl-lĕ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ăl-lĕ-gā'tŭr. ſ. (521).
The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, ăl-lĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lō-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of putting one thing to another; the admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lō-kū'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ăl-lō'dē-ăl. a.
Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ăl-lō'dē-ŭm. ſ.
Poſſeſſion held in abſolute independance, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ăl-lŭndje'. ſ. (165).
A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ăl-lōō'. v. a.
To ſet on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, ăl'lō-kwē. ſ.
The act of ſpeaking to another.

To ALLOT, ăl-lŏt'. v. a.
To diſtribute by lot; to grant; to diſtribute, give each his ſhare.

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lŏt'mĕnt. ſ.
The part, the ſhare.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lŏt'tŭr-ē. ſ. (555).
That which is granted to any in a diſtribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-lŏū'. v. a.
To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-lŏū'ă-bl. a.
That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-lŏū'ă-bl-nĕſs. ſ.
Lawfulneſs, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, ăl-lŏū'ănſe. ſ.
Sanction, licence; permiſſion; an appointment for any uſe, abatement from the ſtrict rigour; a ſum granted weekly, or yearly, as a ſtipend.

ALLOY, ăl-lŏē'. ſ. (32).
Baſer metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lūde'. v. n.
To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lū'mĕ-nŭr. ſ.
One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lūre'. v. a.
To entice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lūre'mĕnt. ſ.
Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lū'rŭr. ſ. (98).
Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lū'rĭng-lē. ad.
In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lūr'ĭng-nĕſs. ſ.
Enticement, temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lū'zhŭn. ſ.
A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Hinting at ſomething.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lū'sĭv-lē. ad.
In an alluſive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lū'sĭv-nĕſs.
The quality of being alluſive.

ALLUVION, ăl-lū'vē-ŭn. ſ.
The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ăl-lī'. v. a.
To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, ăl-lī'. ſ. See *Survey*.
One united to ſome other by marriage, friendſhip, or confederacy.

☞ A few years ago there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and this had an appearance of preciſion from the general cuſtom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the ſame word, as a verb, had the accent on the laſt: (492) but a cloſer inſpection into the analogies of the language ſhewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an univerſal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented ſyllable. But whatever was the reaſon of this novelty, it now ſeems to have ſubſided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthöepiſts in our language.

ALMACANTER, ăl-mă-kăn'tŭr. ſ.
A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, ăl-mă-kăn'-tŭrz-ſtăf. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting.

ALMANACK, ăl'mă-năk. ſ. (84).
A calendar.

ALMANDINE, ăl'măn-dīne. ſ. (149).
A ruby, coarſer and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mī'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, ăl-mī'tē. a. (84) (406).
Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, ä'mŭnd. ſ. (401).
The nut of the almond tree.

ALMOND TREE, ä'mŭnd-trēe. ſ.
It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree.

ALMONDS, ä'mŭndz. ſ.
The two glands of the throat; the tonſils.

ALMONER, ăl'mō-nŭr. ſ. (84).
The officer of a prince, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ăl'mŭn-rē. ſ.
The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMOST, ăl'mōſt. ad. (84).
Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ämz. ſ. (403).
What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, ämz'băs-kĭt. ſ.
The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ämz'dēēd. ſ.
A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ämz'gĭv-ŭr. ſ.
He that ſupports others by his charity.

ALMSGIVER, ämz'hŏūſe. ſ.
An hoſpital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ämz'măn. ſ.
A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl'mŭg-trēe. ſ.
A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

ALNAGAR, ăl'nă-gŭr. ſ. (88).
A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl'năje. ſ. (90).
Ell-meaſure.

ALNIGHT, ăl'nīte. ſ.
Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt.

ALOES, ăl'ōze. ſ.
A precious wood uſed in the eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

☞ This word is divided into three ſyllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reaſon is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three ſyllables; yet as we have the ſingular *aloe* in two ſyllables, we ought to

form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two ſyllables likewiſe.—See *Antipodes*.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ō-ĕt′ĭ-kăl. a. Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft′. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft′. prep. Above.

ALOGY, ăl′ō-jē. ſ. Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity.

ALONE, ă-lōne′. a. (545). Single; without company, ſolitary.

ALONG, ă-lŏng′. ad. At length; through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOF, ă-lōōf′. ad. At a diſtance.

ALOUD, ă-lōud′. ad. Loudly, with a great noiſe.

ALOW, ă-lō′. ad. In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, ăl′fă. ſ. (84) (545). The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

ALPHABET, ăl′fă-bĕt. ſ. The letters, or elements of ſpeech.

ALPHABETICAL, ăl-fă-bĕt′ĭ-kăl. a. According to the ſeries of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ăl-fă-bĕt′ĭ-kăl-lē. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ăl-rĕd′dē. ad. (84). At this preſent time; before the preſent.

ALS, ălz. ad. Alſo.

ALSO, ăl′sō. ad. (84). In the ſame manner, likewiſe.

ALTAR, ăl′tŭr. ſ. (84) (98). The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

ALTARAGE, ăl′tŭr-ăje. ſ. (90). An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, ăl′tŭr-klŏth. ſ. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To ALTER, ăl′tŭr. v. a. (418). To change, to make otherwiſe than it is.

To ALTER, ăl′tŭr. v. n. To become otherwiſe than it was, to be changed, to ſuffer change.

ALTERABLE, ăl′tŭr-ă-bl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ăl′tŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ăl′tŭr-ă-blē. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, ăl′tŭr-ănt. a. (555). That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ăl′tŭr-ā′shŭn. ſ. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ăl′tŭr-ă-tĭv. a. Medicines called alterative, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution.

ALTERCATION, ăl-tŭr-kā′shŭn. ſ. Debate, controverſy. (84).

☞ The firſt ſyllable of this word, and of the ſeven that follow it, except *although*, are ſubject to a double pronunciation, between which it is not very eaſy to decide. There is a general rule in the language, that *l*, followed by another conſonant, gives the preceding *a* its broad ſound, as in *falſe*. This rule is ſubject to ſeveral exceptions (84); and if we take in theſe words into the exceptions, there is ſome doubt of the exceptions becoming the general rule. But the *a* in queſtion is now ſo generally pronounced, as in the firſt ſyllable of *alley*, *valley*, &c. that we ſhould riſe the imputation of inaccuracy to ſound it otherwiſe. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, are uniformly for this latter ſound of *a*. Mr. Perry marks all in the ſame manner, except *altercate* and *altercation*; and W. Johnſton has only the words *altercation* and *alternative*, which he pronounces in the former manner. It is certain that the former was the true Angloſaxon ſound, and it is highly probable that the latter has only obtained within theſe few years, in words obviouſly derived from the Latin as theſe are; but there ſeems to be a groſſneſs in one ſound, and a neatneſs in the other, which has ſo decidedly given one of them the preference.

ALTERN, ăl-tĕrn′. a. (84) (98). Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, ăl-tĕr′nă-sē. ſ. (84). Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, ăl-tĕr′nāte. a. (91). Being by turns, reciprocal.

To ALTERNATE, ăl-tĕr′nāte. v. a. (91). To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, ăl-tĕr′nāte-lē. ad. In reciprocal ſucceſſion.

ALTERNATENESS, ăl-tĕr′nāte-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, ăl-tŭr-nā′shŭn. ſ. The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. (555).

ALTERNATIVE, ăl-tĕr′nă-tĭv. ſ. (158). The choice given of two things, ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-tĕr′nă-tĭv-lē. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-tĕr′nă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. See *Alternation*. The quality or ſtate of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, ăl-tĕr′nĕ-tē. ſ. (98). Reciprocal ſucceſſion, viciſſitude.

ALTHOUGH, ăl-thō′. conj. (84). Notwithſtanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, ăl-tĭl′lō-kwĕnſe. ſ. Pompous language. (98).

ALTIMETRY, ăl-tĭm′mĕ-trē. ſ. (518). The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, ăl-tĭs′sō-nănt. a. (518). High ſounding, pompous in ſound.

ALTITUDE, ăl′tĕ-tūde. ſ. Height of place, ſpace meaſured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; ſituation with regard to lower things; hight of excellence; higheſt point.

ALTOGETHER, ăl-tō-gĕth′ŭr. ad. Completely, without reſtriction, without exception.

ALUDEL. ăl′ū-dĕl. ſ. Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALUM, ăl′lŭm. ſ. A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte.

ALUM-STONE, ăl′lŭm-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery.

ALUMINOUS, ă-lū′mĭ-nŭs. a. Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

ALWAYS, ăl′wāze. ad. (84). Perpetually, throughout all time; conſtantly, without variation.

AM, ăm. The firſt perſon of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, ăm-ă-bĭl′ĕ-tē. ſ. (511). Lovelineſs. (507).

AMADETTO, ăm-ă-dĕt′tō. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMADOT, ăm′ă-dŏt. ſ. (503). A ſort of pear.

AMAIN, ă-māne′. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, ă-măl′găm. } ſ.
AMALGAMA, ă-măl′gă-mă. } The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. (84).

AMALGAMATION, ă-măl-gă-mā′shŭn. ſ. (84). See *Altercation*.—The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To AMALGAMATE, ă-măl′gă-māte. v. n. To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMANDATION, ăm-ăn-dā′shŭn. ſ. The act of ſending on a meſſage. (507).

AMANUENSIS, ă-măn-ū-ĕn′sĭs. ſ. A perſon who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ăm′ă-rănth. ſ. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, ăm-ă-răn′thĭn. a. Conſiſting of amaranths. (150).

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* in the laſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, as it is here marked.

AMARYTUDE, ă-măr′rĕ-tūde. ſ. (81). Bitterneſs.

AMASSMENT, ă-măs′mĕnt. ſ. A heap, an accumulation.

☞ This word is ſpelled with one *s* by Dr. Johnſon, but undoubtedly ought to have double *s* as well as *ceſſment*, *embоſſment*, and *embarraſſment*.

To AMASS, ă-măs′. v. a. To collect together into one heap or maſs; to add one thing to another.

To AMATE, ă-māte′. v. n. To terrify, to ſtrike with horror.

AMATORY, ăm′ă-tŭr-rē. ſ. (512). Relating to love. (555).

AMAUROSIS, ăm-ă-rō′sĭs. ſ. (520). A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature in the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, ă-māze′. v. a. To confuſe with terror; to put into confuſion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, ă-māze′. ſ. Aſtoniſhment, confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, ă-mā′zĕd-lē. ad. (364). Confuſedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, ă-mā′zĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365). The ſtate of being amazed, wonder, confuſion.

AMAZEMENT, ă-māze′mĕnt. ſ. Confuſed apprehenſion, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, ă-mā′zĭng. part. a. Wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172); bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

AMAZINGLY, â-mâ'zing-lé. ad.
To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment.

AMAZON, ăm'â-zŭn. ſ. (166).
The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

AMBAGES, ăm-bâ'jēz. ſ.
A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, ăm-bâs-sâde'. a.
Embaſſy. Not in uſe.

AMBASSADOUR, ăm-bâs'sâ-dŭr. ſ.
A perſon ſent in a public manner from one ſovereign power to another. (418).

AMBASSADRESS, ăm-bâs'sâ-drĕs. ſ.
The lady of an ambaſſador; a woman ſent on a meſſage.

AMBASSAGE, ăm'bâs-sâje. ſ. (90).
An embaſſy.

AMBER, ăm'bŭr. ſ. (98).
A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence.

AMBER, ăm'bŭr. a.
Conſiſting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, ăm'bŭr-drĭnk. ſ.
Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, ăm'bŭr-grēſe. ſ. (112).
A fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, ăm'bŭr-sēed. ſ.
Reſembles millet.

AMBERTREE, ăm'bŭr-trēe. ſ.
A ſhrub whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ăm-bĕ-dĕx'tĕr. ſ.
A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bĕ-dĕx-tĕr'rĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bĕ-dĕx'trŭs. a.
Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand; double dealing, practiſing on both ſides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bĕ-dĕx'-trŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ăm'bĕ-ĕnt. a.
Surrounding, encompaſſing.

AMBIGU, ăm'bĕ-gū.
An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bĕ-gū'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs. a.
Doubtful, having two meanings; uſing doubtful expreſſions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs-lé. ad.
In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bĭl'lŏ-gé. ſ. (518).
Talk of ambiguous ſignification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĭl'lŏ-kwŭs. a.
Uſing ambiguous expreſſions.

AMBIT, ăm'bĭt. ſ.
The compaſs or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ăm-bĭsh'ŭn. ſ. (507).
The deſire of preferment or honour; the deſire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĭsh'ŭs. a.
Seized or touched with ambition, deſirous of advancement, aſpiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bĭsh'ŭs-lé. ad.
With eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'bĕ-tūde. ſ.
Compaſs, circuit.

TO AMBLE, ăm'bl. v. n. (405).
To move upon an amble, to pace; to move eaſily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl. ſ.
An eaſy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'blŭr. ſ. (98).
A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'bling-lé. ad.
With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brō'zhé-â. ſ. (505).
The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-bro-ſha* and *am-bro-ſhal*. Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the ſame number of ſyllables, but has given the *s* the flat aſpiration, like *zh*. That this is the true ſound, ſee letter *S*, No. 453; and that theſe words ought to be divided into four ſyllables, ſee Syllabication, No. 542, 543.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brō'zhé-ăl. a.
Partaking of the nature or quality of ambroſia; delicious.

AMBRY, ăm'brĕ. ſ.
The place where alms are diſtributed; the place where plate, and utenſils for houſe-keeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ămez-âſe'. ſ. (347).
A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bū-lâ'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm'bū-lâ-tŭr-rĕ. a.
That which has the power or faculty of walking. (512).

AMBURY, ăm'bū-rĕ. ſ.
A bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bŭs-kâde'. ſ.
A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bŭs-kâ'dō. ſ.
A private poſt, in order to ſurprize.

AMBUSH, ăm'bŭſh. ſ. (175).
The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait; the ſtate of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'bŭſh-ĕd. a. (359).
Placed in ambuſh.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'bŭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
Ambuſh, ſurprize.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bŭs'tſhŭn. ſ. (464).
A burn, a ſcald.

AMEL, ăm'mĕl. ſ.
The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, â'mĕn'. ad.
A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, ſo be it; at the end of a creed, ſo it is.

☞ This is the only word in the language that has neceſſarily two conſecutive accents.—See Principles, No. (491).

AMENABLE, â-mē'nâ-bl. a. (405).
Reſponſible, ſubject ſo as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, â-mē'nânſe. ſ.
Conduct, behaviour.

TO AMEND, â-mĕnd'. v. a.
To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

TO AMEND, â-mĕnd'. v. n.
To grow better.

AMENDMENT, â-mĕnd'mĕnt. ſ.
A change from bad for the better reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs.

AMENDER, â-mĕn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that amends any thing.

AMENDS, â-mĕnds'. ſ.
Recompenſe, compenſation.

AMENITY, â-mĕn'nĕ-tĕ. ſ. (511).
Agreeableneſs of ſituation.

TO AMERCE, â-mĕrſe'. v. a.
To puniſh with a fine or penalty.

AMERCER, â-mĕr'sŭr. ſ. (98).
He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanor.

AMERCEMENT, â-mĕrſe'mĕnt. ſ.
The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, ămez-âce'. ſ.
Two aces thrown at the ſame time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, â-mĕ-*th*ŏd'ĕ-kăl. a.
Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ăm'ĕ-*th*ĭſt. ſ.
A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ăm-ĕ-*th*ĭs'tĭn. a. (140). Reſembling an amethyſt.

AMIABLE, â'mĕ-â-bl. a. (405).
Lovely, pleaſing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, ſhewing love.

AMIABLENESS, â'mĕ-â-bl-nĕſs. ſ.
Lovelineſs, power of raiſing love.

AMIABLY, â'mĕ-â-blĕ. ad.
Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ăm'mĕ-kâ-bl. a. (405).
Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ăm'mĕ-kâ-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Friendlineſs, good will.

AMICABLY, ăm'ĕ-kâ-blĕ. ad.
In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm'mĭs. ſ. (142).
The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit.

AMID, â-mĭd'. } prep.
AMIDST, â-mĭdſt'. }
In the midſt, middle; mingled with, ſurrounded by; among.

AMISS, â-mĭs'. ad.
Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.

AMISSION, â-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Loſs.

TO AMIT, â-mĭt'. v. a.
To loſe.

AMITY, ăm'mĕ-tĕ. ſ. (511).
Friendſhip.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mō'nĕ-ăk. ſ. (505).
A gum; a ſalt.

AMMONIACAL, ăm-mō-nī'â-kăl. a.
Having the nature of ammoniac ſalt: (506).

AMMUNITION, ăm-mū-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Military ſtores.

AMMUNITION BREAD, ăm-mū-nĭſh'ŭn-brĕd. ſ.
Bread for the ſupply of armies.

AMNESTY, ăm'nĕs-tĕ. ſ.
An act of oblivion.

(559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

AMNION, ăm'nē-ŏn. }
AMNIOS, ăm'nē-ŏs. (166). } s.
The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM, ă-mō'mŭm. ſ.
A ſort of fruit.

AMONG, ă-mŭng'. }
AMONGST, ă-mŭngſt'. } prep. (165).
Mingled with; conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, ăm'ō-rĭſt. ſ.
An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, ăm'ō-rŭs. a. (544).
Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ăm'ō-rŭs-lē. ad.
Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, ăm'ō-rŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fondneſs, lovingneſs.

AMORT, ă-mŏrt'. ad.
Depreſſed, ſpiritleſs.

AMORTIZATION, ă-mŏr-tē-zā'-ſhŭn. }
AMORTIZEMENT, ă-mŏr'tĭz-mĕnt. } ſ.
The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

TO AMORTISE, ă-mŏr'tĭz. v. n. (140).
To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

☞ I have made the laſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of it, not only becauſe it is ſo pronounced by Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick, but becauſe it is agreeable to the general rule.

TO AMOVE, ă-mōōve'. v. a.
To remove from a poſt or ſtation; to remove to move, to alter.

TO AMOUNT, ă-mount'. v. n.
To riſe to in the accumulative quality.

AMOUNT, ă-mount'. ſ.
The ſum total.

AMOUR, ă-mōōr'. ſ.
An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, ăm-fĭb'ē-ŭs. a.
That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ăm-fĭb'ē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ăm-fē-bō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. (509).
Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fē-bŏl'ō-jē. ſ.
Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-fĭb'bō-lŭs. a.
Toſſed from one to another.

AMPHISBÆNA, ăm-fĭs-bē'nă. ſ.
A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

AMPHITHEATRE, ăm-fē-*th*ē'ă-tŭr. ſ. (516).
A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another.

AMPLE, ăm'pl. a. (405).
Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without reſtriction; liberal, large, without parſimony; diffuſive, not contracted.

AMPLENESS, ăm'pl-nĕſs. ſ.
Largeneſs, liberality.

TO AMPLIATE, ăm'plē-āte. v. a.
To enlarge, to extend.

AMPLIATION, ăm-plē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuſeneſs.

TO AMPLIFICATE, ăm-plĭf'ē-kāte.
v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, ăm-plē-fē-kā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Enlargement, extenſion; exaggerated repreſentation.

AMPLIFIER, ăm'plē-fī-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that exaggerates.

TO AMPLIFY, ăm'plē-fī. v. a. (183).
To Enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.

TO AMPLIFY, ăm'plē-fī. v. n.
To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion; to form pompous repreſentations.

AMPLITUDE, ăm'plē-tūde. ſ.
Largeneſs, greatneſs; copiouſneſs, abundance.

AMPLY, ăm'plē. ad.
Largely, liberally; copiouſly.

TO AMPUTATE, ăm'pū-tāte. v. a.
To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, ăm-pū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, ăm'ū-lĕt. ſ.
A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a diſeaſe.

TO AMUSE, ă-mūze'. v. a.
To entertain the mind with harmleſs trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

AMUSEMENT, ă-mūze'mĕnt. ſ.
That which amuſes, entertainment.

AMUSER, ă-mū'zŭr. ſ.
He that amuſes.

AMUSIVE, ă-mū'sĭv. ad. (158) (428).
That which has the power of amuſing.

AMYGDALATE, ă-mĭg'dă-lāte. a.
Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, ă-mĭg'dă-līne. a.
(149). Reſembling almonds.

AN, ăn, article.
One, but with leſs emphaſis; any, or ſome.

☞ This indefinite, and, as it may be called, the *euphonic* article, is ſaid by all our Grammarians to be uſed before a vowel or *h* mute; but no notice is taken of uſing *a* inſtead of it before what is called a vowel, as *a uſeful book*, *a uſual ceremony*, *a uſurer*, &c.; nor is any mention made of its conſtant uſage before *h* when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the ſecond ſyllable, as *an heroic action*, *an hiſtorical account*, &c. This want of accuracy ariſes from a want of analyzing the vowels, and not attending ſufficiently to the influence of accent on pronunciation. A proper inveſtigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our Grammarians, that the letter *u*, when long, is not ſo properly a vowel as a ſemi-conſonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y* (8); and that a feeling of this has inſenſibly influenced the beſt ſpeakers to prefix *a* to it in their converſation, while a confuſed idea of the general rule ariſing from an ignorance of the nature of the letters has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it in writing. The ſame obſervations are applicable to the *h*. The ear alone tells us, that before *heroic*, *hiſtorical*, &c. the *an* ought invariably to be uſed; but by not diſcovering that it is the abſence of accent on the *h* that makes *an* admiſſible in theſe words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *h* is ſounded, as *an horſe*, *an houſe*, &c., and thus ſet our ſpoken and written language at variance. This ſeems better to account for the want of accuracy in this article than a conjecture I once heard from Dr. Johnſon, that our anceſtors, particularly in the time of the Spectator, where this miſapplication of the article frequently occurs, did not pronounce the *h* at the beginning of words ſo often as we do. However this may be, it ſeems neceſſary to a correctneſs of language to make our orthography and pronunciation as conſiſtent as poſſible: for which purpoſe it may not be uſeleſs to attend to the following general rules. The article *A* muſt be uſed before all words beginning with a conſonant, and before the vowel *u* when long: and the article *An* muſt be uſed before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute as *an hour*, *an heir*, &c., or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the ſecond ſyllable, as *an heroic action*, *an hiſtorical account*, &c. For the few words in our language where the *h* is mute, ſee this letter in the Principles, No. 394: and for a juſt idea of the letter *u*, and the reaſon why it admits of *an* before it when long, ſee Principles, No. 8, and the Notes upon it.

ANACAMPTICK, ăn-ă-kămp'tĭk. a.
Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ăn-ă-cămp'tĭks. ſ.
The doctrine of reflected right, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ăn-ă-kă-*th*ăr'tĭk. ſ.
Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORITE, ăn-ăk'ō-rīte. ſ. (155).
A monk, who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ăn-ăk'krō-nĭſm. ſ.
An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ăn-ă-klăt'ĭks. ſ.
The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLOSIS, ăn-ă-dē-plō'sĭs. ſ.
Reduplication: a figure in rhetorick. (520).

ANAGRAM, ăn'ă-grăm. ſ.
A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed ſo as to form ſome other word or ſentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tĭſm. ſ. (434).
The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tĭſt. ſ.
A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE, ăn-ă-grăm'mă-tize. v. n. (159).
To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ăn-ă-lĕp'tĭk. a.
Comforting, corroborating.

ANALOGICAL, ăn-ă-lŏdje'ē-kăl. a.
Uſed by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ă-lŏdje'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ă-lŏdje'ē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being analogical.

TO ANALOGIZE, ă-năl'lō-jize. v. a.
To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ă-năl'lō-gŭs. a. (314).
Having analogy, having ſomething parallel.

ANALOGY, ă-năl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ă-năl'lē-sĭs. ſ. (520).
A ſeparation of any compound into its ſeveral parts; a ſolution of any thing, whether corporal or mental, to its firſt elements.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ă-lĭt'tē-kăl. a.
That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which proceeds by analyſis.

ANALITICALLY, ăn-ă-lĭt'tĕ-kăl-lĕ. ad. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts.

To ANALYZE, ăn'ă-lize. v. a. To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles.

ANALYZER, ăn'ă-lī-zŭr. ſ. (98). That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ă-mor-fō'sĭs. ſ. Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view it ſhall appear deformed, in another an exact repreſentation.

☞ I have accented this word on the penultimate as Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan have done; as it is a technical word, and not naturaliſed like *metamorphoſis*. See Principles, No. 520.

ANANAS, ă-năn'ăs. ſ. The pine apple.

ANAPHORA, ă-năf'fō-ră. ſ. A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

ANARCH, ăn'ărk. ſ. (353). An author of confuſion.

ANARCHIAL, ă-năr'kē-ăl. a. Confuſed without rule.

ANARCHY, ăn'ăr-kē. ſ. Want of government, a ſtate without magiſtracy.

ANASARCA, ăn-ă-săr'kă. ſ. A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ă-năs'trō-fē. ſ. (518). A figure whereby words, which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANATHEMA, ă-năth'ĕ-mă. ſ. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ă-thĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl. a. (509). That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn-ă-thĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl-lĕ. ad. In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ăn-ăth'ĕ-mă-tize. v. a. (159). To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ăn-ă-tĭf'fĕ-rŭs. a. Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, ă-năt'tō-sĭzm. ſ. The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATOMICAL, ăn-ă-tŏm'mĭ-kăl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ăn-ă-tŏm'ĕ-kăl-lĕ. ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ă-năt'tō-mĭſt. ſ. He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection.

To ANATOMIZE, ă-năt'tō-mize. v. a. To diſſect an animal; to lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ă-năt'tō-mē. ſ. (518). The art of diſſecting the body; the doctrine of the ſtructure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a ſkeleton; a thin meagre perſon.

ANCESTOR, ăn'sĕs-tŭr. ſ. (98). One from whom a perſon deſcends.

ANCESTREL, ăn'sĕs-trĕl. a. Claimed from anceſtors.

ANCESTRY, ăn'sĕs-trē. ſ. Lineage, a ſeries of anceſtors; the honour of deſcent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, ăne'tshĕn-trē. ſ. Antiquity of a family, properly ancienty.

ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr. ſ. (353) (418). A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers ſtability.

To ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr. v. n. (166). To caſt anchor, to lie at anchor; to ſtop at, to reſt on.

ANCHORAGE, ăngk'ŭr-ădje. ſ. (90). Ground to caſt anchor upon; the anchors of a ſhip; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'ŭr-hōld. ſ. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ăngk'ŭrd. part. a. (353) Held by the anchor.

ANCHORET, ăngk'ō-rĕt. } ſ.
ANCHORITE, ăngk'ō-rite. (155). } A recluſe, a hermit.

ANCHOVY, ăn-tshō'vē. ſ. A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning.

ANCIENT, ăne'tshĕnt. a. Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; paſt, former.

ANCIENT, ăne'tshĕnt. ſ. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

ANCIENT, ăne'tshĕnt. ſ. The bearer of a flag, now enſign.

ANCIENTLY, ăne'tshĕnt-lĕ. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ăne'tshĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ăne'tshĕn-trē. ſ. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ănd. conjunction. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ănd'ī-ŭrn. ſ. (417). Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drŏdje'ĕ-năl. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both ſexes.

ANDROGINALLY, ăn-drŏdje'ĕ-năl-lĕ. ad. With two ſexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drŏdje'ĕ-nŭs. ſ. An hermaphrodite. (482).

ANECDOTE, ăn'ĕk-dote. ſ. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ĕ-mŏg'grā-fē. ſ. The deſcription of the winds. (518).

ANEMOMETER, ăn-ĕ-mŏm'mĕ-tĕr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind. (518).

ANEMONE, ă-nĕm'ō-nē. ſ. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ă-nĕm'ō-skōpe. ſ. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ă-nĕnt'. prep. Concerning, about; over againſt, oppoſite to.

ANEURISM, ăn'ū-rizm. ſ. (503). A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated.

ANEW, ă-nū'. ad. Over again, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frăk'tshū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (461). Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ăne'jĕl. ſ. See *Change*. Originally a meſſenger; a ſpirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, as, angels of darkneſs; in the ſtile of love, a beautiful perſon; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELSHOT, ăne'jĕl-ſhŏt. ſ. Chain ſhot.

ANGELICA, ăn-jĕl'ĕ-kă. ſ. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ăn-jĕl'ĕ-kăl. a. (509). Reſembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ăn-jĕl'lĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ăn-jĕl'lĭk. a. (508). Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ăn'jĕ-lŏt. ſ. A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute.

ANGER, ăng'gŭr. ſ. (409) (98). Anger is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury; ſmart of a ſore.

To ANGER, ăng'gŭr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, ăng'gŭr-lĕ. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ăn-jē-ŏg'grā-fē. ſ. A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGLE, ăng'gl. ſ. (405). The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

ANGLE, ăng'gl. ſ. An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, ăng'gl. v. a. To fiſh with a rod and hook; to try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, ăng'gl-rŏd. ſ. The ſtick to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, ăng'glŭr. ſ. (98). He that fiſhes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, ăng'glĕ-sizm. ſ. An Engliſh idiom.

ANGOBER, ăng'gō-bŭr. ſ. (98). A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, ăng'grĕ-lĕ. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ăng'grē. a. (409). Touched with anger; having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH, ăng'gwĭſh. ſ. (340). Exceſſive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, ăng'gwĭſh-ĕd. a. Exceſſively pained. (359).

ANGULAR, ăng'gū-lŭr. a. (98). Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, ăng-gū-lăr'ĕ-tē. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, ăng'gū-lŭr-lĕ. ad. With angles.

ANGULARNESS, ăng'gū-lŭr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, ăng'gū-lā-tĕd. a. Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, ăng'gū-lŭs. a. (314). Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, ăn-gŭſt'. a. Narrow, ſtrait.

ANGUSTATION, ăn-gŭs-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, ăn-hĕ-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of panting.

ANHELOSE, ăn-hĕ-lōſe'. a. Out of breath.

ANIENTED, an'e-en-ted. a. Fruſtrated.

ANIGHTS, a-nites', ad. In the night-time.

ANIL, an'il. ſ. The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, a-nile'nĕs. } ſ.
ANILITY, a-nil'le-te. }
The old age of woman.

ANIMABLE, an'e-ma-bl. a. (405). That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, an-e-mad-ver'-ſhun. ſ. Reproof, ſevere cenſure; obſervation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, an-e-mad-ver'siv. a. That has the power of judging. (428).

To ANIMADVERT, an-e-mad-vert'. v. n. To conſider, to obſerve; to paſs cenſures upon.

ANIMADVERTER, an-e-mad-ver'tur. ſ. He that paſſes cenſures, or obſerves upon.

ANIMAL, an'e-mal. ſ. A living creature corporeal; by way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, an'e-mal. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is uſed in oppoſition to ſpiritual.

ANIMALCULE, an-e-mal'kule. ſ. A ſmall animal.

☞ This word is derived from the French, and forms its plural by adding *s*; but this plural is ſometimes expreſſed by the Latin word *animalcula*, which being miſtaken for a ſingular by thoſe who have but a faint memory of their accidence, is ſometimes made plural by the change of *a* into *æ* diphthong: but it ought to be remembered, that *animalcule* in the ſingular makes *animalcules* in the plural, without an additional ſyllable; and that the ſingular of *animalcula* is *animalculum*.

ANIMALITY, an-e-mal'e-te. ſ. The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

To ANIMATE, an'e-mate. v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, an'e-mate. a. Alive, poſſeſſing animal life. (91).

ANIMATE, an'e-ma-ted. part. a. Lively, vigorous.

ANIMATION, an-e-ma'ſhun. ſ. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the ſtate of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, an'e-ma-tiv. a. (157). That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, an'e-ma-tur. ſ. (521). That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, an-e-moſe'. a. (427). Full of ſpirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, an-e-mos'se-te. ſ. Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity.

ANISE, an'nis. ſ. (140). A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet-ſcented ſeeds.

ANKER, ank'ur. ſ. (98). A liquid meaſure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ank'kl. ſ. (405). The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ank'kl-bone. ſ. The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, an'na-liſt. ſ. A writer of annals.

ANNALS, an'nalz. ſ. Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, an'nats, ſ. Firſt fruits.

To ANNEAL, an-nele'. v. a. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX, an-neks', v. a. To unite to at the end; to unite a ſmaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, an-nek-sa'ſhun. ſ. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, an-nek'ſhun. ſ. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, an-neks'ment. ſ. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, an-ni'he-la-bl. a. That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNIHILATE, an-ni'he-late. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to deſtroy; to annul.

☞ Engliſhmen who have been bred in foreign ſeminaries, where they pronounce the *i* in Latin like *e*, generally pronounce this word as if written *an-ne-he-late*, becauſe they pronounce the Latin word from which it is derived in the ſame manner; but Engliſhmen, educated in their own country, pronounce the *i*, when it ends a ſyllable, with the accent on it, both in Latin and Engliſh, as it is here marked.

ANNIHILATION, an-ni-he-la'ſhun, ſ. The act of reducing to nothing, the ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, an-ne-ver'sa-re. ſ. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year; the act of celebration of the anniverſary.

ANNIVERSARY, an-ne-ver'sa-re. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, an'no-dom'e-ne. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, an'no-liſ. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, an-no-ta'ſhun. ſ. Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, an-no-ta'tur. ſ. (521). A writer of notes, a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, an-nounſe'. v. a. To publiſh, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

To ANNOY, an-noe'. v. a. (329). To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, an-noe'. ſ. Injury, moleſtation.

ANNOYANCE, an-noe'anſe. ſ. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, an-noe'ur ſ. (98). The perſon that annoys.

ANNUAL, an'nu-al. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which laſts only a year.

ANNUALLY, an'nu-al-le. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, an-nu'e-tant. ſ. He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, an-nu'e-te. ſ. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, an-nul'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, an'nu-lar. a. (98). Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, an'nu-la-re. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, an'nu-let, ſ. A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, an-nu'me-rate. v. a. To add to a former number. (91).

ANNUMERATION, an-nu-me-ra'ſhun. ſ. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, an-nun'ſhe-ate. v. a. To bring tidings. (91).

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, an-nun-ſhe-a'ſhun-da. ſ. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin, ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, an'o-dine. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, a-noint'. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to conſecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, a-noin'tur. ſ. The perſon that anoints.

ANOMALISM, a-nom'a-lizm. ſ. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, a-nom-a-lis'te-kal. a. (509). Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, a-nom'a-lus. a. Irregular, deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, a-nom'a-lus-le. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, a-nom'a-le. ſ. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANOMY, an'o-me. ſ. Breach of law.

ANON, a-non'. ad. Quickly, ſoon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, a-non'e-mus. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, a-non'e-mus-le. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, an'no-rek-se. ſ. (517). Inappetency.

ANOTHER, an-ŭTH'ur. a. (98). Not the ſame; one more; any other; not one's ſelf; widely different.

ANSATED, an'sa-ted. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, an'sur. v. n. (475) (98). To ſpeak in return to a queſtion; to ſpeak in oppoſition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correſpond to, to ſuit with; to be equivalent to; to ſatisfy any claim or petition; to ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe; to bear proportion to; to ſucceed, to produce the wiſhed event; to appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons.

ANSWER, an'sur. ſ. (475). That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, an'sur-a-bl. a. (475). That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correſpondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, an'sur-a-ble. ad. In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, an'sur-a-bl-nes. ſ. The quality of being anſwerable.

ANSWERER, an'sur-ur. ſ. (554). He that anſwers; he that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

ANT, ant. ſ. An emmet, a piſmire.

ANTBEAR, ant'bare. ſ. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ănt'-hĭl. ſ.
The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſt.

ANTAGONIST, ăn-tăg'-o-nĭſt. ſ.
One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ăn-tăg'-o-nize. v. n.
To contend againſt another.

ANTANACLASIS, ănt-a-na-klă'-ſis. ſ.
A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification; it is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthelis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ănt-ăf-ro-dĭt'-ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ănt-ăp-po-plĕk'-tĭk. a.
Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ăn-tărk'-tĭk. a.
Relating to the ſouthern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ănt-ăr-*thrĭt*'-ĭk. a.
Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ănt-ăſt-măt'-ĭk. a.
Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTEACT, ăn'-tĕ-ăkt. ſ.
A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ăn-tĕ-ăm-bu-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
A walking before.

To ANTECEDE, ăn-tĕ-ſēde'. v. a.
To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ăn-tĕ-ſē'-dĕnſe. ſ.
The act or ſtate of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tĕ-ſē'-dĕnt. a.
Going before; preceding.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tĕ-ſē'-dĕnt. ſ.
That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, ăn-tĕ-ſē'-dĕnt-lē. ad. Previouſly.

ANTECESSOR, ăn-tĕ-ſĕs'-ſŭr. ſ.
One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ăn'-tĕ-tſhām-bŭr. ſ.
The chamber that leads to the chief aprtment. —See *Chamber*.

To ANTEDATE, ăn'-tĕ-dāte. v. a.
To date earlier than the real time; to date ſomething before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn-tĕ-dĕ-lū'-vĕ-ăn. a. Exiſting before the deluge; relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ăn'-tĕ-lōpe. ſ.
A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ăn-tĕ-mĕ-rĭd'-jĕ-ăn. a. (294) (376) (507). Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ănt-ĕ-mĕt'-ĭk. a.
That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ăn-tĕ-mŭn'-dāne. a.
That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ăn'-tĕ-păſt. ſ.
A fore-taſte.

ANTEPENULT, ăn-tĕ-pē-nŭlt'. ſ.
The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ănt-ĕp-ĕ-lĕp'-tĭk. a.
A medicine againſt convulſions.

To ANTEPONE, ăn'-tĕ-pōne. v. a.
To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ăn-tĕ-prĕ-dĭk'-ă-mĕnt. ſ.
Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ăn-tē-rē-ŏr'-ĕ-tē. ſ.
Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTERIOUR, ăn-tē'-rē-ŭr. a.
Going before.

☞ Now more commonly, and better written *Anterior*.

ANTES, ăn'-tēze. ſ.
Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ăn'-tĕ-ſtŭm'-ŭk. ſ.
A cavity that leads into the ſtomach. (166).

ANTHELMINTHICK, ăn-*thĕl*-mĭn'-*thĭk*. a.
That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ăn'-*thĕm*. ſ.
A holy ſong.

ANTHOLOGY, ăn-*thŏl*'-o-jē. ſ. (518).
A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'-to-nĭz-fire'. ſ.
A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX, ăn'-*thrăks*. ſ.
A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn-*thrŏ*-pŏl'-o-jē. ſ.
The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn-*thrŏ*-pŏf'-ă-jī. ſ. Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn-*thrŏ*-pŏf'-ă-jĭn'-ē-ăn. ſ.
A ludicrous word, formed by Shakeſpeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPORHAGY, ăn'-*thrŏ*-pŏr'-ă-jē. ſ. The quality of eating human fleſh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ăn'-*thrŏ*-pŏs'-o-fē. ſ. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt'-*hĭp*-nŏt'-ĭk. a.
That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

ANTIACID, ăn'-tē-ăs'-ĭd. ſ.
Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ăn'-tē-tſhām-bŭr. ſ.
Corruptly written for antechamber.—*See Chamber*.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-tē-krĭs'-tſhŭn. a.
Oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tē-krĭs'-tſhŭn-ĭſm. ſ.
Oppoſition or contrariety to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tē-krĭs-tſhē-ăn'-ē-tē. ſ.
Contrariety to Chriſtianity.

To ANTICIPATE, ăn-tĭs'-ſē-pāte. v. a.
To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăn'-tĭs-ē-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking up ſomething before its time; fore-taſte.

ANTICK, ăn'-tĭk. a.
Odd; ridiculouſly wild.

ANTICK, ăn'-tĭk. ſ.
He that plays anticks, or uſes odd geſticulation, a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ăn'-tĭk-lē. ad.
With odd poſtures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăn-tē-klī'-măks. ſ.
A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt; oppoſite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn'-tē-cŏn-vŭl'-ſĭv. a.
Good againſt convulſions.

ANTICOR, ăn'-tē-kŏr. ſ. (166).
An preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tē-cōre'-tſhŭr. ſ.
One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn'-tē-dō'-tăl. a.
Having the power or quality of counteracting poiſon.

ANTIDOTE, ăn'-tē-dōte. ſ.
A medicine given to expel poiſon.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-tē-fēb'-rĭl. a. (140)
Good againſt fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-tē-lŏg'-ă-rĭ*thm* ſ. The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăn'-tē-mŏ-năr'-kē-kăl. a.
Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

ANTIMONIAL, ăn-tē-mō'-nē-ăl. a.
Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ăn'-tē-mŭn-ē. ſ. (556).
Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn'-tē-nĕ-frĭt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ăn-tĭn'-o-mē. ſ. (518).
A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn'-tē-păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk a. Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn'-tē-pă-*thĕt*'-ē-kăl. a.
Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tĭp'-ă-*thē*. ſ. (518).
A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; oppoſed to ſympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn'-tē-pĕ-rĭs'-tă-ſĭs. ſ. (520). The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn'-tē-pĕs-tē-lĕn'-ſhăl. a.
Efficacious againſt the plague.

ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tĭf'-frā-ſĭs. ſ. (519).
The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tĭp'-o-dăl. a. (518).
Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ăn-tĭp'-o-dēz. ſ.
Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

☞ We frequently hear diſputes whether this word ſhould be pronounced in four ſyllables, as it is here, with the accent on the ſecond, or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the laſt rhyming with *abodes*. To ſolve the difficulty it muſt be obſerved, that the word is pure Latin; and that when we adopt ſuch words into our own language, we ſeldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the ſingular of this word were in uſe like *ſatellite* (155), then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three ſyllables only; but as it is always uſed in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

" To counterpoiſe this hero of the mode,
" Some for renown are ſingular and odd;
" What other men diſlike is ſure to pleaſe,
" Of all mankind, theſe dear *antipodes*;
" Through pride, not malice, they run counter ſtill,
" And birth-days are their days of dreſſing ill."
YOUNG'S LOVE OF FAME.

ANTIPOPE, ăn'-tē-pōpe. ſ.
He that uſurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tip-tō'sis. f. (520).
A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ăn'tē-kwā-rē. f.
A man ſtudious of antiquity.

To ANTIQUATE, ăn'tē-kwāte. v. a.
To make obſolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'tē-kwā-tēd-nēs. f.
The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēēk'. a. (112).
Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old faſhion.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēēk'. f. (112).
An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tēēk'nēs. f.
The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ăn-tik'kwē-tē. f.
Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn'tē-ſkōr-bū'tē-kăl. a.
Good againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISEPSIS, ăn-tiſ'pă-ſis. f.
The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ăn'tē-ſpăz-mod'ik. a.
That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tē-ſpăs'tik. a.
Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ăn'tē-ſplēn'ē-tik. a. Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tiſ'trō-fē. f.
In an ode ſung in parts; the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn'tē-ſtrū-măt'ik. a. Good againſt the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ăn-tiſ'thē-sis. f.
Oppoſition; contraſt.

ANTITYPE, ăn'tē-tīpe. f.
That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ăn'tē-tip'ē-kăl. a.
That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ăn'tē-vē-nē'rē-ăl. a. Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTLER, ănt'lŭr. f.
Branch of a ſtag's horn.

ANTOECI, ăn-tō'ē-sī. f.
Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the ſouth.

ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tō-nō-mā'zhē-ă. f. (458). A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero.

ANTRE, ăn'tŭr. f. (416).
A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, ăn'vil. f.
The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, ăngk-zī'ē-tē. f. (479) (480)
Trouble of mind about ſome future event, ſolicitude; depreſſion, lowneſs of ſpirits.

ANXIOUS, ăngk'ſhŭs. a. (480).
Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ăngk'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Solicitouſly, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ăngk'ſhŭs-nēs. f.
The quality of being anxious.

ANY, ĕn'nē. a. (89).
Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, ā'ō-rĭſt. f.
Indefinite. A tenſe in the Greek language.

AORTA, ā-ōr'tă. f.
The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, ă-pāſe'. ad.
Quick, ſpeedily; haſtily.

APART, ă-pārt'. ad.
Separately from the reſt in place; in a ſtate of diſtinction; as a diſtance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, ă-pārt'mĕnt. f.
A room, a ſet of rooms.

APATHY, ăp'ă-thē. f.
Exemption from paſſion.

APE, āpe. f.
A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, āpe. v. a.
To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, ă-pēke'. ad.
In a poſture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY, ăp'ĕp-sē. f. (503).
A loſs of natural concoction.

APERIENT, ă-pē'rē-ĕnt. a.
Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, ă-pĕr'ĕ-tĭv. a.
That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, ă-pĕrt'. a.
Open.

APERTION, ă-pĕr'ſhŭn. f.
An opening, a paſſage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, ă-pĕrt'lē. ad.
Openly.

APERTNESS, ă-pĕrt'nēs. f.
Openneſs.

APERTURE, ăp'ĕr-tſhūre. f. (460) (463). The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, ă-pĕt'ă-lŭs. a. (314).
Without flower-leaves.

APEX, ā'pĕks. f.
The up or point.

APHÆRESIS, ă-fĕr'ē-sis. f. (124).
A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, ă-fē'lē-ŭn. f.
That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

APHILANTHROPY, ăf'ē-lăn'thrō-pē. f. Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, ăf'ō-rizm. f. (503).
A maxim, an unconnected poſition.

APHORISTICAL, ăf-ō-ris'tē-kăl. a.
Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORISTICALLY, ăf-ō-ris'tē-kăl-lē. ad. In the form of an aphoriſm.

APHRODISIACAL, ăf'frō-dē-zī'ă-kăl. } a.
APHRODISIACK, ăf'frō-dizh'ē-ăk. (451). }
Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

APIARY, ā'pē-ă-rē. f. (534).
The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, ă-pēēſe'. ad.
To the part or ſhare of each.

APISH, ā'pĭſh. a.
Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppiſh, affected; ſilly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, ā'pĭſh-lē. ad.
In an apiſh manner.

APISHNESS, ā'pĭſh-nēs. f.
Mimickry; foppery.

APITPAT, ă-pit'păt. ad.
With quick palpitation.

APOCALYPSE, ă-pŏk'ă-lĭps. f.
Revelation, a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'tē-kăl. a. Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, ă-pŏk'ō-pē. f.
A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, ăp-ō-krŭs'tik. a.
Repelling and aſtringent.

APOCRYPHA, ă-pŏk'rē-fă. f.
Books added to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, ă-pŏk'rē-făl. a.
Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, ă-pŏk'rē-făl-lē. ad. Uncertainty.

APOCRYPHALNESS, ă-pŏk'rē-făl-nēs. f. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, ăp-ō-dik'tē-kăl. a.
Demonſtrative.

APODIXIS, ăp-ō-dik'sis. f. (527).
Demonſtration.

APOGÆAN, ăp-ō-jē'ŏn. (527). } f.
APOGEE, ăp'ō-jē. (503). }
A point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, ă-pŏl-ō-jĕt'ē-kăl. } a.
APOLOGETICK, ă-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ik. }
That which is ſaid in defence of any thing.

To APOLOGIZE, ă-pŏl'ō-jīze. v. n.
To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, ăp'ō-lŏg. f. (338) (503).
Fable, ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

APOLOGY, ă-pŏl'ō-jē. f. (518).
Defence, excuſe.

APOMECOMETRY, ăp'ō-mē-kŏm'mē-trē. f. (527).
The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEUROSIS, ă-pŏn-nū-rō'sis. f.
An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ă-pŏf'ă-sis. f. (520).
A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ăp-ō-flĕg'măt'ik a. (510). Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ăp-ō-flĕg'mă-tizm. f.
A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, ăp'ō-thĕm. f. (503).
A remarkable ſaying.

APOPHYGE, ă-pŏf'ē-jē. f.
That part of a column where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ă-pŏf'ē-sis. f. (520).
The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs.

APOPLECTICAL, ăp-ō-plĕk'tē-kăl. } a.
APOPLECTICK, ăp-ō-plĕk'tik. }
Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ăp'ō-plĕk-sē. f. (517).
A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation.

APORIA, ă-pō'rē-ă. f. (505).
A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ăp-pŏr-rē'ă. ſ. Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, ă-pŏzh-ē-ō-pē'sĭs. ſ. (520). A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech.

APOSTACY, ă-pŏs'tă-sē. ſ. Departure from what a man has profeſſed; it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, ă-pŏs'tāte. ſ. (91). One that has forſaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, ăp-pŏs-tăt'ē-kăl. a. After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APOSTATIZE, ă-pŏs'tă-tize. v. n. To forſake one's religion.

To APOSTEMATE, ă-pŏs'tē-māte. v. n. (91). To ſwell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ă-pŏs-tē-mā'shŭn. ſ. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, ăp'ō-stēme. ſ. (503). A hollow ſwelling, an abſceſs.

APOSTLE, ă-pŏs'sl. ſ. (472). A perſon ſent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard in the pulpit, as if divided into *a-po-ſtle*; the ſecond ſyllable like the firſt of *po-et*. If the long quantity of the *o*, in the Latin *apoſtolus*, is urged for a ſimilar length of the Engliſh *apoſtle*, let us only turn to No. 597 of the Principles, and we ſhall ſee the futility of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. If theſe reaſons are not ſatisfactory, it is hoped that thoſe who are abettors of this ſingular pronunciation will alter *e-piſ-tle* into *e-pi-ſtle*, the ſecond ſyllable like *pie*, and then their reaſoning and practice will be uniform.

APOSTLESHIP, ă-pŏs'sl-ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

APOSTOLICAL, ăp-pŏs-tŏl'ē-kăl. a. Delivered by the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICALLY, ăp-pŏs-tŏl'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICK, ăp-pŏs-tŏl'ĭk. a. (509). Taught by the apoſtles.

APOSTROPHE, ă-pŏs'trō-fē. ſ. (518). In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; in grammer, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as tho' for though.

To APOSTROPHIZE, ă-pŏs'trō-fize. v. a. To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

APOSTUME, ăp'ŏs-tūme. ſ. (503). A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, ă-pŏth'ē-kă-rē. ſ. A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. (470).

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, not confined to the vulgar, as if it were written *Apotecary*.

APOTHEGM, ăp'ō-thĕm. ſ. (503). A remarkable ſaying.

APOTHEOSIS, ăp-ō-*th*ē'ō-sĭs. ſ. Deification.

APOTOME, ă-pŏt'ō-mē. ſ. The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

APOSEM, ăp'ō-zĕm. ſ. (503). A decoction.

To APPAL, ăp-păll'. v. a. (406). To fright to depreſs.

APPALEMENT, ăp-păll'mĕnt. ſ. Depreſſion, impreſſion of fear.

APPANAGE, ăp'pă-năje. ſ. (90) (503). Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, ăp-pă-rā'tŭs. ſ. Thoſe things which are provided for the accompliſhment of any purpoſe; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a houſe; equipage, ſhow.

APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl. ſ. Dreſs, veſture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe; to cover, or deck.

APPARENT, ăp-pā'rĕnt. a. Plain, indubitable; ſeeming, not real; viſible; open, diſcoverable; certain, not preſumptive.

APPARENTLY, ăp-pā'rĕnt-lē. ad. Evidently, openly.

APPARITION, ăp-pă-rĭſh'ŭn. ſ. Appearance, viſibility; a viſible object; a ſpectre, a walking ſpirit; ſomething only apparent, not real; the viſibility of ſome luminary.

APPARITOR, ăp-păr'ē-tŭr. ſ. (98). The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

To APPAY, ăp-pā'. v. a. To ſatisfy.

To APPEACH, ăp-pētſh'. v. a. To accuſe; to cenſure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, ăp-pētſh'mĕnt. ſ. Charge exhibited againſt any man.

To APPEAL, ăp-pēle'. v. n. To tranſfer a cauſe from one to another; to call another as witneſs.

APPEAL, ăp-pēle'. ſ. A removal of a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior court; in the common law, an accuſation; a call upon any as witneſs.

APPEALANT, ăp-pē'lănt. ſ. He that appeals.

To APPEAR, ăp-pēre'. v. n. To be in ſight, to be viſible; to become viſible as a ſpirit; to exhibit one's ſelf before a court; to ſeem, in oppoſition to reality; to be plain beyond diſpute.

APPEARANCE, ăp-pē'rănſe. ſ. The act of coming into ſight; the thing ſeen; ſemblance, not reality; outſide, ſhow; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the perſon to a court; preſence, mien; probability, likelihood.

APPEARER, ăp-pē'rŭr. ſ. (98). The perſon that appears.

APPEASABLE, ăp-pē'zā-bl. a. (405). Reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS, ăp-pē'zā-bl-nĕs. a. Reconcileableneſs.

To APPEASE, ăp-pēze'. v. a. To quiet, to put in a ſtate of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

APPEASEMENT, ăp-pēze'mĕnt. ſ. A ſtate of peace.

APPEASER, ăp-pē'zŭr. ſ. (98). He that pacifies, he that quiets diſturbances.

APPELLANT, ăp-pĕl'lănt. ſ. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLATE, ăp-pĕl'lāte. ſ. (91). The perſon appealed againſt.

APPELLATION, ăp-pĕl-lā'shŭn. ſ. Name.

APPELLATIVE, ăp-pĕl'lă-tiv. ſ. (157). A name common to all of the ſame kind or ſpecies; as man, horſe.

APPELLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl'lă-tiv-lē. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, ăp-pĕl'lă-tŭr-rē. a. That which contains an appeal. (512).

APPELLEE, ăp-pĕl-lē'. ſ. One who is accuſed.

To APPEND, ăp-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

APPENDAGE, ăp-pĕn'dăje. ſ. (90). Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn'dănt. a. Hanging to ſomething elſe; annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn'dănt. ſ. An accidental or adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, ăp-pĕn'dē-kāte. v. a. (91). To add to another thing.

APPENDICATION, ăp-pĕn-dē-kā'shŭn. ſ. (459). Annexion.

APPENDIX, ăp-pĕn'dĭks. ſ. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To APPERTAIN, ăp-pĕr-tāne'. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, ăp-pĕr-tāne'mĕnt. ſ. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ăp-pĕr'tē-nănſe. ſ. That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, ăp-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. a. Belonging, relating to.

APPETENCE, ăp'pē-tĕnſe. } ſ.
APPETENCY, ăp'pē-tĕn-sē. }
Carnal deſire.

APPETIBILITY, ăp-pĕt-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being deſirable.

APPETIBLE, ăp'pē-tē-bl. a. (405). Deſirable.

APPETITE, ăp'pē-tite. ſ. (155). The natural deſire of good; the deſire of ſenſual pleaſure; violent longing; keenneſs of ſtomach, hunger.

APPETITION, ăp-pē-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (507). Deſire.

APPETITIVE, ăp'pē-tē-tiv. a. That which deſires.

To APPLAUD, ăp-plâwd'. v. a. To praiſe by clapping the hand; to praiſe in general.

APPLAUDER, ăp-plâw'dŭr. ſ. (98). He that praiſes or commends.

APPLAUSE, ăp-plâwz'. ſ. Approbation loudly expreſſed.

APPLE, ăp'pl. ſ. (405). The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, ăp'pl-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells apples.

APPLIABLE, ăp-plī'ă-bl. a. (405). That which may be applied.

APPLIANCE, ăp-plī'ănſe. ſ. The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ăp'plē-kă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ăp'plē-kă-bl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, ăp'plē-kă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ap'-plé-ka-blé. ad.
In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, ap'-plé-kate. f. (91).
A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

APPLICATION, ap-plé-ka'-shun. f.
The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, ap'-plé-ka-tiv. a.
Belonging to application. (512).

APPLICATORY, ap'-plé-ka-tur-ré. a.
Belonging to the act of applying. (512).

To APPLY, a-pli'. v. a.
To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To APPOINT, ap-point'. v. a.
To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ap-poin'-tur. f. (98).
He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ap-point'-ment. f.
Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, ap-pore'-shun. v. a.
To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, ap-pore'-shun-ment. f.
A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, ap-poze'. v. a.
To put questions to.

APPOSITE, ap'-po-zit. a. (156).
Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ap'-po-zit-lé. ad.
Properly, fitly, suitably.

APPOSITENESS, ap'-po-zit-nes. f.
Fitness, propriety, suitableness.

APPOSITION, ap-po-zish'-un. f.
The addition of new matter; in grammer, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To APPRAISE, ap-praze'. v. a.
To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ap-pra'-zur. f. (98).
A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND, ap-pre-hend'. v. a.
To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terrour, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ap-pre-hen'-dur. f.
One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ap-pre-hen'-sé-bl. a.
That which may be apprehended, or conceived. (160).

APPREHENSION, ap-pre-hen'-shun. f.
The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ap-pre-hen'-siv. a.
Quick to understand; fearful. (158).

APPREHENSIVELY, ap-pre-hen'-siv-lé. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ap-pre-hen'-siv-nes. f.
The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, ap-pren'-tis. f. (140).
One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition, that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. (142).

To APPRENTICE, ap-pren'-tis. v. a.
To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ap-pren'-tis-hud. f. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ap-pren'-tis-ship. f. The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To APPRIZE, ap-prize'. v. a.
To inform.

To APPROACH, ap-protsh'. v. n.
To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

To APPROACH, ap-protsh'. v. a.
To bring near to.

APPROACH, ap-protsh'. f.
The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ap-pro'-tshur. f. (98).
The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ap-protsh'-ment. f.
The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ap-pro-ba'-shun. f.
The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, a-proof'. f.
Commendation. Obsolete.

To APPROPINQUE, ap-pro-pink'. v. n.
To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, ap-pro'-pré-a-bl. a.
That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, ap-pro'-pré-ate. v. a. (91). To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ap-pro'-pré-ate. a. (91). Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, ap-pro-pré-a'-shun. f. The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ap-pro-pré-a'-tur. f.
He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. (98).

APPROVABLE, ap-proo'-va-bl. a.
That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ap-proo'-val. f.
Approbation.

APPROVANCE. ap-proo'-vanse. f.
Approbation. Not in use.

To APPROVE, ap-proov'. v. a.
To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ap-proov'-ment. f.
Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ap-proo'-vur. f. (98).
He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

To APPROXIMATE, ap-proks'-é-mate. v. n. (91). To approach, to draw near to.

APPPROXIMATE, ap-proks'-é-mate. a.
Near to.

APPROXIMATION, ap-prok-sé-ma'-shun. f.
Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, ap'-pulse. f.
The act of striking against any thing.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, a'-pré-kot. f.
A kind of wall fruit.

☞ The latter manner of writing this word is grown vulgar.

APRIL, a'-pril. f.
The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, a'-purn. f. (417).
A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON, a'-purn. f. (417).
A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, a'-purnd. a. (362).
Wearing an apron.

APSIS, ap'-sis. f.
The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, apt. a.
Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To APTATE, ap'-tate. v. a. (91).
To make fit.

APTITUDE, ap'-té-tude. f.
Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APTLY, apt'-lé. ad.
Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his business very aptly.

APTNESS, apt'-nes. f.
Fitness, suitableness; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APTOTE, ap'-tote. f.
A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, a'-kwa. f.
Water.

AQUA-FORTIS, ak-kwa-for'-tis. f.
A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA-MARINA, ak-kwa-ma-ri'-na. f.
The Beryl.

AQUA-VITÆ, ak-kwa-vi'-té. f.
Brandy.

AQUATICK, a-kwat'-ik. a.
That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, ak'-kwa-til. a. (145).
That which inhabits the water. (503).

AQUEDUCT, ak'-kwé-dukt. f.
A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, a'-kwé-us. a. (534).
Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, a'-kwé-us-nes. f.
Waterishness.

AQUILINE, ak'-wé-lin. a. (145).
Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, a-kwose'. a.
Watery.

AQUOSITY, a-kwos'-é-té. f. (511).
Waterishness.

ARABLE, ar'-a-bl. a. (405).
Fit for tillage.

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word has the short sound as much as if the *r* were double. The same may be observed of every accented *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel. (81) (168).

ARANEOUS, â-rā'nē-ŭs. a.
Reſembling a cobweb.

ARATION, â-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY, ăr'â-tŭr-rē. a. (512).
That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, ăr'bâ-lĭſt. ſ. (503).
A croſs-bow.

ARBITER, ăr'bē-tŭr. ſ. (98).
A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ăr'bē-trâ-bl. a.
Arbitary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'trâ-mĕnt. ſ.
Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, ăr'bē-trâ-rē-lē. ad.
With no other rule than the will; deſpotically, abſolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, ăr'bē-trâ-rē-nĕſs. ſ.
Deſpoticalneſs.

ARBITRARIOUS, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs. a.
Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs-lē ad. According to mere will and pleaſure.

ARBITRARY, ăr'bē-trâ-rē. a.
Deſpotick, abſolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

To ARBITRATE, ăr'bē-trāte. v. a. (91).
To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRATION, ăr-bē-trā'shŭn. ſ.
The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, ăr'bē-trā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent; a governor; a preſident; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, ăr-bĭt'trē-mĕnt. ſ.
Deciſion, determination; compromiſe.

ARBORARY, ăr'bō-râ-rē. a. (512).
Of or belonging to a tree.

ARBORET, ăr'bō-rĕt. ſ.
A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

ARBORIST, ăr'bō-rĭſt. ſ.
A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

ARBOROUS, ăr'bō-rŭs. a. (314).
Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, ăr'bŭr. ſ. (314).
A bower.

ARBUSCLE, ăr'bŭs-sl. ſ. (351) (405).
Any little ſhrub.

ARBUTE, ăr-būte'. ſ.
Strawberry tree.

ARC, ărk. ſ.
A ſegment, a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, ăr-kāde'. ſ.
A continued arch.

ARCANUM, ăr-kā'nŭm. ſ. (503).
(Plural *arcana*) A ſecret.

ARCH, ărſh. ſ.
Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.

To ARCH, ărſh. v. a.
To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, ărſh. a.
Chief, of the firſt claſs; waggiſh, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-āne'jĕl. ſ. (354).
One of the higheſt order of angels.
☞ The accent is ſometimes on the firſt ſyllable.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-āne'jĕl. ſ.
A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, ărk-ăn-jĕl'lĭk. a.
Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ărſh-bē'kn. ſ.
The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

ARCHBISHOP, ărſh-bĭſh'ŭp. ſ.
A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ărſh-bĭſh'ŭp-rĭk. ſ. The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

ARCHCHANTER, ărſh-tshăn'tŭr. ſ.
The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ărſh-dē'kn. ſ.
One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONRY, ărſh-dē'kn-rē. ſ.
The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ărſh-dē'kn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ărſh-dūke'. ſ.
A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ărſh-dătsh'ĕs. ſ.
The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ărſh-fē-lŏs'ō-fŭr. ſ.
Chief philoſopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ărſh-prĕl'lāte. ſ. (91)
Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ărſh-prĕs'bē-tĕr. ſ. Chief preſbyter.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kâ-ŏl'ō-jē. ſ.
A diſcourſe of antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kâ-ō-lŏd'jĭk. a. Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, ăr'kâ-ĭſm. ſ. (353).
An ancient phraſe.

ARCHED, ărtſhĕd. part. a.
Bent in the form of an arch.
☞ Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one ſyllable; and this ſyllable is one of the harſheſt that can be imagined, for it ſounds as if written *ariſht*. (359).

ARCHER, ărtſh'ŭr. ſ.
He that ſhoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, ărtſh'ŭr-rē. ſ.
The uſe of the bow; the act of ſhooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ărtſh'ĕz-cōrt. ſ.
The chief and moſt antient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

ARCHETYPE, ăr'kē-tīpe. ſ. (354).
The original of which any reſemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, ăr-kē-tī'păl. a.
Original.

ARCHEUS, ăr-kē'ŭs. ſ. (353).
A power thas preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-kē-dī-ăk'ō-năl. a. Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-kī-ē-pĭs'kō-păl. a. (354). Belonging to an archbiſhop.

ARCHITECT, ăr'kē-tĕkt. ſ. (354).
A profeſſor of the art of building; a builder; The contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-kē-tĕk'tĭv. a.
That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ăr-kē-tĕk-tŏn'nĭk a. (509). That which has the power or ſkill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr'kē-tĕk-tſhūre. ſ. (461.) The art or ſcience of building; the effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ăr'kē-trāve. ſ.
That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ăr'kīvez. ſ. (354).
The places where records or antient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ărtſh'wīze. a. (354).
In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, ărk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Confinement.

ARCTICK, ărk'tĭk. a.
Northern.

ARCUATE, ăr'kū-āte. a. (91).
Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ăr-kū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the ſtate of being bent, curvity, or crookedneſs.

ARCUBALISTER, ăr-kū-băl'ĭs-tŭr. ſ.
A croſs-bow man.

ARDENCY, ăr'dĕn-sē. ſ.
Ardour, eagerneſs.

ARDENT, ăr'dĕnt. a.
Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; paſſionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ăr'dĕnt-lē. ad.
Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ăr'dŭr. ſ. (314).
Heat; heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.

ARDUITY, ăr-dū'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ăr'jū-ŭs. a. (376) (293).
Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ăr'jū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (293) (376). Height, difficulty.

ARE, ăr. (75).
The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb To be.

AREA, â'rē-â. ſ. (70) (545) (534).
The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open ſurface.

To AREAD, â-rēēd'. v. a.
To adviſe, to direct. Little uſed.

AREFACTION, ăr-rē-făk'shŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ăr'rē-fī. v. a.
To dry.

ARENACEOUS, ăr-ē-nā'shŭs. a. (527).
Sandy.

ARENOSE, â-rē-nōſe'. a. (527).
Sandy.

ARENULOUS, â-rĕn'ū-lŭs. a.
Full of ſmall ſand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, â-rē-ŏt'ĭk. n. (534).
Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ăr'jĕnt. a.
Having the white colour uſed in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; ſilver, bright like ſilver.

ARGIL, ăr'jĭl. ſ.
Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ăr-jĭl-lā'shŭs. a.
Clayey, conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ăr-jĭl'lŭs. a. (314).
Conſiſting of clay, clayiſh.

ARGOSY, ăr'gō-sē. ſ. (503).
A large veſſel for merchandiſe, a carrack.

To Argue, ār'gū. v. n. (355).
To reason, to offer reasons; to perſuade by argument; to diſpute.

Arguer, ār'gū-ūr. ſ. (98).
A reaſoner, a diſputer.

Argument, ār'gū-mēnt. ſ.
A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; the contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract; controverſy.

Argumental, ār-gū-mēn'tāl. a.
Belonging to argument.

Argumentation, ār-gū-mēn-tā'shūn. ſ.
Reaſoning, the act of reaſoning.

Argumentative, ār-gū-mēn'tā-tīv. a. (512). Conſiſting of argument, containing argument.

Argute, ār-gūte'. a.
Subtile, witty, ſharp, ſhrill.

Arid, ār'rid. a. (81).
Dry, parched up.—See Aride.

Aridity, ā-rid'dē-tē. ſ. (511).
Dryneſs, ſiccity; a kind of inſenſibility in devotion.

Aries, ā'rē-ēz. ſ.
The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

To Arietate, ā-rī'ē-tāte. v. n. (91)
To butt like a ram.

☞ I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnſon, in placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and not on the firſt, according to Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash; but I do not very well know for what reaſon, unleſs it be that words of this termination derived from the Latin generally preſerve the accent of the original.

Arietation, ā-rī-ē-tā'shūn. ſ.
The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

Arietta, ā-rē-ēt'tā. ſ. (534).
A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

Aright, ā-rīte'. ad. (393).
Rightly, without errour; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end deſigned.

Ariolation, ā-rē-ō-lā'shūn. ſ.
Sooth-ſaying. (534).

To Arise, ā-rīze'. v. n. pret. aroſe, part. ariſen. To mount upward as the ſun; to get up as from ſleep, or from reſt; to revive from death; to enter upon a new ſtation; to commence hoſtility.

Aristocracy, ār-is-tōk'krā-sē. ſ.
That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles.

Aristocratical, ār-ris-tō-krāt'tē-kāl. a. (544).
Relating to ariſtocracy.

Aristocraticalness, ār-ris-tō-krāt'tē-kāl-nēs. ſ.
An ariſtocratical ſtate.

Arithmancy, ā-rith'mān-sē. ſ.
A foretelling of future events by numbers.

Arithmetical, ār-ith-mēt'tē-kāl. a.
According to the rules or method of arithmetick. (527).

Arithmetically, ār-ith-mēt'tē-kāl-lē. ad.
In an arithmetical manner.

Arithmetician, ā-rith-mē-tish'ān. ſ.
A maſter of the art of numbers.

Arithmetick, ā-rith'mē-tik. ſ.
The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

☞ There is a ſmall, but a very general deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the firſt *i* the ſound of ſhort *e*, as if written *arethmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, ſo it may be reſiſted without any great ſingularity.

Ark, ārk. ſ.—See Art. (77).
A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge; the repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

Arm, ārm. ſ.—See Art.
The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the ſea; power, might; as the ſecular arm.

To Arm, ārm. v. a.—See Art.
To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add ſtrength; to furniſh, to fit up.

To Arm, ārm. v. n.—See Art.
To take arms; to provide againſt.

Armada, ār-mā'dā. ſ.
An armament for ſea.

Armadillo, ār-mā-dil'lō. ſ.
A four-footed animal of Braſil.

Armament, ār'mā-mēnt. ſ. (503).
A naval force.

Armature, ār'mā-tshūre. ſ. (461).
Armour.

Armental, ār-mēn'tāl. } a.
Armentine, ār'mēn-tīne. (149) }
Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

Armgaunt, ārm'gānt. a. (214).
Slender as the arm; or rather, ſlender with want.

Arm-hole, ārm'hōle. ſ.
The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Armigerous, ār-mīd'jūr-rūs. a.
Bearing arms.

Armillary, ār'mil-lā-rē. a.
Reſembling a bracelet.

Armillated, ār'mil-lā-tēd. a.
Wearing bracelets.

Armings, ārm'ingz. ſ.
The ſame with waſte-clothes.

Armipotence, ār-mip'ō-tēnſe. ſ.
Power in war. (518).

Armipotent, ār-mip'ō-tēnt. a.
Mighty in war.

Armistice, ār'mē-ſtis. ſ. (503).
A ſhort truce. (142).

Armlet, ārm'lēt. ſ.
A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

Armoniak, ā-mō'nē-āk. ſ. (505).
The name of a ſalt.

Armorer, ār'mūr-ūr. ſ. (557).
He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dreſſes another in armour.

Armorial, ār-mō'rē-āl. a.
Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

Armory, ār'mūr-ē. ſ. (557).
The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe; armour, arms of defence; enſigns armorial.

Armour, ār'mūr. ſ. (314).
Defenſive arms.

Armour-bearer, ār'mūr-bāre'ūr. ſ.
He that carries the armour of another.

Armpit, ārm'pit. ſ.
The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

Arms, ārmz. ſ. (77).
Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a ſtate of hoſtility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the enſigns armorial of a family.

Army, ār'mē. ſ. (482).
A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

Aromatical, ār-ō-māt'ē-kāl. }
Aromatick, ār-ō-māt'ik. (527) } a.
Spicy; fragrant, ſtrong ſcented.

Aromaticks, ār-ō-māt'iks. ſ.
Spices. (527).

Aromatization, ār-ō-māt-ē-zā'shūn. ſ.
The act of ſeaſoning with ſpices.

To Aromatize, ār'rō-mā-tize. v. a.
To ſcent with ſpices, to impregnate with ſpices; to ſcent, to perfume.

Arose, ā-rōze'. (554).
The preterite of the verb Ariſe.

Around, ā-round'. ad.
In a circle; on every ſide.

Around, ā-round'. prep. (545).
About.

To Arouse, ā-rōuze'. v. a.
To wake from ſleep; to raiſe up, to excite.

Arow, ā-rō'. ad. (545).
In a row.

Aroynt, ā-roint'. ad.
Be gone, away.

Arquebuse, ār'kwē-bus. ſ.
A hand gun.

Arquebusier, ār-kwē-bus-ēer'. ſ.
A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. (276).

Arrack, ār-rāk'. ſ.
A ſpirituous liquor.

To Arraign, ār-rāne. v. a.
To ſet a thing in order, in its place; a priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuſe, to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy or in ſatire.

Arraignment, ār-rāne'mēnt. ſ.
The act of arraigning, a charge.

To Arrange, ār-rānje'. v. a.
To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

Arrangement, ār-rānje'mēnt. ſ.
The act of putting in proper order, the ſtate of being put in order.

Arrant, ār'rānt. a. (81) (82).
Bad in a high degree.

Arrantly, ār'rānt-lē. a.
Corruptly, ſhamefully.

Arras, ār'rās. ſ. (81) (82).
Tapeſtry.

Arraught, ār-rāwt'. ad.
Seized by violence. Out of uſe.

Array, ār-rā'. ſ.
Dreſs; order of battle; in law, the ranking or ſetting in order.

To Array, ār-rā'. v. a.
To put in order; to deck, to dreſs.

Arrayers, ār-rā'ūrs. ſ.
Officers, who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour.

Arrear, ār-rēēr'. ſ.
That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

Arrearage, ār-rēē'rāje. ſ. (90).
The remainder of an account.

Arrentation, ār-rēn-tā'shūn. ſ.
The licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt to incloſe.

nor (167), nȯt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bull (173); ȯil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

ARRETITIOUS, ăr-rē-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, ăr-rĕst'. ſ. In law, a ſtop or ſtay; an arreſt is a reſtraint of a man's perſon; any caption.

To ARREST, ăr-rĕst'. v. a. To ſeize by a mandate from a court; to ſeize any thing by law; to ſeize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to ſtop motion.

ARRIERE, ăr-rēēr'. ſ. The laſt body of an army.

ARRISION, ăr-rĭzh'ŭn. ſ. (451). A ſmiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ăr-rī'văl. ſ. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpoſe.

ARRIVANCE, ăr-rī'vănſe. ſ. Company coming.

To ARRIVE, ăr-rīve'. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To ARRODE, ăr-rōde'. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, ăr'rō-gănſe, } ſ.
ARROGANCY, ăr'rō-găn-ſē. }
The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf.

ARROGANT, ăr'rō-gănt. a. (81) (82). Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ăr'rō-gănt-lē. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ăr'rō-gănt-nĕs. ſ. Arrogance.

To ARROGATE, ăr'rō-gāte. v. a. (91) To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims.

ARROGATION, ăr-rō-gā'shŭn. ſ. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, ăr-rō'zhŭn. ſ. (451). A gnawing.

ARROW, ăr'rō. ſ. (327). The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ăr'rō-hĕd. ſ. A water plant.

ARROWY, ăr'rō-ē. a. Conſiſting of arrows.

ARSE, ărſe. ſ. The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, ărs'fŭt. ſ. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE-SMART, ărs'ſmărt. ſ. A plant.

ARSENAL, ăr'sē-năl. ſ. A repoſitory of things requiſite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ăr-sĕn'ē-kăl. a. Containing arſenick.

ARSENICK, ăr'sē-nĭk. ſ. A mineral ſubſtance; a violent corroſive poiſon.

ART, ărt. ſ. (77). The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; a ſcience, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulneſs, ſkill, dexterity; cunning.

☞ As *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel, has the ſhort or fourth ſound, ſo when it is followed by a conſonant it has the long or ſecond ſound.—See *Arable*, (81) (168).

ARTERIAL, ăr-tē'rē-ăl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ăr-tē-rē-ŏt'tō-mē. ſ. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery. (518).

ARTERY, ăr'tŭr-ē. ſ. (555). An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ărt'fŭl. a. (174). Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, ſkilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ărt'fŭl-lē. ad. With art, ſkilfully.

ARTFULNESS, ărt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ăr-thrĭt'ĭk. (509) }
ARTHRITICAL, ăr-thrĭt'ē-kăl. } a.
Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, ăr'tē-tshōke. ſ. This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, ăr'tĭk. a. Northern.

ARTICLE, ăr'tē-kl. a. (405). A part of ſpeech, as the, an; a ſingle clauſe of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, ſtipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, ăr'tē-kl. v. n. (405). To ſtipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, ăr-tĭk'ū-lăr. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte. a. (91). Diſtinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. (91). To form words, to ſpeak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte-lē. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ăr-tĭk-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, ăr'tē-fĭs. ſ. (142). Trick, fraud, ſtratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ăr-tĭf'ē-ſŭr. ſ. (98). An artiſt, a manufacture; forger, a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ăr-tē-fĭsh'ăl. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with ſkill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ăr-tē-fĭsh'ăl-lē. ad. Artfully, with ſkill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ăr-tē-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. ſ. Artfulneſs.

ARTILLERY, ăr'tĭl'lŭr-ē. ſ. (555). Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, ăr-tē-zăn', ſ. Artiſt, profeſſor of an art; manufacturer, low tradeſman.

ARTIST, ărt'ĭſt. ſ. The profeſſor of an art; a ſkilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESLY, ărt'lĕs-lē. ad. In an artleſs manner, naturally, ſincerely.

ARTLESS, ărt'lĕs. a. Unſkilful, without fraud, as an artleſs maid; contrived without ſkill, as an artleſs tale.

To ARTUATE, ăr'tshū-āte. v. a. (91) (461). To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, ă-rŭn-dē-nā'shŭs. a. Of or like reeds. (293).

ARUNDINEOUS, ăr-ŭn-dĭn'ē-ŭs. a. Abounding with reeds.

AS, ăz. conjunct. (423). In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe; like, of the ſame kind with; in the ſame degree with; as if, in the ſame manner; as it were, in ſome ſort; while, at the ſame time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, anſwering to like or ſame; in a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to As; anſwering to Such; having ſo to anſwer it, in the conditional ſenſe; anſwering to So conditionally; As for, with reſpect to; As to, with reſpect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, ăs-ă-fĕt'ē-dă. ſ. A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABACCA, ăs-ă-răb'ăk'kă. ſ. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, ăz-bĕs'tĭn. a. (140). Something incombuſtible.

ASBESTOS, ăz-bĕs'tŭs. ſ. (166). A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, ăs-kăr'ē-dēz. ſ. Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND, ăs-sĕnd'. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to ſtand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ăs-sĕnd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDANT, ăs-sĕn'dănt. ſ. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; ſuperiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, ăs-sĕn'dănt. a. Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ăs-sĕn'dĕn-sē. ſ. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, ăs-sĕn'shŭn. ſ. (451). The act of aſcending or riſing; the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing riſing or mounting.

ASCENSION DAY, ăs-sĕn'shŭn-dā'. ſ. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday, the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCENSIVE, ăs-sĕn'sĭv. a. (158). In a ſtate of aſcent.

ASCENT, ăs-sĕnt'. ſ. Riſe, the act of riſing; the way by which one aſcends; an eminence, or high place.

To ASCERTAIN, ăs-sĕr-tāne'. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to eſtabliſh; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, ăs-sĕr-tā'nŭr. ſ. The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTAINMENT, ăs-sĕr-tāne'mĕnt. ſ. A ſettled rule; a ſtandard.

ASCETICK, ăs-sĕt'ĭk. a. (509). Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, ăs-sĕt'ĭk. s.
He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, ăs-sī'tēz. s.
A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL, ăs-sĭt'ĕ-kăl. } a.
ASCITICK, ăs-sĭt'ĭk. }
Dropsical, hydropical.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, ăs-sĕ-tĭsh'ŭs. a.
Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, ăs-skrī'bă-bl. a. (405).
That which may be ascribed.

TO ASCRIBE, ăs-krībe'. v. a.
To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRIPTION, ăs-krĭp'shŭn. s.
The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, ăs-krĭp-tĭsh'ŭs. a.
That which is ascribed.

ASH, ăsh. s.
A tree.

ASH-COLOURED, ăsh'kŭl-ŭrd. a.
Coloured between brown and grey. (362).

ASHAMED, ă-shā'mĕd. a. (359). (362)
Touched with shame.

ASHEN, ăsh'shn. a. (103) (359).
Made of ash-wood.

ASHES, ăsh'ĭz. s. (99).
The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, ăsh-wĕnz'dā. s.
The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR, ăsh'lăr. s.
Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING, ăsh'lŭr-ĭng. s. (555).
Quartering in garrets.

ASHORE, ă-shōre' ad.
On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHWEED, ăsh'wēed. s.
An herb.

ASHY, ăsh'ē. a.
Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish grey.

ASIDE, ă-sīde'. ad.
To one side; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ăs'sĕ-nă-rē. a.
Belonging to an ass.

ASININE, ăs'sĕ-nīne. a. (149).
Belonging to an ass.

TO ASK, ăsk. v. a. (79).
To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.

ASKANCE, } ă-skănse'. } ad. (214).
ASKAUNCE, }
Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNT, ă-skănt'. ad. (214).
Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, ăsk'ŭr. s. (98).
Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, ăsk'ŭr. s.
A water newt.

ASKEW, ă-skū'. ad.
Aside, with contempt, contemptuously.

TO ASSUAGE, ă-swāje', v. a.
To mollify, to slacken.

ASKANT, ă-skănt'. ad. (78).
Obliquely, on one side.

ASLEEP, ă-slēep'. ad.
Sleeping.

ASLOPE, ă-slōpe'. ad.
With declivity, obliquely.

ASP, or ASPICK, ăsp, or ăs'pĭk. s.
A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.

ASP, ăsp. s.
A tree.

ASPALATHUS, ăs-păl'ă-thŭs. s.
A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.

ASPARAGUS, ăs-păr'ă-gŭs. s.
The name of a plant.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrowgrass*. It may be observed, that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it: and the corruption of this word into *Sparrowgrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry. See *Lantern*.

ASPECT, ăs'pĕkt. s.
Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

☞ This word, as a noun, was universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable till about the middle of the seventeenth century. It grew antiquated in Milton's time, and is now entirely obsolete. Dr. Farmer's observations on this word, in his no less solid than ingenious Essay on *The Learning of Shakespeare*, are so curious, as well as just, that the reader will, I doubt not, be obliged to me for quoting them.

"Sometimes a very little matter detects a forgery. You may remember a play called "the Double Falshood, which Mr. Theobald "was desirous of palming upon the world for "a posthumous one of Shakespeare: and I see "it is classed as such in the last edition of the "Bodleian catalogue. Mr. Pope himself, "after all the strictures of Scriblerus, in a letter to Aaron Hill, supposes it of that age; "but a mistaken accent determines it to have "been written since the middle of the last "century.

——"This late example
"Of base Henriquez, bleeding in me now,
"From each good *aspect* takes away my trust,"
"And in another place,
"You have an *aspect*, Sir, of wondrous wisdom."
"The word *aspect*, you perceive, is here accented on the *first* syllable, which, I am "confident, in *any* sense of it, was never the "case in the time of Shakespeare; though it "may sometimes appear to be so, when we do "not observe a preceding Elision.
"Some of the professed imitators of our old "poets have not attended to this and many "other *minutiæ*: I could point out to you "several performances in the respective *styles* "of Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare, "which the *imitated* bard could not possibly "have either read or construed.
"This very accent hath troubled the annotators "on Milton. Dr. Bentley observes it to be "a *tone* different from the present use." Mr. "Manwaring, in his Treatise of Harmony and "Numbers, very solemnly informs us, that "this verse is defective both in accent and "quantity,
"His words here ended, but his meek *aspect*
"Silent yet spake,"

"Here, says he, a syllable is *acuted* and *long*, "whereas it should be *short* and *graved*."
"And a still more extraordinary gentleman, "one Green, who published a specimen of a "*new version* of the Paradise Lost, into "Blank verse, "by which that amazing work "is brought somewhat nearer the summit of "perfection," begins with correcting a blunder "in the fourth book,

——"The setting sun
"Slowly descended, and with right *aspect*—
"Levell'd his evening rays."

"*Not so* in the *new version*,
"Meanwhile the setting sun descending slow—
"Level'd with *aspect* right his evening rays."
"Enough of such commentators.—The cele"brated Dr. Dee had a *spirit*, who would "sometimes condescend to correct him, when "peccant in *quantity*; and it had been kind "of him to have a little assisted the *weight* "abovementioned.—Milton affected the *an*"*tique*; but it may seem more extraordinary, "that the old accent should be adopted in "Hudibras."

TO ASPECT, ăs-pĕkt'. v. a. (492).
To behold.

ASPECTABLE, ăs-pĕk'tă-bl. a. (405).
Visible.

ASPECTION, ăs-pĕk'shŭn. s.
Beholding, view.

ASPEN, ăs'pĕn. s. (103).
A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, ăs'pĕn. a.
Belonging to the aspentree; made of aspen wood.

ASPER, ăs'pŭr. a. (98).
Rough, rugged.

TO ASPERATE, ăs'pĕ-rāte. v. a. (91).
To make rough.

☞ This word and those that succeed it of the same family, seem to follow the general rule in the sound of the *s* before *p* when after the accent: that is, to preserve it pure, and in a separate syllable.—See Principles, No. 555.

ASPERATION, ăs-pĕ-rā'shŭn. s.
A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, ăs-pĕr-ĕ-fō'lē-ŭs. a.
Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, ăs-pĕr'ĕ-tē. s.
Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

ASPERNATION, ăs-pĕr-nā'shŭn. s.
Neglect, disregard.

ASPEROUS, ăs'pĕ-rŭs. a.
Rough, uneven.

TO ASPERSE, ăs-pĕrse'. v. a.
To bespatter with censure or calumny.

ASPERSION, ăs-pĕr'shŭn. s.
A sprinkling, calumny, censure.

ASPHALTICK, ăs-făl'tĭk. a. (84).
Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOUS, ăs-făl'tŭs. s.
A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ăs-făl'tŭm. s.
A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ăs'fō-dĕl. s.
Day-lily.

ASPICK, ăs'pĭk. s.
The name of a serpent.

TO ASPIRATE, ăs'pĕ-rāte. v. a.
To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope. (91).

ASPIRATE, ăs'pe-rate. a. (91) (394). Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, ăs-pe-ra'shun. ſ. A breathing after, an ardent wish; the act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE, ăs-pire'. v. n. To deſire with eagerneſs, to pant after ſomething higher; to riſe higher.

ASPORTATION, ăs-por-ta'shun. ſ. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, ă-skwint'. ad. Obliquely, not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

ASS, ăs. ſ. An animal of burden; a ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To ASSAIL, ăs-sale'. v. a. To attack in a hoſtile manner, to aſſault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or cenſure.

ASSAILABLE, ăs-sa'la-bl. a. (405). That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, ăs-sa'lant. ſ. He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, ăs-sa'lant. a. Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, ăs-sa'lur. ſ. (98). One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, ăs-să-pan'nik. ſ. The flying ſquirrel.

ASSASIN, ăs-sas'sin. ſ. A murderer, one that kills by ſudden violence.

To ASSASSINATE, ăs-sas'sin-nate. v. a. (91). To murder by violence; to waylay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, ăs-sas-se-na'shun. ſ. The act of aſſaſſinating.

ASSASSINATOR, ăs-sas'se-na-tur. ſ. Murderer, mankiller.

ASSATION, ăs-sa'shun. ſ. Roaſting.

ASSAULT, ăs-sălt'. ſ. Storm, oppoſed to ſiege; violence; invaſion, hoſtility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon.

To ASSAULT, ăs-sălt'. v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, ăs-sălt'ur. ſ. One who violently aſſaults another.

ASSAY, ăs-sa'. ſ. Examination; in law, the examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market; the firſt entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To ASSAY, ăs-sa'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchſtone in aſſaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, ăs-sa'ur. ſ. (98). An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver.

ASSECTATION, ăs-sek-ta'shun. ſ. Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ăs-se-ku'shun. ſ. Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, ăs-sem'bladje. ſ. (90) A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE, ăs-sem'bl. v. a. (405). To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE, ăs-sem'bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, ăs-sem'ble. ſ. A company met together.

ASSENT, ăs-sent'. ſ. The act of agreeing to any thing; conſent agreement.

To ASSENT, ăs-sent'. v. n. To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, ăs-sen-ta'shun. ſ. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, ăs-sent'ment. ſ. Conſent.

To ASSERT, ăs-sert'. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, ăs-ser'shun. ſ. The acting of aſſerting.

ASSERTIVE, ăs-ser'tiv. a. (158). Poſitive, dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, ăs-ser'tur. ſ. (98). Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

To ASSERVE, ăs-serv'. v. a. To ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To ASSESS, ăs-ses'. v. a. To charge with any certain ſum.

ASSESSION, ăs-sesh'un. ſ. A ſitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, ăs-ses'ment. ſ. The ſum levied on certain property; the act of aſſeſſing.

ASSESSOR, ăs-ses'sur. ſ. (98). The perſon that ſits by the judge; he that ſits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, ăs'sets. ſ. Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden which is caſt upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER, ăs-sev'er. (98). }
To ASSEVERATE, ăs-sev'e-rate. (91) (555). } v. a.
To affirm with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, ăs-sev-e-ra'shun. ſ. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, ăs'hed. ſ. A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, ăs-se-du'e-te. ſ. Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, ăs-sid'ju-us. a. (294). (376). Conſtant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, ăs-sid'ju-us-le. ad. Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, ăs-se-en'to. ſ. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To ASSIGN, ăs-sine'. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reaſon for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, ăs-sine'a-bl. a. That which may be aſſigned.

ASSIGNATION, ăs-sig-na'shun. ſ. An appointment to meet, uſed generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ăs-se-ne'. ſ. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ăs-si'nur. ſ. (98). He that aſſigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ăs-sine'ment. ſ. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, ăs-sim'e-la-bl. a. That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

To ASSIMILATE, ăs-sim'e-late. v. a. (91) To convert to the ſame nature with another thing; to bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, ăs-sim'me-late-nes. ſ. Likeneſs.

ASSIMILATION, ăs-sim-me-la'shun. ſ. The act of covering any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another; the ſtate of being aſſimilated; the act of growing like ſome other being.

To ASSIST, ăs-sist'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, ăs-sis'tanſe. ſ. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sis'tant. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sis'tant. ſ. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

ASSIZE, ăs-size'. ſ. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which cauſes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or ſtatute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ăs-size'. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, ăs-si'zur. ſ. An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures.

ASSOCIABLE, ăs-so'ſhe-a-bl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ăs-so'ſhe-ate. v. a. (91). To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-so'ſhe-ate. a. (91). Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-so'ſhe-ate. ſ. A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ăs-so-ſhe-a'shun. ſ. Union, conjunction, ſociety; confederacy; partnerſhip; connection. See *Pronunciation*.

ASSONANCE, ăs'so-nanſe. ſ. Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it.

ASSONANT, ăs'so-nant. a. Reſembling another ſound.

To ASSORT, ăs-sort'. v. a. To range in claſſes.

To ASSOT, ăs-sot'. v. a. To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, ăs-swaje'. v. a. (331). to mitigate, to ſoften; to appeaſe, to pacify; to eaſe.

ASSUAGEMENT, ăs-swaje'ment. ſ. What mitigates or ſoftens.

ASSUAGER, ăs-swa'jur. ſ. (98). One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUASIVE, ăs-swa'siv. a. (158) (428) Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ăs-sub'ju-gate. v. a. To ſubject to. (91).

ASSUEFACTION, ăs-swe-fak'shun. ſ. The ſtate of being accuſtomed.

ASSUETUDE, ăs'swe-tude. ſ. (334). Accuſtomance, cuſtom.

To ASSUME, ăs-sume'. v. a. (454). To take; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate.

of proclaim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce this word, and the word *consume* without the *b*, and *presume* and *resume* as if written *prezhoom* and *rezhoom*, is not easily conceived; the *s* ought to be aspirated in all or none.—See Principles, (454) (478) (479).

ASSUMER, ăs-sū'mŭr. s. (98).
An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ăs-sū'mĭng. particip. a.
Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, ăs-sŭm'sĭt. s.
A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, ăs-sŭm'shŭn. s.
The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed, a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, ăs-sŭm'tĭv. a. (157).
That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, ăsh-shū'rănse. s.
Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.

To ASSURE, ăsh-shūre'. v. a. (175).
To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, ăsh-shū'rĕd, or ăs-shŭrd. partic. a. (359). Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, ăsh-shū'rĕd-lē. ad. (364)
Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, ăsh-shū'rĕd-nĕs. s. (365). The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, ăsh-shū'rŭr. s.
He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, ăs'tĕ-rĭsk. s.
A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, ăs'tĕ-rĭsm. s.
A constellation.

ASTHMA, ăst'mă. s. (471).
A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ăst-măt'ĕ-kăl. } a.
ASTHMATICK, ăst-măt'ĭk. (509) }
Troubled with an asthma.

ASTERN, ă-stĕrn'. ad.
In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, ă-stĕrt'. v. a.
To terrify, to startle, to fright.

ASTONIED, ă-stŏn'ē-ĕd. part. a.
A word used for astonished.

To ASTONISH, ăs-tŏn'nĭsh. v. a.
To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ăs-tŏn'nĭsh-ĭng-nĕs. s.
Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, ăs-tŏn'ĭsh-mĕnt. s.
Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ăs-tound'. v. a.
To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, ă-străd'dl. ad. (405).
With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ăs'trā-găl. s. (503).
A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, ăs'trăl. a.
Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, ă-strā'. ad.
Out of the right way.

To ASTRICT, ăs-trĭkt'. v. a.
To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, ăs-trĭk'shŭn. s.
The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, ăs-trĭk'tĭv. a. (158).
Stiptick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ăs-trĭk'tŭr-rē. a.
Astringent.

ASTRIDE, ă-strīde'. ad.
With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ăs-trĭf'ĕ-rŭs. a.
Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, ăs-trĭnje'. v. a.
To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sē. s.
The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ăs-trĭn'jĕnt. a.
Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, ăs-trŏg'rā-fē. s. (518). The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, ăs'trō-lābe. s.
An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jŭr. s.
One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ăs-trō-lō'jē-ăn. s.
Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ăs-trō-lŏd'jĕ-kăl. (509). } a.
ASTROLOGICK, ăs-trō-lŏd'jĭk. }
Relating to astrology, professing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ăs-trō-lŏd'jĕ-kăl-lē. ad.
In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jīze'. v. n. To practise astrology.

ATROLOGY, ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jē. s.
The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ăs-trŏn'nō-mŭr. s.
He that studies the ecclesiastical motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ăs-trō-nŏm'ĕ-kăl. (509). } a.
ASTRONOMICK, ăs-trō-nŏm'ĭk. }
Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ăs-trō-nŏm'ĕ-kăl-lē. a.
In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ăs-trŏn'nō-mē. s.
A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. (518).

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ăs'trō-*th*ē-ŏl'ŏ-jē. s.
Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASUNDER, ă-sŭn'dŭr. ad. (98).
Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, ă-sī'lŭm. s.
A sanctuary, a refuge.

☞ Nothing can shew more plainly the tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the first syllable. This is however an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which insists on preserving the accent of the original whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration.—See Principles, No. 508.

ASYMMETRY, ă-sĭm'mĕ-trē. s.
Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ăs'sĭm-tōte. s.
Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

☞ I have the preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's, and Dr. Ash's on the second.

ASYNDETON, ă-sĭn'dĕ-tŏn. s.
A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, ăt. prep.
At before a place notes the nearness of the place, as a man is at the house before he is in it; At before a word signifying time, notes the co-existence of the time with the event; At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At sometimes the same with furnished with, as a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, ăt'ă-băl. s.
A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, ăt'ă-răk-sē. s. (517).
Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANOR, ăth'ă-nŏr. s. (166).
A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, ā'*th*ē-ĭzm. s. (505).
The disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, ā'*th*ē-ĭst. s.
One that denies the existence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, ā-*th*ē-ĭs'tĕ-kăl. a.
Given to atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, ā-*th*ē-ĭs'tĕ-kăl-lē. ad. In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, ā-*th*ē-ĭs'tĕ-kăl-nĕs. s.
The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK, ā-*th*ē-ĭs'tĭk. a.
Given to atheism.

ATHEOUS, ā'*th*ē-ŭs. a. (505).
Atheistick, godless.

ATHEROMA, ăth-ĕ-rō'mă. s. (527).
A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, ăth-ĕ-rŏm'ă-tŭs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, ă-*th*ŭrst'. ad. (108).
Thirsty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, ăth-lĕt'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

ATHWART, ă-*th*wărt'. prep.
Across, transverse to any thing; through.

ATILT, ă-tĭlt'. ad.
With the action of a man making a thrust;

in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLAS, ăt'lăs. ſ.
A collection of maps; a large square folio; ſometimes the ſupporter of a building; a rich kind of ſilk.

ATMOSPHERE, ăt'mo-sfēre. ſ.
The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, ăt-mo-sfĕr'ĕ-kăl. a. Belonging to the atmoſphere.

ATOM, ăt'tŭm. ſ. (166).
Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided; any thing extremely ſmall.

ATOMICAL, ă-tŏm'ĕ-kăl. a.
Conſiſting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, ăt'to-miſt. ſ.
One that holds the atomical philoſophy.

ATOMY, ăt'o-mē. ſ.
An atom.

To ATONE, ă-tone'. v. n.
To agree, to accord; to ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; to anſwer for.

To ATONE, ă-tone'. v. a.
To expiate.

ATONEMENT, ă-tone'mĕnt. ſ.
Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory equivalent.

ATOP, ă-tŏp'. ad.
On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, ăt-trā-bĕ-lā'rē-ăn, a. Melancholy. (507).

ATRABILARIOUS, ăt-trā-bĕ-lā'rē-ŭs. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, ăt-trā-bĕ-lā'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, ăt-trā-mĕn'tăl. a.
Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, ăt-trā-mĕn'tŭs. a.
Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, ă-trō'shŭs. a. (292).
Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, ă-trō'shŭs-lē. ad.
In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, ă-trō'shŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATROCITY, ă-trŏs'sĕ-tē. ſ. (511).
Horrible wickedneſs.

ATROPHY, ăt'trō-fē. ſ.
Want of nouriſhment, a diſeaſe.

To ATTACH, ăt-tătſh'. v. a.
To arreſt, to take or apprehend; to ſeize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's intereſt.

ATTACHMENT, ăt-tătſh'mĕnt. ſ.
Adherence, regard.

To ATTACK, ăt-tăk'. v. a.
To aſſault an enemy; to begin a conteſt.

ATTACK, ăt-tăk'. ſ.
An aſſault.

ATTACKER, ăt-tăk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that attacks.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tane'. v. a.
To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tane'. v. n.
To come to a certain ſtate; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, ăt-tane'ă-bl. a.
That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, ăt-tane'ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, ăt-tane'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The act of attainting in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, ăt-tane'mĕnt. ſ.
That which is attained, acquiſition; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, ăt-tănt'. v. a.
To attaint is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, ăt'tănt'. ſ.
Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs; ſtain, ſpot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, ăt-tane'tſhūre. ſ. (461). Reproach, imputation.

To ATTAMINATE, ăt-tăm'ĕ-nate. v. a. To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTEMPER, ăt-tĕm'pŭr. v. a.
To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to regulate, to ſoften; to mix in juſt proportions; to fit to ſomething elſe.

To ATTEMPERATE, ăt-tĕm'pĕ-rāte. v. a. To proportion to ſomething. (555).

To ATTEMPT, ăt-tĕmt'. v. a. (412).
To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

ATTEMPT, ăt-tĕmt'. ſ. (412).
An attack, an eſſay, an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE, ăt-tĕmt'tă-bl. a.
Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, ăt-tĕmt'tŭr. ſ.
The perſon that attempts; an endeavourer.

To ATTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. a.
To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be preſent with, upon a ſummons; to be appendant to; to be conſequent to; to ſtay for.

To ATTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. n.
To yield attention; to ſtay, to delay.

ATTENDANCE, ăt-tĕn'dănſe. ſ.
The act of waiting on another; ſervice; the perſons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

ATTENDANT, ăt-tĕn'dănt. ſ.
One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a ſuitor or agent; one that is preſent at any thing; a concomitant, a conſequent.

ATTENDER, ăt-tĕn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Companion, aſſociate.

ATTENT, ăt-tĕnt'. a.
Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, ăt-tĕn'tăte. ſ.
Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, ăt-tĕn'shŭn. ſ.
The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, ăt-tĕn'tĭv. a. (158).
Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, ăt-tĕn'tĭv-lē. ad.
Heedfully, carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, ăt-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Heedfulneſs, attention.

ATTENUANT, ăt-tĕn'ū-ănt. a.
Endued with the power of making thin or ſlender.

ATTENUATE, ăt-tĕn'ū-āte. a. (91).
Made thin, or ſlender.

ATTENUATION, ăt-tĕn-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making any thing thin or ſlender.

ATTER, ăt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Corrupt matter.

To ATTEST, ăt-tĕſt'. v. a.
To bear witneſs of, to witneſs; to call to witneſs.

ATTESTATION, ăt-tĕs-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Teſtimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, ăt-tĭg'ū-ŭs. a.
Hard by.

To ATTINGE, ăt-tĭnje'. v. a.
To touch ſlightly.

To ATTIRE, ăt-tire'. v. a.
To dreſs, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, ăt-tire'. ſ.
Clothes, dreſs; in hunting, the horns of a buck or ſtag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the impalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, ăt-tī'rŭr. ſ.
One that attires another, a dreſſer.

ATTITUDE, ăt'tĕ-tūde. ſ.
A poſture, the poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, ăt-tŏl'lĕnt. a.
That which raiſes or liſts up.

ATTORNEY, ăt-tŭr'nē. ſ. (165).
Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed to, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence; one who is appointed or retained to proſecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, ăt-tŭr'nē-ſhip. ſ.
The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, ăt-tŭrn'mĕnt. ſ.
A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, ăt-trăkt'. v. a.
To draw to ſomething; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, ăt-trăk'tĕ-kăl. a.
Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, ăt-trăk'shŭn. ſ.
The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'tĭv. a. (158).
Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'tĭv. ſ.
That which draws or incites.

ATTRACTIVELY, ăt-trăk'tĭv-lē. ad.
With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, ăt-trăk'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, ăt-trăk'tŭr. ſ. (98).
The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTATION, ăt-trăk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Frequent handling.

ATTRAHENT, ăt'trā-hĕnt. ſ.
That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, ăt-trĭb'ū-tă-bl. a.
That which may be aſcribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, ăt'trĭb-ūte. v. a. (492). To aſcribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cauſe.

ATTRIBUTE, ăt'trĕ-būte. ſ. (492).
The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATTRIBUTION, ăt-trĕ-bū'shŭn. ſ.
Commendation.

ATTRITE, ăt-trite'. a.
Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, ăt-trite'nĕs. ſ.
The being much worn.

ATTRITION, ăt-trĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (507).
The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, ă-tūne'. v. a.
To make any inſtrument; to unite one thing to another.—See *Tune*.

ATWEEN, ā-tweēn'. ad. or prep.
Betwixt, between.

ATWIXT, ā-twikst'. prep.
In the middle of two things.

To AVAIL, ā-vāle'. v. a.
To profit, to turn to profit; to promote, to prosper, to aſſiſt.

AVAIL, ā-vāle'. ſ.
Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, ā-vā'lā-bl. a.
Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, ā-vā'lā-bl-nēs. ſ.
Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

AVAILABLY, ā-vā'lā-blē. ad.
Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, ā-vāle'mēnt. ſ.
Uſefulneſs, advantage.

To AVALE, ā-vāle'. v. a.
To let fall, to depreſs.

AVANT-GUARD, ā-vānt'gārd. ſ.
The van.

AVARICE, āv'ā-rīs. ſ. (142).
Covetouſneſs, inſatiable deſire.

AVARICIOUS, āv-ā-rīſh'ūs. a. (292).
Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, āv-ā-rīſh'ūs-lē. ad.
Covetouſly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, āv-ā-rīſh'ūs-nēs.
The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, ā-vānt'. interject. (216).
A word of abhorrance, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURNE, āw'būrn. a.
Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, āwk'ſhūn. ſ.
A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another; the thing ſold by auction.

AUCTIONARY, āwk'ſhūn-ā-rē. a.
Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONIER, āwk-ſhūn-ēēr'. ſ.
The perſon that manages an auction. (275).

AUCTIVE, āwk'tīv. a. (158).
Of an increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPATION, āw-kū-pā'ſhūn. ſ.
Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, āw-dā'ſhūs. a. (292).
Bold, impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, āw-dā'ſhūs-lē. ad.
Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, āw-dā'ſhūs-nēs. ſ.
Impudence.

AUDACITY, āw-dās'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Spirit, boldneſs.

AUDIBLE, āw'dē-bl. a. (405).
That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, āw'dē-bl-nēs. ſ.
Capableneſs of being heard.

AUDIBLY, āw'dē-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, āw'jē-ēnſe. ſ. (203) (294)
The act of hearing; the liberty of ſpeaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, perſons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

AUDIT, āw'dit. ſ.
A final account.

To AUDIT, āw'dit. v. a.
To take an account finally.

AUDITION, āw-diſh'ūn. ſ. (507).
Hearing.

AUDITOR, āw'dē-tūr. ſ. (98).
A hearer; a perſon employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.

AUDITORY, āw'dē-tūr-rē. a. (557).
That which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, āw'dē-tūr-rē. ſ.
An audience, a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS, āw'dē-trēs. ſ.
The woman that hears.

To AVEL, ā-vēl'. v. a.
To pull away.

AVEMARY, ā-vē-mā'rē. ſ.
A form of worſhip in honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENAGE, āv'ēn-ĭdje. ſ. (91).
A certain quality of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVENGE, ā-vēnje'. v. a.
To revenge; to puniſh.

AVENGEANCE, ā-vēn'jānſe. ſ. (244).
Puniſhment.

AVENGEMENT, ā-vēnje'mēnt. ſ.
Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, ā-vēn'jūr. ſ.
Puniſher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, āv'ēnz. ſ.
Herb bennet.

AVENTURE, ā-vēn'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE, āv'ē-nū. ſ. (335) (503).
A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.—See *Revenue*.

To AVER, ā-vēr'. v. a.
To declare poſitively.

AVERAGE, āv'ūr-āje. ſ. (90) (555).
That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

AVERMENT, ā-vēr'mēnt. ſ.
Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

AVERNAT, ā-vēr'nāt. ſ.
A ſort of grape.

To AVERUNCATE, āv-ēr-rūn'kāte. v. a. To root up (91).

AVERSATION, āv-ēr-ſā'ſhūn. ſ.
Hatred, abhorrence.

AVERSE, ā-vērſe'. a.
Malign, not favourable; not pleaſed with, unwilling to.

AVERSELY, ā-vērſe'lē. ad.
Unwillingly; backwardly.

AVERSENESS, ā-vērſe'nēſs. ſ.
Unwillingneſs, backwardneſs.

AVERSION, ā-vēr'ſhūn. ſ.
Hatred, diſlike, deteſtation; the cauſe of averſion.

To AVERT, ā-vērt'. v. a.
To turn aſide, to turn off; to put by.

AUGER, āw'gūr. ſ. (98) (166).
A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, āwt. pronoun. (393).
Any thing.

To AUGMENT, āwg-mēnt'. v. a.
To increaſe, to make bigger or more.

To AUGMENT, āwg-mēnt'. v. n.
To increaſe, to grow bigger.

AUGMENT, āwg'mēnt. ſ.
Increaſe; ſtate of increaſe.

AUGMENTATION, āwg-mēn-tā'ſhūn. ſ. The act of increaſing or making bigger; the ſtate of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

AUGUR, āw'gūr. ſ. (98) (166).
One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To AUGUR, āw'gūr. v. n.
To gueſs, to conjecture by ſigns.

To AUGURATE, āw'gū-rāte. v. n. (91). To judge by augury.

AUGURATION, āw-gū-rā'ſhūn. ſ.
The practice of augury.

AUGURER, āw'gūr-ūr. ſ. (555).
The ſame with augur.

AUGURIAL, āw-gū'rē-āl. a.
Relating to augury.

AUGURY, āw'gū-rē. ſ. (179).
The act of prognoſticating by omens; the rules obſerved by auguars; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, āw-gūſt'. a. (494).
Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, āw'gūſt. ſ.
The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

AUGUSTNESS, āw-gūſt'nēs. ſ.
Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, ā'vē-ā-rē. ſ. (505).
A place incloſed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, ā-vĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Greedineſs, eagerneſs.

AVITOUS, āv'ē-tūs. a. (503) (314).
Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVIZE, ā-vīze'. v. a.
To counſel; to bethink himſelf; to conſider.

AULD, āwld. a.
Old. Not uſed.

AULETICK, āw-lēt'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to pipes.

AULICK, āw'lĭk. a.
Belonging to the court.

AULN, āwn. ſ.
A French meaſure of length, an ell.

To AUMAIL, āw-māle'. v. a.
To variegate.

AUNT, ānt. ſ. (214).
A father or mother's ſiſter.

AVOCADO, āv-ō-kā'dō. ſ.
A plant.—See *Lumbago*.

To AVOCATE, āv'vō-kāte. v. a.
To call away. (91).

AVOCATION, āv-vō-kā'ſhūn. ſ.
The act of calling aſide; the buſineſs that calls.

To AVOID, ā-vȯĭd'. v. a. (299).
To ſhun, to eſcape; to endeavour to ſhun; to evacuate, to quit.

To AVOID, ā-vȯĭd'. v. n.
To retire; to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, ā-vȯĭd'ā-bl. a.
That which may be avoided or eſcaped.

AVOIDANCE, ā-vȯĭd'ānſe. ſ.
The act of avoiding; the courſe by which any thing is carried off.

AVOIDER, ā-vȯĭd'ēr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that ſhuns any thing; the perſon that carries any thing away; the veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS, ā-vȯĭd'lēſs. a.
Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, âv-êr-dû-pŏiz'. a. (392). A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen.

AVOLATION, âv-ô-lâ'ſhŭn. ſ. The flying away.

To AVOUCH, â-vôûtſh'. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to juſtify.

AVOUCH, â-vôûtſh'. ſ. (313). Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, â-vôûtſh'â-bl. a. That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, â-vôûtſh'êr. ſ. He that avouches.

To AVOW, â-vôû'. v. a. To juſtify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, â-vôû'â-bl. a. That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, â-vôû'âl. ſ. Juſtificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY, â-vôû'êd-lê. ad. (364). In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, âv-ôû-ê'. ſ. He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.

AVOWER, â-vôû'ûr. ſ. (98). He that avows or juſtifies.

AVOWRY, â-vôû'rê. ſ. Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify, for what cauſe he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, â-vôû'zâl. ſ. (442). A confeſſion.

AVOWTRY, â-vôû'trê. ſ. Adultery.

AURATE, âw'râte. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AURELIA, âw-rê'lê-â. A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects, the chryſalis.

AURICLE, âw'rê-kl. ſ. (405). The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, âw-rĭk'û-lâ. a. Bear's ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, âw-rĭk'û-lâr. a. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing; ſecret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, âw-rĭk'û-lâr-lê. ad. In a ſecret manner.

AURIFEROUS, âw-rĭf'ê-rûs. a. That which produces gold.

AURIGATION, âw-rê-gâ'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of driving carriages. Not uſed.

AURORA, âw-rô'râ. ſ. (545). A ſpecies of crowfoot; the goddeſs that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.

AUSCULTATION, âws-kûl-tâ'ſhŭn. ſ. A hearkening or liſtening to.

AUSPICE, âw'ſpis. ſ. (140) (142). The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour ſhewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPICIAL, âw-ſpĭſh'âl. a. (292). Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPICIOUS, âw-ſpĭſh'ûs. a. (292). With omens of ſucceſs; proſperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, âw-ſpĭſh'ûs-lê. ad. Happily, proſperouſly.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, âw-ſpĭſh'ûs-nês. ſ. Proſperity, happineſs.

AUSTERE, âw-ſtêre'. a. Severe, harſh, rigid; ſower of taſte, harſh.

AUSTERELY, âw-ſtêre'lê. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, âw-ſtêre'nês. ſ. Severity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTERITY, âw-ſtĕr'ê-tê. ſ. (511). Severity, mortified life, ſtrictneſs; cruelty, harſh diſcipline.

AUSTRAL, âws'trâl. a. Southern.

AUSTRINE, âws'trĭn. a. (140). Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, âw-thĕn'tê-kâl. a. Authentick. (509).

AUTHENTICALLY, âw-thĕn'tê-kâl-lê ad. With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, âw-thĕn'tê-kâl-nês. ſ. The quality of being authentick, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICATE, âw-thĕn'tê-kâte. v. a. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. (91).

☞ I have inſerted this word without any precedent from our other Dictionaries; but it is, in my opinion, ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by good uſage to give it a place in all of them.

AUTHENTICITY, âw-thĕn-tĭs'sê-tê. ſ. Authority, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICK, âw-thĕn'tĭk. a. That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, âw-thĕn'tĭk-lê. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, âw-thĕn'tĭk-nês. ſ. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, âw'thûr. ſ. (98) (418). The [illegible]ner or mover of any thing; the efficie[illegible] effects or produces any thing; the firſt write[illegible] thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, âw-thŏr'ê-[illegible]. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, âw-thŏr'ê-tâ-tĭv-lê. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a ſhew of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, âw-thŏr'ê-tâ-tĭv-nês. ſ. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, âw-thŏr'ê-tê. ſ. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; ſupport, countenance; teſtimony; credibility.

☞ This word is ſometimes pronounced as if written *autority*. This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman who is one of the greateſt ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politeſt ſcholars of the age, and whoſe authority has been ſufficient to ſway the bench and the bar, though *author*, *authentic*, *theatre*, *theory*, &c. and a thouſand ſimilar words where the *th* is heard, are conſtantly ſtaring them in the face.

The public ear, however, is not ſo far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for though it may with ſecurity, and even approbation, be pronounced in Weſtminſter Hall, it would not be quite ſo ſafe for an actor to adopt it on the ſtage.

I know it will be ſaid that *authoritas* is latter Latin, that the purer Latin never had the *h*; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be obſerved, that, according to the beſt Latin critics, the word ought to be written *auctoritas*, and that, according to this reaſoning, we ought to write and pronounce *auctority* and *auctor*: but this, I preſume, is farther than theſe innovators would chooſe to go. The truth is, ſuch ſingularities of pronunciation ſhould be left to the lower order of critics; who, like coxcombs in dreſs, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not diſtinguiſhed by petty deviations from the reſt of the world.

AUTHORIZATION, âw-thô-rê-zâ'ſhŭn ſ. Eſtabliſhment by authority.

To AUTHORIZE, âw'thô-rize. v. a. To give authority to any perſon; to make any thing legal; to eſtabliſh any thing by authority; to juſtify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any perſon or thing.

AUTOCRASY, âw-tŏk'râ-sê. ſ. (518). Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, âw'tô-grâf. ſ. A particular perſon's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, âw-tô-grâf'ê-kâl. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, âw-tô-măt'ê-kâl. a. Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTOMATON, âw-tŏm'â-tŏn. ſ. A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf.

AUTOMATOUS, âw-tŏm'â-tûs. a. Having in itſelf the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, âw-tŏn'nô-mê. ſ. (518) The living according to one's own mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

AUTOPSY, âw'tŏp-sê. ſ. Ocular de[illegible]ſtration.

AUTOPTICAL, [illegible]tŏp'tê-kâl. a. Perceived by one's ow[illegible]es.

AUTOPTICALLY, âw-t[illegible]'tê-kâl-lê. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, âw'tŭm. ſ. (411). The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, âw-tŭm'nâl. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, â-vûl'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, âwg-zê'sis. ſ. (478) (520). Amplification.

AUXILIAR, âwg-zĭl'yâr. (478). }
AUXILIARY, âwg-zĭl'yâ-rê. }
ſ. and a. Helper, aſſiſtant; helping, aſſiſting.

AUXILIATION, âwg-zĭl-ê-â'ſhŭn. ſ. Help, aid.

To AWAIT, â-wâte'. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in ſtore for.

AWAIT, â-wâte'. ſ. Ambuſh.

To AWAKE, â-wâke'. v. a. To rouſe out of ſleep; to raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep; to put into new action.

To AWAKE, â-wâke'. v. n. To break from ſleep, to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWAKE, â-wâke'. a. Without ſleep, not ſleeping.

To AWAKEN, â-wâ'kn. (103). See AWAKE.

To AWARD, ă-wārd'. v. a.
To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial ſentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, ă-wārd'. ſ.
Judgment, ſentence, determination.

AWARE, ă-wāre'. a.
Vigilant, attentive.

To AWARE, ă-wāre'. v. n.
To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ă-wā'. ad.
Abſent; from any place or perſon; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, ăw. ſ.
Reverential fear, reverence.

To AWE, ăw. v. a.
To ſtrike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, ăw'bănd. ſ.
A check.

AWFUL, ăw'fŭl. a. (173) (406).
That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worſhipful, inveſted with dignity; ſtruck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, ăw'fŭl-lē. ad.
In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, ăw'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of ſtriking with awe, ſolemnity; the ſtate of being ſtruck with awe.

AWHILE, ă-hwīle'. ad. (397).
Some time.

AWKWARD, ăwk'wŭrd. a. (475).
Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumſy; preverſe, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, ăwk'wŭrd-lē. ad.
Clumſily, unreadily, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, ăwk'wŭrd-nĕs. ſ.
Inelegance, want of gentility, clumſineſs.

AWL, ăl. ſ.
A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, ăw'lĕs. a.
Without reverence; without the power of cauſing reverence.

AWME, ăwm. ſ.
A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton.

AWNING, ăw'nĭng. ſ. (410).
A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, ă-wōke'.
The preterite from Awake.

AWORK, ă-wŭrk'. ad. (165).
On work, in a ſtate of labour.

AWORKING, ă-wŭrk'ĭng. ad.
In the ſtate of working.

AWRY, ă-rī'. ad. (474).
Not in a ſtraight direction, obliquely; aſquint, with oblike viſion; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right ſtate, perverſely.

AXE, ăks. ſ.
An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge.

AXILLAR, ăg-zĭl'lăr. (478).
AXILLARY, ăg-zĭl'lă-rē. } a.
Belonging to the armpit.

AXIOM, ăk'shŭn. ſ. (479).
A propoſition evident at firſt ſight.

AXIS, ăk'sĭs. ſ.
The line, real or imaginary, that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, ăk'sl. (405).
AXLE-TREE, ăk'sl-trē. } ſ.
The pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, āe. ad. (105).
Yes.

AYE, āe. ad.
Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, āe'grēen. ſ.
The ſame with houſeleek.

AYRY, ā'rē. a.
See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, ăz'ē-mŭth. ſ.
The azimuth of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compaſs, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, ă'zhŭre. a. (484) (461).
Blue, faint blue.

B.

BAA, bā. ſ. (77).
The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA, bā. v. n.
To cry like a ſheep.

To BABBLE, băb'bl. v. n. (405).
To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell ſecrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, băb'bl. ſ.
Idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle.

BABBLEMENT, băb'bl-mĕnt. ſ.
Senſeleſs prate.

BABBLER, băb'blŭr. ſ. (98).
An idle talker; a teller of ſecrets.

BABE, bābe. ſ.
An infant.

BABERY, bā'bŭr-rē. ſ. (555).
Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

BABISH, bā'bĭsh. a.
Childiſh.

BABOON, bă-bōōn'. ſ.
A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BABY, bā'bē. ſ.
A child; an infant; a ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, băk'kā-tĕd. a.
Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, băk-kă-nā'lē-ăn. ſ.
A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, băk'kă-nălz. ſ.
The drunken feaſts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, băk'kŭs-bōle. ſ.
A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, băk-sĭf'ē-rŭs. a.
Berry-bearing. (555).

BACHELOR, bătsh'ē-lŭr. ſ.
A man unmarried; a man who takes his firſt degrees; a knight of the loweſt order.

BACHELORS BUTTON, bătsh'ē-lŭrz-bŭt'tn. ſ. (170).
Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bătsh'ē-lŭr-shĭp. ſ.
The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, băk. ſ.
The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of ſight; the thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge.

BACK, băk. ad.
To the place whence one came; backward from the preſent ſtation; behind, not coming forward; toward things paſt; again, in return; again, a ſecond time.

To BACK, băk. v. a.
To mount a horſe; to break a horſe; to place upon the back; to maintain, to ſtrengthen; to juſtify, to ſupport; to ſecond.

To BACKBITE, băk'bīte. v. a.
To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

BACKBITER, băk'bī'tŭr. ſ.
A privy calumniator, cenſurer of the abſent.

BACKDOOR, băk'dōre. ſ.
The door behind the houſe.

BACKED, băkt. a. (359).
Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, băk'frĕnd. ſ.
An enemy in ſecret.

BACKGAMMON, băk-găm'mŭn. ſ.
A play or game with dice and tables. (166).

BACKHOUSE, băk'hŏŭſe. ſ.
The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

BACKPIECE, băk'pēēſe. ſ.
The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, băk'rōōm. ſ.
A room behind.

BACKSIDE, băk'sīde. ſ.
The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a houſe.

To BACKSLIDE, băk-slīde'. v. n. (497). To fall off.

☞ I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnſon's

accentuation on the ſecond ſyllable, as Mr. Sheridan's on the firſt, for reaſons that may be ſeen under the number marked. Dr. Aſh, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on the ſide of Mr. Sheridan; and W. Johnſton only on that which I have choſen; but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Aſh, by marking the noun *backſlider* with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as it is always heard, have betrayed their pronunciation of the verb; for one of theſe modes muſt be wrong, as the verbal noun muſt unqueſtionably have the ſame accent as the verb.

BACKSLIDER, bȧk-ſlī'dūr. ſ. 98).
An apoſtate.

BACKSTAFF, bȧk'ſtȧf. ſ.
An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BACKSTAIRS, bȧk'ſtȧrz. ſ.
The private ſtairs in the houſe.

BACKSTAYS, bȧk'ſtȧze. ſ.
Ropes which keep the maſt from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bȧk'ſōrd. ſ.
A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bȧk'wūrdz. ad. (88).
With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the preſent ſtation to the place behind; regreſſively; towards ſomething paſt; out of the progreſſive ſtate; from a better to a worſe ſtate; paſt, in time paſt.

BACKWARD, bȧk'wūrd. a.
Unwilling, averſe; heſitating; ſluggiſh, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehenſive.

BACKWARD, bȧk'wūrd. ad.
The things paſt.

BACKWARDLY, bȧk'wūrd-lē. ad.
Unwillingly, averſely.

BACKWARDNESS, bȧk'wūrd-nēs. ſ.
Dulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

BACON, bā'kn. ſ. (170).
The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

BAD, bȧd. a.
Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholeſome; ſick.

BADE, bȧd. (75).
The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bȧdje. ſ. (74).
A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

To BADGE, bȧdje. v. a.
To mark.

BADGER, bȧd'jūr. ſ. (98).
A brock, an animal.

BADGER, bȧd'jūr. ſ.
One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bȧd'lē. ad.
Not well.

BADNESS, bȧd'nēs. ſ.
Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, bȧf'fl. v. a. (405).
To elude; to confound; to cruſh.

BAFFLER, bȧf'flūr. ſ. (98).
He that baffles.

BAG, bȧg. ſ.
A ſack, or pouch; that part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſons of vipers; an ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair; a term uſed to ſignify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bȧg. v. a.
To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bȧg. v. n.
To ſwell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bȧg-ȧ-tēl'. ſ.
A triſle. Not Engliſh.

BAGGAGE, bȧg'gidje. ſ. (90).
The furniture of an army; a worthleſs woman.

BAGNIO, bȧn'yō. ſ. (388).
A houſe for bathing and ſweating.

BAGPIPE, bȧg'pipe. ſ.
A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bȧg'pi-pūr. ſ. (98).
One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bȧle. ſ.
Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bȧle. v. a.
To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bā'lȧ-bl. a. (405).
That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bā'lif. ſ.
A ſubordinate officer; an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts; an under-ſteward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bā'lē-wik. ſ.
The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT, bȧte. v. a.
To put meat to tempt animals.

To BAIT, bȧte. v. a.
To ſet dogs upon.

To BAIT, bȧte. v. n.
To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bȧte. ſ.
Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE, bȧze. ſ.
A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE, bȧke. v. a.
To heat any thing in a cloſe place; to dreſs in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bȧke. v. n.
To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bȧke'hŏuſe. ſ.
A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bā'kūr. ſ. (98).
He whoſe trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bȧl'lȧnſe. ſ.
A pair of ſcales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoiſe; the beating part of a watch; in aſtronomy, one of the ſigns, Libra.

To BALANCE, bȧl'lȧnſe. v. a.
To weigh in a balance; to counterpoiſe; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bȧl'lȧnſe. v. n.
To heſitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bȧl'lȧn-ſūr. ſ.
The perſon that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bȧl'ȧs-rū'bē. ſ.
A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bȧl-kō'nē. ſ.
A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bȧwld. a.
Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; ſtripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bȧwl'dūr-dȧſh. ſ.
Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bȧwld'lē. ad.
Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bȧwld'mŭn-nē. ſ.
Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bȧwld'nēs. ſ.
The want of hair; the loſs of hair; meanneſs of writing.

BALDRICK, bȧwl'drik. ſ.
A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bȧle. ſ.
A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bȧle'fūl. a.
Sorrowful, ſad; full of miſchief.

BALEFULLY, bȧle'fūl-lē. ad.
Sorrowfully, miſchievouſly.

BALK, bȧwk. ſ. (402) (84).
A great beam.

BALK, bȧwk. ſ.
A ridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bȧwk. ſ.
Diſappointment when leaſt expected.

To BALK, bȧwk. v. a. (402).
To diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to miſs any thing; to omit.

BALKERS, bȧw'kūrz. ſ. (98).
Men who give a ſign which way the ſhole of herrings is.

BALL, bȧwl. ſ. (33) (77).
Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs.

BALL, bȧwl. ſ.
An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bȧl'lȧd. ſ.
A ſong.

BALLAD-SINGER, bȧl'lȧd-ſing-ūr. ſ.
One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

BALLAST, bȧl'lȧſt. ſ. (88).
Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady.

BALLETTE, bȧl'lĕt. ſ.
A dance.

BALLOON, bȧl-lōōn'. ſ.
A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which is ſhot up into the air, and then burſts.

BALLOT, bȧl'lŭt. ſ. (166).
A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bȧl'lŭt. v. n.
To chooſe by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bȧl-lō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bȧm. ſ. (403).
The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

BALM, bȧm. ſ.
The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bȧm of gil'yȧd. ſ. The juice drawn from the balſam tree; a plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

BALMY, bȧm'ē. a. (403).
Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; ſoothing, ſoft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, aſſuaſive.

Balneary, bāl'nē-ā-rē. ſ.
A bathing-room.

Balneation, bāl-nē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bathing.

Balneatory, bāl'nē-ā-tŭr-rē. a.
Belonging to a bath. (512) (557).

Balsam, bāwl'sŭm. ſ. (88).
Ointment, unguent.

Balsam Apple, bāwl'sŭm-ăp-pl. ſ.
An Indian plant.

Balsamical, bāl-sām'ē-kăl. } a.
Balsamick, bāl-sām'ĭk. (509) }
Unctuous, mitigating.

Balustrade, bāl-ŭs-trāde'. ſ.
Rows of little pillars called baluſters.

☞ This word is often corrupted into baniſters; as the baniſters of a ſtaircaſe.

Baluſtrade means the row of ſmall pillars ſupporting the guard of a ſtaircaſe, taken collectively; as a colonade means a collection of columns in regular order; but, beſides this collective term, there is the diſtributive Baluſters; meaning either the whole of the baluſtrade, or any part of it; as each of the ſmall pillars that compoſe it may be called a baluſter.

Bamboo, bām-bōō'. ſ.
An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To Bamboozle, bām-bōō'zl. v. a.
To deceive, to impoſe upon. A low word.

Bamboozler, bām-bōō'zlŭr. ſ.
A cheat.

Ban, băn. ſ.
Public notice given of any thing; a curſe; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a public cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

Banana Tree, bă-nā'nā-trēe. ſ.
Plantain.

Band, bănd. ſ.
A tye, a bandage, a chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of perſons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, facia, face, or plinth.

To Band, bănd. v. a.
To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

Bandage, băn'dĭdje. ſ. (90).
Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

Bandbox, bănd'bŏks. ſ.
A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

Bandelet, băn'dē-lĕt. ſ.
Any flat moulding or fillet.

Bandit, băn'dĭt. }
Banditto, băn-dĭt'tō. } ſ.
An outlawed robber.

Banditti, băn-dĭt'tē. ſ.
A company of outlawed robbers.

Bandog, băn'dŏg. ſ.
A maſtiff.

Bandoleers, băn-dō-lēērz'. ſ.
Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

Bandrol, bănd'rōll. ſ.
A little flag or ſtreamer.

Bandy, băn'dē. ſ.
A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To Bandy, băn'dē. v. a.
To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toſs about.

Bandyleg, băn'dē-lĕg. ſ.
A crooked leg.

Bandylegged, băn'dē-lĕgd. a.
Having crooked legs. (362).

Bane, bāne. ſ.
Poiſon; miſchief, ruin.

To Bane, bāne. v. a.
To poiſon.

Baneful, bāne'fŭl. a.
Poiſonous; deſtructive.

Banefulness, bāne'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Poiſonouſneſs, deſtructiveneſs.

Banewort, bāne'wŭrt. ſ. (88).
Deadly nightſhade.

To Bang, băng. v. a. (409).
To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

Bang, băng. ſ.
A blow, a thump.

To Banish, băn'nĭſh. v. a.
To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

Banisher, băn'nĭſh-ŭr. ſ.
He that forces another from his own country.

Banishment, băn'nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of baniſhing another; the ſtate of being baniſhed, exile.

Bank, bănk. ſ. (409).
The earth riſing on each ſide of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally; the company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To Bank, bănk. v. a.
To lay up money in a bank; to incloſe with banks.

Bank-bill, bănk'bĭll. ſ.
A note for money laid up in a bank; at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Banker, bănk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that trafficks in money.

Bankruptcy, bănk'rŭp-sē. ſ. (472).
The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

Bankrupt, bănk'rŭpt. a.
In debt beyond the power of payment.

Banner, băn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
A flag, a ſtandard; a ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

Banneret, băn'nŭr-ĕt. ſ.
A knight made in the field.

Bannerol, băn'nŭr-rōll. ſ. (555).
A little flag or ſtreamer.

Bannian, băn-yăn'. ſ.
A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

Bannock, băn'nŭk. ſ. (166).
A kind of oaten or peaſe-meal cake.

Banquet, bănk'kwĕt. ſ. (408).
A feaſt.

To Banquet, bănk'kwĕt. v. n.
(409). To feaſt, to fare daintily.

Banqueter, bănk'kwĕt-ŭr. ſ.
A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly; he that makes feaſts.

Banquet-house, bănk'kwĕt-hŏuſe. }
Banqueting-house, bănk'kwĕt-ĭng-hŏuſe. } ſ.
A houſe where banquets are kept.

Banquette, bănk-kĕt'. ſ.
A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

Bansticle, băn'ſtĭk-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall fiſh, a ſtickleback.

To Banter, băn'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To play upon, to rally.

Banter, băn'tŭr. ſ.
Ridicule, raillery.

Banterer, băn'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One that banters.

Bantling, bănt'lĭng. ſ.
A little child.

Baptism, băp'tĭzm. ſ.
Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe; baptiſm is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

Baptismal, băp-tĭz'măl. a.
Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

Baptist, băp'tĭſt. ſ.
He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Baptistery, băp'tĭs-tŭr-ē. ſ. (555).
The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

To Baptise, băp-tīze'. v. a.
To chriſten, to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

Baptizer, băp-tī'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that chriſtens, one that adminiſters baptiſm.

Bar, bär. ſ. (77).
A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance; a bolt to faſten a door; any obſtacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing uſed for prevention; the place where cauſes of law are tried; an incloſed place in a tavern where the houſekeeper ſits; in law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea; any thing by which the ſtructure is held together; bars in muſic, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſic, uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

To Bar, bär. v. a.
To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obſtruct; to prevent; to ſhut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a ſuit.

Barb, bärb. ſ.
Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that ſtand backward in an arrow; the armour for horſes.

Barb, bärb. ſ.
A Barbary horſe.

To Barb, bärb. v. a.
To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard; to furniſh the horſe with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

Barbacan, bär'bă-kăn. ſ.
A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall thorugh which the guns are levelled.

Barbadoes Cherry, bär-bā'dūz tſhĕr'rē. ſ. (166).
A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

Barbarian, bär-bā'rē-ăn. ſ.
A man uncivilized, a ſavage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

Barbarick, bär-bär'ĭk. a.
Foreign, far-fetched.

Barbarism, bär'bă-rĭzm. ſ.
A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, ſavageneſs of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardneſs of heart.

BARBARITY, bär-bär'ĕ-tē. s. Savageneſs, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of ſpeech.

BARBAROUS, bär'bā-rŭs. a. (314). Stranger to civility, ſavage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bär'bā-rŭs-lē. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bär'bā-rŭs-nĕs. s. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bär'bĕ-kū. v. a. A term for dreſſing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bär'bĕ-kū. s. A hog dreſt whole.

BARBED, bär'bĕd or bärb'd. (362). Furniſhed with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bär'bl. s. (102) (405). A kind of fiſh found in rivers.

BARBER, bär'bŭr. s. (98). A man who ſhaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bär'bĕr-rē. s. Pipperidge buſh.

BARD, bärd. s. (77). A poet.

BARE, bâre. a. Naked, without covering; uncovered in reſpect; unadorned, plain, ſimple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing elſe.

To BARE, bâre. v. a. To ſtrip.

BARE, bâre. preterite of To BEAR. Almoſt obſolete.

BAREBONE, bâre'bone. s. A very lean perſon.

BAREFACED, bâre-fāſte'. a. (359). With the face naked, not maſked; ſhameleſs, unreſerved.

BAREFACEDLY, bâre-fāſte'lē. ad. Openly, ſhameleſly, without diſguiſe. (364).

BAREFACEDNESS, bâre-fāſte'nĕs. s. Effrontery, aſſurance, audaciouſneſs. (365).

BAREFOOT, bâre'fŭt. a. Without ſhoes,

BAREFOOTED, bâre'fŭt-ĕd. a. Without ſhoes.

BAREHEADED, bâre'hĕd-dĕd. a. Uncovered in reſpect.

BARELY, bâre'lē. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bâre'nĕs. s. Nakedneſs; leanneſs; poverty; meanneſs of clothes.

BARGAIN, bär'gĭn. s. (208). A contract or agreement concerning ſale; the thing bought or ſold; ſtipulation.

To BARGAIN, bär'gĭn. v. n. To make a contract for ſale.

BARGAINEE, bär-gĭn-nēē'. s. He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bär'gĭn-nŭr. s. (98). The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bärje. s. A boat for pleaſure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bär'jŭr. s. (98). The manager of a barge.

BARK, bärk. s. The rind or covering of a tree; a ſmall ſhip.

To BARK, bärk. v. a. To ſtrip trees of their bark.

To BARK, bärk. v. n. To make the noiſe which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bär'kŭr. s. (98). One that barks or clamours; one employed in ſtripping trees.

BARKY, bär'kē. a. Conſiſting of bark.

BARLEY, bär'lē. s. (270). A grain, of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bär'lē-brāke. s. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bär'lē-kŏrn. s. A grain of barley.

BARM, bärm. s. Yeaſt, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bär'mē. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bärn. s. A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

BARNACLE, bär'nā-kl. s. (405). A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees; a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh.

BAROMETER, bā-rŏm'mē-tŭr. s. (518). A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bär-ō-mĕt'trē-kăl. a. Relating to the barometer. (509) (515).

BARON, bär'rŭn. s. (166). A degree of nobility next to a viſcount; baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are alſo barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament; baron is uſed in law for the huſband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bär'rŭn-ădje. s. (90). The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bär'rŭn-ĕs. s. (557). A baron's lady.

BARONET, bär'rŭn-ĕt. s. (557). The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.

BARONY, bär'rŭn-ē. s. (557). That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bär'rō-ſkōpe. s. An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere.

BARRACAN, bär'rā-kăn. s. A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bär'răk. s. Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BARRATOR, bär'rā-tŭr. s. A wrangler, and encourager of lawſuits.

BARRATRY, bär'rā-trē. s. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bär'rĭl. s. (99). A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe; a veſſel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To BARREL, bär'rĭl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bär'rĕn. a. Not prolifick; unfruitful, not fertile, ſterile; not copious, ſcanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bär'rĕn-lē. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bär'rĕn-nĕs. s. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulneſs, ſterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of ſenſibility.

BARRENWORT, bär'rĕn-wŭrt. s. A plant.

BARREFUL, bär'fŭll. a. Full of obſtructions—properly *Barful*.

BARRICADE, bă-rē-kāde'. s. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any ſtop, bar, obſtruction.

To BARRICADE, bär-rē-kāde'. v. a. To ſtop up a paſſage.

BARRICADO, bär-rē-kā'dō. s. A fortification, a bar.—See *Lumbago*.

To BARRICADO, bär-rē-kā'dō. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bär'rē-ŭr. s. (98). A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or ſtrong place; a ſtop, an obſtruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

☞ Pope, by the licence of his art, pronounced this word in two ſyllables, with the accent on the laſt, as if written *bar-réer*.

"'Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier!*
"For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near."
ESSAY ON MAN, Ep. 1. v. 215.

And yet in another part of his works he places the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as we always hear it in proſe.

"Safe in the love of Heav'n an ocean flows
"Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes."

BARRISTER, bär'rĭs-tŭr. s. A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice.

BARROW, bär'rŏw. s. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bär'ſhŏt. s. Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and uſed chiefly at ſea to cut down the maſts and rigging of ſhips.

To BARTER, bär'tŭr. v. n. (98). To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bär'tŭr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bär'tŭr. s. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bär'tŭr-ŭr. s. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bär'tŭr-rē. s. (555). Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bär'trăm. s. A plant, pellitory.

BARYTONE, bă'rē-tōne. s. ☞ A word with the grave accent on the laſt ſyllable. If the inſpector does not know what is meant by the grave accent, it may be neceſſary to inform him, that writers on the Greek accent tell us that every ſyllable which has not the acute accent has the grave; and as there could but be one ſyllable acuted in that language, the reſt muſt neceſſarily be grave. What theſe accents are has puzzled the learned ſo much that they ſeem neither to underſtand each other nor themſelves; but it were to be wiſhed they had kept this diſtinction into acute and grave out of our own language, as it is impoſſible to annex any clear ideas to it, except we conſider the grave accent merely as the abſence of the acute, which reduces it to no accent at all. If we divide the voice into its two leading inflexions, the riſing and falling, and call the former the acute and the latter the grave, we can annex diſtinct ideas to theſe

words; and perhaps it is an ignorance of this diſtinction of ſpeaking ſounds, and confounding them with high and low, or loud and ſoft, that occaſions the confuſion we meet with in writers on this ſubject.—See *Elements of Elocution*, vol. 1. page 112.

BASE, bāſe. a.
Mean, vile, worthleſs; diſingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low ſtation, of mean account; baſe-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to ſounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bāſe'born. a.
Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bāſe'kort. ſ.
Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bāſe-mind'ed. a.
Mean ſpirited.

BASE-VIOL, bāſe-vī'ul. ſ. (166).
A inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

BASE, bāſe. ſ.
The bottom of any thing; the pedeſtal of a ſtatue; the bottom of a cone; ſtockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the ſtring that gives a baſe ſound; an old ruſtick play.

BASELY, bāſe'lē. ad.
Meanly, diſhonourably; in baſtardy, as baſely born.

BASENESS, bāſe'nēs. ſ.
Meanneſs, vileneſs; vileneſs of metal; baſtardy; deepneſs of ſound.

BASHAW, bāſh-āw'. ſ.
Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bāſh'fūl. a.
Modeſt, ſhamefaced, ſhy.

BASHFULLY, bāſh'fūl-lē. ad.
Timorouſly, modeſtly.

BASHFULNESS, bāſh'fūl-nēs. ſ.
Modeſty; fooliſh or ruſtick ſhame.

BASIL, bāz'il. ſ.
The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bā-zil'ē-kā. ſ.
The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bā-zil'ē-kā. ſ.
The baſilick vein.

BASILICK, bā-zil'lik. a.
Belonging to the baſilica.

BASILICK, bā-zil'lik. ſ.
The baſilick vein; a large hall.

BASILIKON, bā-zil'ē-kon. ſ.
An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon.

BASILISK, bāz'ē-lisk. ſ.
A kind of ſerpent, a cockatrice, ſaid to kill by looking. He is called Baſiliſk, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head; a ſpecies of cannon.

BASIN, bā'sn. ſ. (405).
A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes; a ſmall pond; a part of the ſea incloſed in a rock; any hollow place capacious of liquors; a dock for repairing and building ſhips; Baſins of a Balance, the ſame with the ſcales.

BASIS, bā'sis. ſ.
The foundation of any thing; the loweſt of the three principle parts of a column; that on which any thing is raiſed; the pedeſtal; the ground-work.

To BASK, bāſk. v. a. (79).
To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASK, bāſk. v. n.
To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, bās'kit. ſ. (99).
A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters.

BASKET-HILT, bās'kit-hilt. ſ. (99).
A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bās'kit-wum-un. ſ.
A woman that plies at markets with a baſket. (166).

BASS, bāſe. a.
In muſick, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, bāſe-vī'ul. ſ. (166).
See BASE-VIOL.

BASS, bās. ſ.
A mat uſed in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, bās-rē-lēēf'. ſ.
Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bās'sit. ſ. (99).
A game at cards.

BASSOON, bās-sōōn'. ſ.
A muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bās'tard. ſ. (88).
A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing ſpurious.

BASTARD, bās'tard. a.
Begotten out of wedlock; ſpurious, ſuppoſitious, adulterate.

To BASTARDIZE, bās'tar-dize. v. a.
To convict of being a baſtard; to beget a baſtard.

BASTARDLY, bās'tard-lē. ad.
In the manner of a baſtard.

BASTARDY, bās'tar-dē.
An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables a child from ſucceeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, bāſte. v. a.
To beat with a ſtick; to drip butter upon meat on the ſpit; to ſew ſlightly.

BASTINADE, bās-tē-nāde'. } ſ.
BASTINADO, bās-tē-nā'dō. }
The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bās-tē-nāde'. }
To BASTINADO, bās-tē-nā'dō. } v. a.
To beat.—See *Lumbago*.

BASTION, bās'tshun. ſ. (291).
A huge maſs of earth; uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart, a bulwark.

BAT, bāt. ſ.
A heavy ſtick.

BAT, bāt. ſ.
An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and ſuckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bāt'fōu-ling. ſ.
Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bā'tā-bl. a. (405).
Diſputable. Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bātſh. ſ.
The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bāte. ſ.
Strife, contention.

To BATE, bāte. v. a.
To leſſen any thing, to retrench; to ſink the price; to leſſen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, bāte'fūl. a.
Contentious.

BATEMENT, bāte'ment. ſ.
Diminution.

BATH, bāth. ſ. (78).
A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire; a ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bāthe. v. a. (467).
To waſh in a bath; to ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors; to waſh with any thing.

To BATHE, bāthe. v. n.
To be in the water.

BATING, bā'ting. prep. (410).
Except.

BATLET, bāt'lēt. ſ.
A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen.

BATOON, bā-tōōn'. ſ.
A ſtaff or club; a truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BATAILLOUS, bāt'tā-lūs. a.
Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bāt-tāle'yā. ſ. (272).
The order of battle.

BATTALION, bāt-tāl'yun. ſ. (272). (507). A diviſion of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To BATTEN, bāt'tn. v. a. (103).
To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, bāt'tn. v. n. (103).
To grow fat.

To BATTER, bāt'tur. v. a. (98).
To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with ſervice.

BATTER, bāt'tur. ſ.
A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bāt'tur-rur. ſ.
He that batters.

BATTERY, bāt'tur-rē. ſ. (555).
The act of battering; the inſtruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent ſtriking of any man.

BATTLE, bāt'tl. ſ. (405).
A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To BATTLE, bāt'tl. v. n.
To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bāt'tl-ar-rā'. ſ.
Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bāt'tl-āks. ſ.
A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bāt'tl-dore. ſ.
An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to ſtrike a ball or a ſhuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bāt'tl-ment. ſ.
A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bāt'tē. a.
Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bāv-ā-rōē'. ſ.
A kind of cloke.

BAUBEE, bāw-bēē'. ſ.
In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bāv'in. ſ.
A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bāw'bl. ſ. (405).
A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.

BAWBLING, bāw'bling. a. (410).
Trifling, contemptible.

BAWCOCK, bâw'kŏk. s.
A fine fellow.

BAWD, bâwd. s.
A procurer or procureſs.

To BAWD, bâwd. v. n.
To procure.

BAWDILY, bâw'dė-lė. ad.
Obſcenely.

BAWDINESS, bâw'dė-nės. s.
Obſceneneſs.

BAWDRICK, bâw'drĭk. s.
A belt.

BAWDRY, bâw'drė. s.
A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obſcenity.

BAWDY, bâw'dė. a.
Obſcene, unchaſte.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bâw'dė-hŏŭſe. s.
A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

To BAWL, bâll. v. n.
To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To BAWL, bâll. v. a.
To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bâw'rĭl. s. (99).
A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, bâw'sĭn. s.
A badger.

BAY, bā. a. (220).
A colour.

BAY, bā. s.
An opening into the land.

BAY, bā. s.
The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies.

BAY, bā. s.
In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the diviſions of a barn or other buildings. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

BAY, bā. s.
A tree.

BAY, bā. s.
An honorary crown or garland.

To BAY, bā. v. n.
To bark as a dog at a thief; to ſhut in.

BAY SALT, bā'sâlt. s.
Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bā'wĭn'dō. s.
A window jutting outward.—See *Bow-window*.

BAYARD, bā'yărd. s.
A bay horſe.

BAYONET, bāy'ŭn-nĕt. s.
A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.
☞ This word is very frequently pronounced *bagonet*, but chiefly by the vulgar.

BDELLIUM, dĕl'yŭm. s.
An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. See *Pneumatick*.

To BE, bē. v. n.
To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, as the man is wiſe; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed; to exiſt, to have exiſtence.

BEACH, bēētſh. s. (227).
The ſhore, the ſtrand.

BEACHED, bēētſh'ĕd. a.
Expoſed to the waves.

BEACHY, bēētſh'ė. a.
Having beaches.

BEACON, bē'kn. s. (170).
Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bēde. s. (227).
Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bēde'trē. s.
The nut of this tree is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADLE, bē'dl. s. (227) (405).
A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in pariſhes.

BEADROLL, bēde'rōll. s.
A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, bēdz'măn. s.
A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bē'gl. s. (227) (405).
A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, bēke. s. (227).
The bill or horney mouth of a bird; a piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bē'kĕd, or bēkt. a. (362).
Having a beak.

BEAKER, bē'kŭr. s. (98).
A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, bēle. s. (227).
A whelk or pimple.

BEAM, bēme. s. (227).
The main piece of timber that ſupports the loſts of a houſe; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, bēme'trē. s.
Wildſervice.

BEAMY, bē'mė. a.
Radiant, ſhining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, bēne. s. (227).
The common garden bean; the horſe bean.

BEAN-CAPER, bēne'kā-pŭr. s.
A plant.

To BEAR, bāre. v. a. (240).
To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of diſtinction; to ſupport, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without ſinking; to ſuffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to ſupport any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to puſh; to preſs; to bear in hand, to amuſe with falſe pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to bear out, to ſupport, to maintain.

To BEAR, bāre. v. n. (73).
To ſuffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be ſituated with reſpect to other places; to bear up, to ſtand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleaſing thing.

BEAR, bāre. s. (73).
A rough ſavage animal; the name of two conſtellations, called the greater and leſſer Bear, in the tail of the leſſer Bear is the pole ſtar.

BEAR-BIND, bāre'bīnd. s.
A ſpecies of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bāre'flī. s.
An inſect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bāre'gār-dn. s.
A place in which bears are kept for ſport; any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bārz'brĭtſh. s.
The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, bārz'ēēr. s.
The name of a plant. The Auricula.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bārz'fŭt. s.
A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bārz'wŭrt. s. (165).
An herb.

BEARD, bēērd. s. (228).
The hear that grows on the lips and chin; ſharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.
☞ This word, as Dr. Kenrick obſerves, is frequently pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *herd*; but I am of his opinion that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan ſounds it ſhort like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnſton makes it rhyme with laird, a Scotch lord: but Mr. Elphinſton, who is the moſt accurate obſerver of pronunciation I ever met with, gives it as I have done. The ſtage has, in my opinion, adopted the ſhort ſound of the diphthong without good reaſon, and in this inſtance ought not to be followed; as the long ſound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general uſage. I am glad to find my opinion confirmed by ſo good a judge as Mr. Smith; and though the poets ſo often ſacrifice pronunciation to rhyme, that their authority, in theſe caſes, is not always deciſive, yet, as Shakeſpeare ſays on another occaſion,

"They ſtill may help to thicken other proofs
"That do demonſtrate thinly."—OTHELLO.

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
"Their reverend perſons to my *beard*."
HUDIBRAS.

"Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
"Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*."
DRYDEN.

The impropriety of pronouncing this word as it is heard on the ſtage, will perhaps appear more perceptible by carrying this pronunciation into the compounds; as the falſe ſound of *great* may be detected by the phraſe *Alexander the Great* (241).

"Old propheſies foretel our fall at hand,
"When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land.
"And as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
"On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
"The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
"Admir'd with clamours, of the *beardleſs* rout."
DRYDEN.

To BEARD, bēērd. v. a.
To take or pluck by the beard; to oppoſe to the face.

BEARDED, bēērd'ĕd. a.
Having a beard; having ſharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bēērd'lĕs. a.
Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bāre'ŭr. s. (98).
A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wares any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who ſupports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bāre'hērd. s.
A man that tends bears.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); plne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Bearing, bāre'ing. s. (410).
The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

Bearward, bāre'wārd. s.
A keeper of bears.

Beast, bēēst. s. (227).
An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

Beastliness, bēēst'lē-nēs. s.
Brutality.

Beastly, bēēst'lē. a.
Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To **Beat**, bēte. v. a. (227) (233).
To strike, to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in music; to give repeated blows; to strike ground; to rouze game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down; to lessen the price demanded; to beat up, to attack suddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

☞ The past time of this verb is by the English uniformly pronounced like the present. Nay, except in solemn language, the present preterit and participle are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *bet*, a wager; and this pronounciation, though contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency observable in the preterits of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as *eat*, *ate*, (often pronounced *et*); *bear*, *beard*; *deal*, *dealt*; *mean*, *meant*; *dream*, *dreamt*; &c.

To **Beat**, bēte. v. n.
To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

Beat, bēte. s.
Stroke; manner of striking.

Beaten, bē'tn. particip. (103).
From Beat.

Beater, bē'tūr. s. (98).
An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much-given to blows.

Beatifical, bē-ā-tīf'ē-kāl.
Beatifick, bē-ā-tīf'īk. (509). } a.
Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Beatifically, bē-ā-tīf'ē-kāl-lē. ad.
In such a manner as to compleat happiness.

Beatification, bē-āt'ē-fē-kā'shūn. s. Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed.

To **Beatify**, bē-āt'ē-fī. v. a. (183).
To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

Beating, bēte'ing. s. (410).
Correction by blows.

Beatitude, bē-āt'ē-tūde. s.
Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

Beau, bō. s. (245).
A man of dress.

Beaver, bēē'vūr. s. (227) (98).
An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers his face.

Beavered, bēē'vūrd. a. (362).
Covered with a beaver.

Beauish, bō'ish. a. (245).
Befitting a beau, foppish.

Beauteous, bū'tshē-ūs. a. (263).
Fair, elegant in form.

Beauteously, bū'tshē-ūs-lē. ad.
In a beauteous manner.

Beauteousness, bū'tshē-ūs-nēs. s.
The state of being beauteous.

Beautiful, bū'tē-fūl. a.
Fair.

Beautifully, bū'tē-fūl-lē. ad.
In a beautiful manner.

Beautifulness, bū'tē-fūl-nēs. s.
The quality of being beautiful.

To **Beautify**, bū'tē-fī. v. a. (183).
To adorn, to embellish.

Beauty, bū'tē. s.
That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

Beauty-spot, bū'tē-spŏt. s.
A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

Becafico, bĕk-ā-fē'kō. s. (112).
A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To **Becalm**, bē-kām'. v. a. (403).
To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

Became, bē-kāme'.
The preterit of Become.

Because, bē-kawz'. conjunct.
For this reason; for; on this account.

To **Bechance**, bē-tshānse'. v. n.
To befal, to happen to. (352).

To **Beck**, bĕk. v. a.
To make a sign with the head.

Beck, bĕk. s.
A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To **Beckon**, bĕk'kn. v. n. (170).
To make a sign.

To **Beclip**, bē-klĭp'. v. a.
To embrace.

To **Become**, bē-kŭm'. v. a.
To enter into some state or condition; to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To **Become**, bē-kŭm'. v. a.
To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to befit.

Becoming, bē-kŭm'ming. part. a.
That which pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful. (410).

Becomingly, bē-kŭm'ming-lē. ad.
After a becoming manner.

Becomingness, bē-kŭm'ming-nēs. s. Elegant congruity, propriety.

Bed, bĕd. s.
Something made to sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a stratum; To bring to Bed, to deliver of a child; To make the Bed, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To **Bed**, bĕd. v. a.
To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to sow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

To **Bed**, bĕd. v. n.
To cohabit.

To **Bedabble**, bē-dăb'bl. v. a.
To wet, to besprinkle.

To **Bedaggle**, bē-dăg'gl. v. a.
To bemire.

To **Bedash**, bē-dăsh'. v. a.
To bespatter.

To **Bedawb**, bē-dăwb'. v. a.
To besmear.

To **Bedazzle**, bē-dăz'zl. v. a.
To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

Bedchamber, bĕd'tshāme-būr. s.
The chamber appropriated to rest.

Bedcloaths, bĕd'clōze. s.
Coverlets spread over a bed.

Bedding, bĕd'ding. s. (410).
The materials of a bed.

To **Bedeck**, bē-dĕk'. v. a.
To deck, to adorn.

To **Bedew**, bē-dū'. v. a.
To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

Bedfellow, bĕd'fĕl-lō. s.
One that lies in the same bed.

To **Bedight**, bē-dīte'. v. a.
To adorn, to dress.

To **Bedim**, bē-dĭm'. v. a.
To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To **Bedizen**, bē-dī'zn. v. a. (103).
To dress out. A low term.

Bedlam, bĕd'lŭm. s. (88).
A madhouse; a madman.

Bedlamite, bĕd'lŭm-īte. s. (155).
A madman.

Bedmaker, bĕd'mā-kūr. s.
A person in the universities, whose office is to make the beds.

Bedmate, bĕd'māte. s.
A bedfellow.

Bedmoulding, bĕd'mōld-ing. s.
A particular moulding.

Bedpost, bĕd'pōst. s.
The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

Bedpresser, bĕd'prĕs-sūr. s.
A heavy lazy fellow.

To **Bedraggle**, bē-drăg'gl. v. a.
To soil the clothes. (405).

To **Bedrench**, bē-drĕnsh'. v. a.
To drench, to soak.

Bedrid bĕd'rĭd. a.
Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Bedrite, bĕd'rīte. s.
The privilege of the marriage bed.

To **Bedrop**, bē-drŏp'. v. a.
To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

Bedstead, bĕd'stĕd. s.
The frame on which the bed is placed.

Bedstraw, bĕd'strāw. s.
The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Bedswerver, bĕd'swĕr-vūr. s.
One that is false to the bed.

Bedtime, bĕd'tīme. s.
The hour of rest.

To **Bedung**, bē-dŭng'. v. a.
To cover with dung.

To **Bedust**, bē-dŭst'. v. a.
To sprinkle with dust.

Bedward, bĕd'wārd. ad.
Toward bed.

To **Bedwarf**, bē-dwārf'. v. a.
To make little, to stunt.

BEDWORK, bĕd'wŭrk. ſ.
Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bēe. ſ.
The animal that makes honey; an induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER, bēe'ē-tŭr. ſ.
A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bēe'flŏŏ-ŭr. ſ.
A ſpecies of fool-ſtones.

BEE-GARDEN, bēe'gär-dn. ſ. (103).
A place to ſet hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bēe'hīve. ſ.
The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bēe'mās-tŭr. ſ.
One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bēetſh. ſ.
A tree.

BEECHEN, bēe'tſhn. a. (103).
Conſiſting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bēef. ſ.
The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beaves.

BEEF-EATER, bēef'ē-tŭr. ſ.
A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bĭn.
The participle preterit of To Be.

☞ This word, in the ſolemn, as well as the familiar ſtyle, has ſhared the fate of moſt of thoſe words, which, from their nature, are in the moſt frequent uſe. It is ſcarcely ever heard otherwiſe than as the noun *bin*, a repoſitory for corn or wine, and muſt be placed among thoſe deviations which language is always liable to in ſuch words as are auxiliary or ſubordinate to others; for as thoſe parts of bodies which are the moſt frequently handled grow the ſooneſt ſmooth by conſtant friction, ſo ſuch words as are in continual uſe ſeem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others. So low as the age of James the Firſt I have ſeen this word ſpelled *Byn*.

BEER, bēer. ſ.
Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bēet. ſ.
The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bēe'tl. ſ. (405).
An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

BEETLEBROWED, bēet'tl-brŏŏd. a.
Having prominent brows. (362).

BEETLEHEADED, bēe'tl-hĕd-ĕd. a.
Logger-headed, having a ſtupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bēe'tl-ſtŏk. ſ.
The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bēet'rāve. } ſ.
BEET-RADISH, bēet'rād-ĭſh. }
Beet.

BEEVES, bēevz. ſ.
Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bē-fâwl'. v. n.
To happen to; to come to paſs.

To BEFIT, bē-fĭt'. v. a.
To ſuit, to be ſuitable to.

To BEFOOL, bē-fōōl'. v. a.
To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē-fōre'. prep.
Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the preſence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; ſuperior to.

BEFORE, bē-fōre'. ad.
Sooner than, earlier in time; in time paſt; in ſome time lately paſt; previouſly to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bē-fōre'hănd. ad.
In a ſtate of anticipation or preoccupation; previouſly, by way of preparation; in a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended; at firſt, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bē-fōre'time. ad.
Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bē-fôr'tſhŭne. v. n. (461).
To betide.

To BEFOUL, bē-fŏŏl'. v. a.
To make foul, to ſoil.

To BEFRIEND, bē-frĕnd'. v. a.
To favour; to be kind to.

To BEFRINGE, bē-frĭnje'. v. a.
To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG, bĕg. v. n.
To live upon alms.

To BEG, bĕg. v. a.
To aſk, to ſeek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BEGET, bē-gĕt'. v. a.
To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bē-gĕt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bĕg'gŭr. ſ. (418).
One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who aſſumes what he does not prove.

To BEGGAR, bĕg'gŭr. v. a.
To reduce to beggary, to impoveriſh; to deprive; to exhauſt.

BEGGARLINESS, bĕg'gŭr-lē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bĕg'gŭr-lē. a.
Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bĕg'gŭr-ē. ſ.
Indigence.

To BEGIN, bē-gĭn'. v. n.
To enter upon ſomething new; to commence any action or ſtate; to enter upon exiſtence; to have its original; to take riſe; to come into act.

To BEGIN, bē-gĭn'. v. a.
To do the firſt act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the firſt ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bē-gĭn'nŭr. ſ. (95).
He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bē-gĭn'nĭng. ſ. (410).
The firſt original or cauſe; the entrance into act or being; the ſtate in which any thing firſt is; the rudiments, or firſt grounds; the firſt part of any thing.

To BEGIRD, bē-gĕrd'. v. a. (160).
To bind with a girdle; to ſurround, to encircle; to ſhut in with a ſiege, to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, bĕg'lĕr-bĕg. ſ.
The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNAW, bē-nâw'. v. a.
To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, bē-gŏn'. interject.
Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bē-gŏt'. }
BEGOTTEN, bē-gŏt'tn. (103). }
The part. paſſive of the verb Beget.

To BEGREASE, bē-grēze'. v. a.
To ſoil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bē-grīme'. v. a.
To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed.

To BEGUILE, bē-gīle'. v. a. (160).
To impoſe upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleaſingly, to amuſe.

BEGUN, bē-gŭn'.
The part. paſſive of Begin.

BEHALF, bē-hâf'. ſ. (78) (403).
Favour, cauſe; vindication, ſupport.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve'. v. a.
To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve'. v. n.
To act, to conduct one's ſelf.

BEHAVIOUR, bē-hāve'yŭr. ſ. (294).
Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; external appearance; geſture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulneſs; conduct, general practice, courſe of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bē-hĕd'. v. a.
To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bē-hĕld'.
Particip. paſſive from Behold.

BEHEMOTH, bē'hē-mŏth. ſ.
The hippopotamus, or river-horſe.

BEHEST, bē-hĕſt'. ſ.
Command, precept.

BEHIND, bē-hīnd'. prep.—See WIND
At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe; remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged; at a diſtance from ſomething going before; inferiour to another.

BEHIND, bē-hīnd'. ad.
Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bē-hīnd'hănd. ad.
In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs.

To BEHOLD, bē-hōld'. v. a.
To view, to ſee.

BEHOLD, bē-hōld'. interject.
See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bē-hōl'dn. part a. (103)
Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bē-hōl'dŭr. ſ.
Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bē-hōl'dĭng. a. (410).
Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bē-hōl'dĭng.
Part. from the verb Behold. Seeking, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bē-hōōf'. ſ.
Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOVE, bē-hōōve'. v. n.
To be fit, to be meet. Uſed only imperſonally with *it*, as, It behooves.

☞ This word is ſometimes improperly written *behove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preſerve the ſame ſound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof*, *prove*; *wiſe*, *wive*; *thief*, *thieve*; &c.

BEHOOVEFUL, bē-hōōve'fŭl. a.
Uſeful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hōōve'fŭl-lē. ad.
Profitably, uſefully.

To BEHOWL, bē-hŏŏl'. v. a.
To howl at.

BEING, bē'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Exiſtence, oppoſed to non-entity; a particular ſtate or condition; the perſon exiſting.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Being, bē'ing. conjunct.
Since.

Be it so, bē'it-sō.
A phraſe, ſuppoſe it to be ſo; let it be ſo.

To Belabour, bē-lā'bŭr. v. a.
To beat, to thump.

Belamie, bĕl'ā-mē. ſ.
A friend, an intimate.

Belamour, bĕl'ā-mōōr. ſ.
A gallant, conſort.

Belated, bē-lā'tĕd. a.
Benighted.

To Belay, bē-lā'. v. a.
To block up, to ſtop the paſſage; to place in ambuſh.

To Belch, bĕlſh. v. n.
To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to iſſue out by eructation.

Belch, bĕlſh. ſ. (352).
The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

Beldam, bĕl'dăm. ſ. (88).
An old woman; a hag.

To Beleaguer, bē-lē'gŭr. v. a.
To beſiege, to block up a place.

Beleaguerer, bē-lē'gŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One that beſieges a place.

Belflower, bĕl'flŏŏr. ſ.
A plant.

Belfounder, bĕl'fŏŏn-dŭr. ſ.
He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Belfry, bĕl'frē. ſ.
The place where the bells are rung.

To Belie, bē-lī'. v. a.
To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falſehood; to calumniate; to give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Belief, bē-lēēf'. ſ.
Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; perſuaſion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form, containing the articles of faith.

Believable, bē-lēē'vă-bl. a.
Credible.

To Believe, bē-lēēv'. v. a.
To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To Believe, bē-lēēv'. v. n.
To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing; to exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Believer, bē-lēē'vŭr. ſ. (98).
He that believes, or gives credit; a profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Believingly, bē-lēē'vĭng-lē. ad.
After a believing manner.

Belike, bē-līke'. ad.
Probably, likely, perhaps; ſometimes in a ſenſe of irony.

Bell, bĕll. ſ.
A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it; it is uſed for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers,

Belle, bĕll. ſ.
A young lady.

Belles Lettres, bĕl-lā'tŭr.
Polite Literature.

Belligerous, bĕl-lĭdje'ē-rŭs. a.
(518). Waging war. (314).

Belligerant, bĕl-lĭdje'ē-rănt. a.
Waging war. (518).

Bellipotent, bĕl-lĭp'pō-tĕnt. a.
Mighty in war. (518).

To Bellow, bĕl'lō. v. n. (327).
To make a noiſe as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the ſea, or the wind.

Bellows, bĕl'lŭs. ſ.
The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.
☞ The laſt ſyllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the ſound of *lus*.

Belluine, bĕl'lū-īne. a. (149).
Beaſtly, brutal.

Belly, bĕl'lē. ſ. (182).
That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity; any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

To Belly, bĕl'lē. v. n.
To hang out, to bulge out.

Bellyache, bĕl'lē-āke. ſ. (355).
The cholick.

Bellybound, bĕl'lē-bound. a.
Coſtive.

Bellyful, bĕl'lē-fŭl. ſ.
As much food as fills the belly.

Bellygod, bĕl'lē-gŏd. ſ.
A glutton.

Belman, bĕll'măn. ſ. (88).
He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

Belmetal, bĕll'mĕt-tl. ſ. (405).
The metal of which bells are made.

To Belock, bē-lŏk'. v. a.
To faſten.

To Belong, bē-lŏng'. v. n.
To be the property of; to be the province or buſineſs of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

Beloved, bē-lŭv'ĕd. a.
Dear.
☞ This word, when an adjective, is uſually pronounced in three ſyllables, as a *beloved* ſon; and when a participle in two, as he was much *beloved*.—See Principles, No. 362.

Below, bē-lō'. prep.
Under in place, not ſo high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting.

Below, bē-lō'. ad.
In the lower place; on earth, in oppoſition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

To Belowt, bē-lŏŭt'. v. a.
To treat with opprobrious language.

Belswagger, bĕl-swăg'gŭr. ſ.
A whoremaſter.

Belt, bĕlt. ſ.
A girdle, a cincture.

Belwether, bĕll'wĕTH-ŭr. ſ.
A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck, hence, To bear the bell.

To Bemad, bē-măd'. v. a.
To make mad.

To Bemire, bē-mīre'. v. a.
To drag, or incumber in the mire.

To Bemoan, bē-mōne'. v. a.
To lament, to bewail.

Bemoaner, bē-mō'nŭr. ſ. (98).
A lamenter.

To Bemoil, bē-mŏĭl'. v. a.
To bedrabble, to bemire.

To Bemonster, bē-mŏns'tŭr. v. a.
To make monſtrous.

Bemused, bē-mūzd'. a. (359).
Overcome with muſing.

Bench, bĕnſh. ſ. (352).
A ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice; the perſons ſitting upon a bench.

Bencher, bĕn'ſhŭr. ſ. (98).
The ſenior members of the ſociety of the inns of court.

To Bend, bĕnd. v. a.
To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to ſubdue, to make ſubmiſſive.

To Bend, bĕnd. v. n.
To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be ſubmiſſive, to bow.

Bend, bĕnd. ſ.
Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

Bendable, bĕn'dă-bl. a. (405).
That may be bent.

Bender, bĕn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon who bends; the inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Bendwith, bĕnd'with. ſ.
An herb.

Beneaped, bē-nēpt'. a. (352).
A ſhip is ſaid to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

Beneath, bē-nēTHe'. prep.
Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

Beneath, bē-nēTHe'. ad. (467).
In a lower place, under; below, as oppoſed to heaven.

Benedict, bĕn'ē-dĭkt. a.
Having mild and ſalubrious qualities.

Benediction, bĕn-ē-dĭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Bleſſing, a decretory pronunciation of happineſs; the advantage conferred by bleſſing; acknowledgements for bleſſings received; the form of inſtituting an abbot.

Benefaction, bĕn-ē-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

Benefactor, bĕn-ē-făk'tŭr. ſ.
He that confers a benefit. (166).

Benefactress, bĕn-ē-făk'trĕs. ſ.
A woman who confers a benefit.

Benefice, bĕn'ē-fĭs. ſ. (142).
Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally uſed for all eccleſiaſtical livings.

Beneficed, bĕn'ē-fĭſt. a. (352).
Poſſeſſed of a benefice.

Beneficence, bē-nĕf'ē-sĕnſe. ſ.
Active goodneſs.

Beneficent, bē-nĕf'ē-sĕnt. a.
Kind, doing good.

Beneficial, bĕn-ē-fĭſh'ăl. a.
Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable, helpful, medicinal.

Beneficially, bĕn-ē-fĭſh'ăl-lē. ad.
Advantageouſly, helpfully.

Beneficialness, bĕn-ē-fĭſh'ăl-nĕs. ſ. Uſefulneſs, profit.

Beneficiary, bĕn-ē-fĭſh'ă-yrē. a.
Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another. (113).

Beneficiary, bĕn-ē-fĭſh'yă-rē. ſ.
He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. (113).

BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. ſ.
A kindneſs, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, uſe.
☞ Benefit of Clergy in law is a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manſlaughter was put to read in a Latin book of a Gothick black character; and if the Ordinary of Newgate ſaid *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet free, otherwiſe he ſuffered death for his crime.—*Bailey.*

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. v. a.
To do good to.

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. v. n.
To gain advantage.

To BENET, bĕ-nĕt'. v. a.
To enſnare.

BENEVOLENCE, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnſe. ſ.
Diſpoſition to do good, kindneſs; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt. a.
Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt-nĕs. ſ.
The ſame with Benevolence.

BENGAL, bĕn-gall'. ſ.
A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BENJAMIN, bĕn'jă-mĭn. ſ.
The name of a tree.

To BENIGHT, bĕ-nite'. v. a.
To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night; to involve in darkneſs, to embarraſs by want of light.

BENIGN, bĕ-nine'. a. (385).
Kind, generous, liberal; wholeſome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bĕ-nĭg'nĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Graciouſneſs, actual kindneſs; ſalubrity, wholeſome quality.

BENIGNLY, bĕ-nine'lĕ. ad.
Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bĕn'nĕ-zn. ſ. (170) (443).
Bleſſing, benediction.

BENNET, bĕn'nĕt. ſ. (99).
An herb.

BENT, bĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of being bent; degree of flexure: declivity; utmoſt power; application of the mind; inclination, diſpoſition towards ſomething; determination, fixed purpoſe; turn of the temper or diſpoſition; tendency, flexion; a ſtalk or graſs, called the Bent-graſs.

BENT, bĕnt. part. of the verb To bend
Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕn'tĭng-time. ſ.
The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To BENUM, bĕ-nŭm'. v. a.
To make torpid; to ſtupify.

BENZOIN, bĕn-zŏin'. ſ.
A medicinal kind of reſin, imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To BEPAINT, bĕ-pānt'. v. a.
To cover with paint.

To BEPINCH, bĕ-pĭnſh'. v. a.
To mark with pinches.

To BEQUEATH, bĕ-kwēthe'. v. a. (467). To leave by will to another.

BEQUEST, bĕ-kwĕſt'. ſ. (334) (414).
Something left by will.

To BERATTLE, bĕ-răt'tl. v. a.
To rattle off.

BERBERRY, bĕr'bĕr-rĕ. ſ. (555).
A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

To BEREAVE, bĕ-rēve'. v. a.
To ſtrip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREFT, bĕ-rĕft'.
Part. paſſ. of Bereave.

BERGAMOT, bĕr'gă-mŏt. ſ.
A ſort of pear, commonly called Burgamot, and vulgarly called Burgamee, a ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock; a ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHYME, bĕ-rīme'. v. a.
To celebrate in rhyme or verſes.

BERLIN, bĕr-lĭn'. ſ.
A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bĕr'rĕ. ſ.
Any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds.

To BERRY, bĕr'rĕ. v. n.
To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bĕr'trăm. ſ. (88).
Baſtard pellitory.

BERYL, bĕr'rĭl. ſ.
A kind of precious ſtone.

To BESCREEN, bĕ-ſkrēēn'. v. a.
To ſhelter, to conceal.

To BESEECH, bĕ-ſēētſh'. v. a.
To entreat, to ſupplicate, to implore; to beg, to aſk.

To BESEEM, bĕ-ſēēm'. v. n.
To become, to be fit.

To BESET, bĕ-ſĕt'. v. a.
To beſiege, to hem in; to embarraſs, to perplex; to waylay, to ſurround; to fall upon, to haraſs.

To BESHREW, bĕ-ſhrōō'. v. a.
To wiſh a curſe to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bĕ-ſide'. } prep.
BESIDES, bĕ-ſides'. }
At the ſide of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a ſtate of deviation from.

BESIDE, bĕ-ſide'. } ad.
BESIDES, bĕ-ſides'. }
Over and above; not in this number, beyond this claſs.

To BESIEGE, bĕ-ſēēje'. v. a.
To beleaguer, to lay ſiege to, to beſet with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bĕ-ſēē'jŭr. ſ. (98).
One employed in a ſiege.

To BESLUBBER, bĕ-ſlŭb'bŭr. v. a.
To dawb, to ſmear.

To BESMEAR, bĕ-ſmēēr'. v. a.
To bedawb; to ſoil, to foul.

To BESMIRCH, bĕ-ſmĕrtſh'. v. a.
To ſoil, to diſcolour.

To BESMOKE, bĕ-ſmōke'. v. a.
To foul with ſmoak; to harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMUT, bĕ-ſmŭt'. v. a.
To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BESOM, bē'zŭm. ſ.
An inſtrument to ſweep with.

To BESORT, bĕ-ſŏrt'. v. a.
To ſuit, to fit.

BESORT, bĕ-ſŏrt'. ſ.
Company, attendance, train.

To BESOT, bĕ-ſŏt'. v. a.
To infatuate, to ſtupify; to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bĕ-ſawt'.
Part. paſſ. of Beſeech: which ſee.

To BESPANGLE, bĕ-ſpăng'gl. v. a.
To adorn with ſpangles, to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

To BESPATTER, bĕ-ſpăt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

To BESPAWL, bĕ-ſpawl'. v. a.
To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPEAK, bĕ-ſpēēk'. v. a.
To order or intreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to ſpeak to, to addreſs; to betoken, to ſhew.

BESPEAKER, bĕ-ſpēē'kŭr. ſ.
He that beſpeaks any thing.

To BESPECKLE, bĕ-ſpĕk'kl. v. a.
To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPEW, bĕ-ſpū'. v. a.
To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPICE, bĕ-ſpice'. v. a.
To ſeaſon with ſpices.

To BESPIT, bĕ-ſpĭt'. v. a.
To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPOT, bĕ-ſpŏt'. v. a.
To mark with ſpots.

To BESPREAD, bĕ-ſprĕd'. v. a.
To ſpread over.

To BESPRINKLE, bĕ-ſprĭnk'kl. v. a.
To ſprinkle over.

To BESPUTTER, bĕ-ſpŭt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſputter over ſomething, to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST, bĕſt. a.
Moſt good.

BEST, bĕſt. ad.
In the higheſt degree of goodneſs; fitteſt.

To BESTAIN, bĕ-ſtāne'. v. a.
To mark with ſtains, to ſpot.

To BESTEAD, bĕ-ſtĕd'. v. a.
To profit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, bĕs'tſhĕ-ăl. a. (464).
Belonging to a beaſt; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, bĕs-tſhĕ-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The quality of beaſts.

BESTIALLY, bĕs'tſhĕ-ăl-lĕ. ſ.
Brutally.

To BESTICK, bĕ-ſtĭk'. v. a.
To ſtick over with any thing.

To BESTIR, bĕ-ſtŭr'. v. a. (109).
To put into vigorous action.

To BESTOW, bĕ-ſtō'. v. a.
To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a preſent; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to ſtow, to place.

BESTOWER, bĕ-ſtō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Giver, diſpoſer.

BESTRAUGHT, bĕ-ſtrawt'. particip.
Diſtracted, mad.

To BESTREW, bĕ-ſtrō'. v. a.
To ſprinkle over.—See *Strew.*

To BESTRIDE, bĕ-ſtride'. v. a.
To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to ſtep over.

To BESTUD, bĕ-ſtŭd'. v. a.
To adorn with ſtuds.

BET, bĕt. ſ.
A wager.

To BET, bĕt. v. a.
To wager, ſtake at a wager.

To BETAKE, bĕ-tāke'. v. a.
To take, to ſeize; to have recourſe to.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To BETHINK, bē-*th*ĭnk'. v. a.
To recal to reflection.

To BETHRAL, bē-*th*rāll'. v. a. (406).
To enslave, to conquer.

To BETHUMP, bē-*th*ŭmp'. v. a.
To beat.

To BETIDE, bē-tīde'. v. n.
To happen to, to befal; to come to pass, to fall out.

BETIME, bē-tīme'. } ad.
BETIMES, bē-tīmz'. }
Seasonably; early; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.

To BETOKEN, bē-tō'kn. v. a.
To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshew, to presignify.

BETONY, bĕt'tō-nē. s.
A plant.

BETOOK, bē-tŏŏk'.
Irreg. pret. from Betake.

To BETOSS, bē-tŏs'. v. a.
To disturb, to agitate.

To BETRAY, bē-trā'. v. a.
To give into the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to shew, to discover.

BETRAYER, bē-trā'ŭr. s.
He that betrays, a traitor.

To BETRIM, bē-trĭm'. v. a.
To deck, to dress, to grace.

To BETROTH, bē-trŏ*th*'. v. a.
To contract to any one, to affiance; to nominate to a bishoprick.

To BETRUST, bē-trŭst'. v. a.
To entrust, to put into the power of another.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. a. (98).
Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. ad.
Well in a greater degree.

To BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. v. a.
To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. s.
Superior in goodness.

BETTOR, bĕt'tŭr. s. (166).
One that lays bets or wagers.

BETTY, bĕt'tē. s.
An instrument to break open doors.

BETWEEN, bē-twēēn'. prep.
In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.

BETWIXT, bē-twĭkst'. prep.
Between.

BEVEL, } bĕv'ĭl. { s. (99).
BEVIL, }
In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVERAGE, bĕv'ŭr-ĭdje. s. (90) (555)
Drink, liquor to be drunk.

BEVY, bĕv'ē. s.
A flock of birds; a company, an assembly.

To BEWAIL, bē-wāle'. v. a.
To bemoan, to lament.

To BEWARE, bē-wāre'. v. n.
To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.

To BEWEEP, bē-wēēp'. v. a.
To weep over or upon.

To BEWET, bē-wĕt'. v. a.
To wet, to moisten.

To BEWILDER, bē-wīl'dŭr. v. a.
To lose in pathless places, to puzzle. (515).

To BEWITCH, bē-wĭtsh'. v. a.
To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.

BEWITCHERY, bē-wĭtsh'ŭr-rē. s.
Fascination, charm. (555).

BEWITCHMENT, bē-wĭtsh'mĕnt. s.
Fascination.

To BEWRAY, bē-rā'. v. a. (427).
To betray, to discover perfidiously; to shew, to make visible.

BEWRAYER, bē-rā'ŭr. s.
Betrayer, discoverer.

BEYOND, bē-yŏnd'. prep.
Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.

☞ There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it.

BEZOAR, bē'zōre. s.
A medicinal stone; formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bēz-ō-ăr'dĭk. a.
Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bī-ăng'gū-lā-tĕd. }
BIANGULOUS, bī-ăng'gū-lŭs (116) } a.
Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bī'ăs. s. (88).
The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; propension, inclination.

To BIAS, bī'ăs. v. a.
To incline to some side.

BIB, bĭb. s.
A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths.

BIBACIOUS, bī-bā'shŭs. a. (118).
Much addicted to drinking.

☞ Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered as an exception to the general rule. (117).

BIBBER, bĭb'bŭr. s. (98).
A tippler.

BIBLE, bī'bl. s. (405).
The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bĭb-lē-ŏg'grā-fŭr.
A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bĭb-lē-ō*th*'ē-kăl. a.
Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, bĭb'ū-lŭs. a. (314).
That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

BICAPSULAR, bī-kăp'shū-lăr. a. (118) (552). A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bīse. s.
A colour used in painting.

BICIPITAL, bī-sĭp'ē-tăl. (118) } a.
BICIPITOUS, bī-sĭp'ē-tŭs. }
Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BICKER, bĭk'kŭr. v. n. (98).
To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

BICKERER, bĭk'ŭr-ŭr. s. (555).
A skirmisher.

BICKERN, bĭk'kŭrn. s. (98) (418).
An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, bī'kŏrn. (118) } a.
BICORNOUS, bī-kŏr'nŭs. }
Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bī-kŏr'pō-răl. a.
Having two bodies. (118).

To BID, bĭd. v. a.
To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

BIDDEN, bĭd'dn. part. pass. (103).
Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, bĭd'dŭr. s. (98).
One who offers or proposes a price.

BIDDING, bĭd'dĭng. s. (410).
Command, order.

To BIDE, bīde. v. a.
To endure, to suffer.

To BIDE, bīde. v. n.
To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

BIDENTAL, bī-dĕn'tăl. a. (118).
Having two teeth.

BIDING, bī'dĭng. s. (410).
Residence, habitation.

BIENNIAL, bī-ĕn'nē-ăl. a. (116).
Of the continuance of two years.

BIER, bēēr. s. (275).
A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIESTINGS, bēēs'tĭngz. s. (275).
The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bī-fā'rē-ŭs. s.
Twofold.

BIFEROUS, bĭf'fē-rŭs. a. (503).
Bearing fruit twice a year.

☞ We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable. (535).

BIFID, bī'fĭd. (118) } a.
BIFIDATED, bĭf'fē-dā-tĕd. }
Opening with a cleft. (503) (535).

BIFOLD, bī'fōld. a.
Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, bī'fŏrmd. a. (362).
Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bī-fŭr'kā-tĕd. a. (118)
Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, bī-fŭr-kā'shŭn. s.
Division into two.

BIG, bĭg. a.
Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swoln; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, bĭg'gā-mĭst. s.
One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bĭg'gā-mē. s. (535) (503).
The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, bĭg'bĕl-lĭd. a. (282).
Pregnant.

BIGGIN, bĭg'gĭn. s.
A child's cap.

BIGLY, bĭg'lē. ad.
Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, bĭg'nĕs. s.
Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

BIGOT, big'gŭt. s. (166).
A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED, big'gŭt-ĕd. a.
Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething.

☞ From what oddity I know not, this word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the laſt ſyllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be ſo pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is uſual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the laſt ſyllable. Dr. Johnſon, indeed, has very judiciouſly ſet both orthography and pronunciation to rights, and ſpells the word with one *t*, though he finds it with two in the quotations he gives us from Garth and Swift. That the former thought it might be pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, is highly preſumable from the uſe he makes of it, where he ſays:

" Bigotted to this idol, we diſclaim
" Reſt, health, and eaſe, for nothing but a
" name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, here, the verſe will be unpardonably rugged. This miſtake muſt certainly take its riſe from ſuppoſing a verb which does not exiſt, namely, to *begot*; but as this word is derived from a ſubſtantive, it ought to have the ſame accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *billet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preſerve the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

BIGOTRY, big'gŭt-trē. ſ. (555).
Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, big'swōln. a.
Turgid.

BILANDER, bĭl'ăn-dŭr. ſ. (503).
A ſmall veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bĭl'bĕr-rē. ſ.
Whortleberry.

BILBO, bĭl'bō. ſ.
A rapier, a ſword.

BILBOES, bĭl'bōze. ſ. (296).
A ſort of ſtocks.

BILE, bīle. ſ.
A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged by the common duct.

BILE, bīle. ſ.
A ſore angry ſwelling.

To BILGE, bĭlje. v. n. (74).
To ſpring a leak.

BILIARY, bĭl'yă-rē. a. (113).
Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSGATE, bĭl'lingz-gāte. ſ.
Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bī-ling'gwŭs. a. (118)
Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bĭl'yŭs. a. (113).
Conſiſting of bile.

To BILK, bĭlk. v. a.
To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bĭll. ſ.
The beak of a fowl.

BILL, bĭll. ſ.
A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

BILL, bĭll. ſ.
A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law preſented to the parliament; a phyſician's preſcription; an advertiſement.

To BILL, bĭll. v. n.
To careſs, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bĭll. v. a.
To publiſh by an advertiſement.

BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a ſoft Billet, a love letter.

BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. v. a.
To direct a ſoldier where he is to lodge; to quarter ſoldiers.

BILLIARDS, bĭl'yŭrdz. ſ. (113).
A kind of play.

BILLOW, bĭl'lō. ſ.
A wave ſwoln.

BILLOWY, bĭl'lō-ē. a.
Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bĭn. ſ.
A place where bread or wine is repoſited.

BINNACLE, bĭn'ă-kl.
A ſea term, meaning the compaſs box.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon; and Dr. Aſh and Mr. Smith, who have it, pronounce the *i* in the firſt ſyllable ſhort. It is probably only a corruption of the word *Bittacle*.

BINARY, bī'nă-rē. (118).
Two double.

To BIND, bīnd. v. a.
To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to faſten to any thing; to faſten together; to cover a wound with dreſſings; to compel, to conſtrain; to oblige by ſtipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make coſtive; to reſtrain; To bind to, to oblige to ſerve ſome one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To BIND, bīnd. v. n.
To contract, to grow ſtiff; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bīnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A man whoſe trade it is to bind books; a man that binds ſheaves; a fillet, a ſhred cut to bind with.

BINDING, bīnd'ĭng. ſ. (410).
A bandage.

BINDWEED, bīnd'wēed. ſ.
The name of a plant.

BINOCLE, bĭn'nō-kl. ſ. (405).
A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.

☞ The ſame reaſon appears for pronouncing the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort as in *Bigamy*. (535).

BINOCULAR, bī-nŏk'ū-lŭr. a. (118).
Having two eyes. (88) (98).

BIOGRAPHER, bī-ŏg'gră-fŭr. ſ. (116)
A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bī-ŏg'gră-fē. ſ. (116).
An hiſtorical account of the lives of particular men. (518).

BIPAROUS, bĭp'pă-rŭs. a. (503).
Bringing forth two at a birth.

☞ This word and *bipedal* have the *i* long in Dr. Aſh and Mr. Sheridan; but Mr. Perry makes the *i* in the firſt long, and in the laſt ſhort: analogy, however, ſeems to decide in favour of the ſound I have given it. For though the penultimate accent has a tendency to lengthen the vowel when followed by a ſingle conſonant, as in *biped*, *tripod*, &c. the antepenultimate accent has a greater tendency to ſhorten the vowel it falls upon.—See *Bigamy* and *Tripod*. (503).

BIPARTITE, bĭp'pär-tīte. a. (155).
Having two correſpondent parts.

☞ Every orthoëpiſt has the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word but Entick, who places it on the ſecond; but a conſiderable difference is found in the quantity of the firſt and laſt *i*. Sheridan and Scott have them both long, Nares the laſt long, Perry both ſhort, and Buchanan and W. Johnſton as I have given it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more ſurpriſing, as all theſe writers that give the ſound of the vowels make the firſt *i* in *tripartite* ſhort, and the laſt long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the ſame pronunciation of the other, ſo perfectly ſimilar. The ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. (503).

BIPARTITION, bī-pär-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bī'pĕd. ſ. (118).
An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bĭp'pē-dăl. a. (503).
Two feet in length.—See *Biparous*.

BIPENNATED, bī-pĕn'nă-tĕd. a. (118)
Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bī-pĕt'tă-lŭs. a. (118).
Conſiſting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bī-qwŏd'drāte. (91).
BIQUADRATICK, bī-qwŏ-drăt'ĭk.
ſ. The fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf.

BIRCH, bŭrtſh. ſ. (108).
A tree.

BIRCHEN, bŭr'tſhn. a. (103) (405).
Made of birch.

☞ An Engliſhman may bluſh at this cluſter of conſonants for a ſyllable; and yet this is unqueſtionably the exact pronunciation of the word; and that our language is full of theſe ſyllables without vowels.—See Principles, No. (103) (405).

BIRD, bŭrd. ſ. (108).
A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

To BIRD, bŭrd. v. n.
To catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, bŭrd'bōlt. ſ.
A ſmall arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bŭrd'kătſh-ŭr. ſ.
(89). One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bŭrd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bŭrd'ĭng-pēēſe. ſ.
A gun to ſhoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, bŭrd'līme. ſ.
A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BIRDMAN, bŭrd'măn. ſ. (88).
A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, bŭrdz'ī. ſ.
The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT, bŭrdz'fŭt. ſ.
A plant.

BIRDSNEST, bŭrdz'nĕſt. ſ.
An herb.

BIRDSNEST, bŭrdz'nĕſt. ſ.
The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, bŭrdz'tŭng. ſ.
An herb.

BIRGANDER, bĕr'găn-dŭr. ſ.
A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRTH, bĕrth. ſ. (108).
The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by deſcent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

Birthday, bĕr*th*'dā. ſ.
The day on which any one is born.

Birthdom, bĕr*th*'dŭm. ſ.
Privilege of birth.

Birthnight, bĕr*th*'nīte. ſ.
The night in which any one is born.

Birthplace, bĕr*th*'plāse. ſ.
Place where any one is born.

Birthright, bĕr*th*'rīte. ſ.
The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

Birthstrangled, bĕr*th*'ſtrăng-gld. a. Strangled in being born. (359).
☞ See *Birchen*.

Birtwort, bĕr*th*'wŭrt. ſ. (166).
The name of a plant.

Biscuit, bĭs'kĭt. ſ. (341).
A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; a compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar.

To **Bisect**, bī-sĕkt'. v. a. (118) (119)
To divide into two parts.

Bisection, bī-sĕk'ſhŭn. ſ. (118).
A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

Bishop, bĭſh'ŭp. ſ. (166).
One of the head order of the clergy.

Bishop, bĭſh'ŭp, ſ.
A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Bishoprick, bĭſh'ŭp-rĭk. ſ.
The dioceſe of a biſhop.

Bishopweed, bĭſh'ŭp-wēed. ſ.
A plant.

Bisk, bĭsk. ſ.
Soup, broth.

Bismuth, bĭz'mŭ*th*. ſ.
Marcaſite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral, ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.

Bissextile, bĭs-sĕks'tĭl. ſ. (140).
Leap year.
☞ Mr. Scott places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; Dr. Kenrick on the firſt and laſt; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, W. Johnſton, Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bayley, on the ſecond; Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnſton, pronounce the laſt *i* long as in *tile*. But as the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable by ſo great a majority, analogy determnies the laſt *i* to be ſhort.

Bisson, bĭs'sŭn. a. (166).
Blind. Obſolete.

Bistort, bĭs'tŏrt. ſ.
A plant called ſnake-weed.

Bistoury, bĭs'tŭr-ē. ſ. (314).
A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

Bit, bĭt. ſ.
The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horſe's mouth.

Bit, bĭt. ſ.
As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a ſmall piece of any thing; a Spaniſh Weſt-India ſilver-coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

To **Bit**, bĭt. v. a.
To put the bridle upon a horſe.

Bitch, bĭtſh. ſ.
The female of a dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To **Bite**, bīte. v. a.
To cruſh or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte; to cheat, to trick.

Bite, bīte. ſ.
The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fiſh that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a ſharper.

Biter, bī'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He that bites; a fiſh apt to take a bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

Bittacle, bĭt'tă-kl. ſ. (405).
A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

Bitter, bĭt'tŭr. a. (98).
Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood; ſharp, cruel, ſevere; calamitous, miſerable; reproachful, ſatirical; unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitterground, bĭt'tŭr-grŏund. ſ.
A plant.

Bitterly, bĭt'tŭr-lē. ad.
With a bitter taſte; in a biting manner, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly; ſharply, ſeverely.

Bittern, bĭt'tŭrn. ſ. (98).
A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fiſh.

Bitterness, bĭt'tŭr-nĕs. ſ.
A bitter taſte; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; ſharpneſs, ſeverity of temper; ſatire, piquancy, keenneſs of reproach; ſorrow, vexation, affliction.

Bittersweet, bĭt'tŭr-swēet. ſ.
An apple which has a compounded taſte.

Bitumen, bī-tū'mĕn. ſ. (503).
A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes.
☞ This word, from the propenſity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable, as if written *bit'u-men*; and this laſt mode of ſounding the word may be conſidered as the moſt common, though not the moſt learned pronunciation. For Dr. Aſh is the only orthöepiſt who places the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but every one who gives the ſound of the unaccented vowels, very properly makes the *i* long, though this long ſound may be the ſlender one. (117) (551).

Bituminous, bī-tū'mē-nŭs. a.
Compounded of bitumen.

Bivalve, bī'vălv. a. (118).
Having two valves or ſhutters, uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters.

Bivalvular, bī-văl'vū-lăr. a.
Having two valves.

Bixwort, bĭks'wŭrt. ſ.
An herb.

Bizantine, bĭz'ăn-tine. ſ. (149).
A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days.
☞ Perry is the only orthöepiſt who pronounces the laſt *i* in this word ſhort: and Dr. Johnſon remarks that the firſt ſyllable ought to be ſpelled with *y*, as the word ariſes from the cuſtom eſtabliſhed among the Emperors of Conſtantinople, anciently called *Byzantium*.

To **Blab**, blăb. v. a.
To tell what ought to be kept ſecret.

To **Blab**, blăb. v. n.
To tattle, to tell tales.

Blab, blăb. ſ.
A teltale.

Blabber, blăb'bŭr. ſ.
A tattler, a teltale.

Black, blăk. a.
Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, ſullen; horrible, wicked; diſmal, mournful.

Black-bryony, blăk-brĭ'ŏ-nē. ſ.
The name of a plant.

Black-cattle, blăk'kăt-tl. ſ.
Oxen, bulls, and cows.

Black-guard, blăg-gārd'. a. (448)
A dirty fellow. A low term.

Black-lead, blăk-lĕd'. ſ.
A mineral found in the lead mines, much uſed for pencils.

Black-pudding, blăk-pŭd'dĭng. ſ.
A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Black-rod, blăk-rŏd'. ſ.
The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

Black, blăk. ſ.
A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To **Black**, blăk. v. a.
To make black, to blacken.

Blackamoor, blăk'ă-mōre. ſ.
A negro.

Blackberry, blăk'bĕr-rē. ſ.
A ſpecies of bramble; the fruit of it.

Blackbird, blăk'bŭrd. ſ.
The name of a bird.

To **Blacken**, blăk'kn. v. a. (103).
To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To **Blacken**, blăk'kn. v. n.
To grow black.

Blackish, blăk'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat black.

Blakmoor, blăk'mōre. ſ.
A negro.

Blackness, blăk'nĕs. ſ.
Black colour; darkneſs.

Blacksmith, blăk'smĭ*th*. ſ.
A ſmith that works in iron, ſo called from being very ſmutty.

Blacktail, blăk'tāle. ſ.
The ruff or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

Blackthorn, blăk'*th*ŏrn. ſ.
The ſloe.

Bladder, blăd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
That veſſel in the body which contains the urine; a bliſter, a puſtule.

Bladder-nut, blăd'dŭr-nŭt. ſ.
A plant.

Bladder Sena, blăd'dŭr-sĕn'ă. ſ.
A plant.

Blade, blāde. ſ.
The ſpire of graſs, the green ſhoots of corn.

Blade, blāde. ſ.
The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument; a briſk man either fierce or gay.

Bladebone, blāde'bone. ſ.
The ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.
☞ Probably corrupted from *Platebone*; Greek ωμοπλατη.

Bladed, blā'dĕd. a.
Having blades or ſpires.

Blain, blāne. ſ.
A puſtule, a bliſter.

Blameable, blā'mă-bl. a. (405).
Culpable, faulty.

Blameableness, blā'mă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Fault.

Blamably, blā'mă-blē. ad.
Culpably.

To **Blame**, blāme. v. a.
To cenſure, to charge with a fault.

Blame, blāme. ſ.
Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

BLAMEFUL, blāme'fūl. a.
Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blāme'lĕs. a.
Guiltleſs, innocent.

BLAMELESLY, blāme'lĕs-lē. ad.
Innocently.

BLAMELESNESS, blāme'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Innocence.

BLAMER, blā'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A cenſurer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blāme'wŭr-THĒ. a.
Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blănſh. v. a.
To whiten; to ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks; to obliterate, to paſs over.

BLANCHER, blăn'shŭr. ſ. (98).
A whitener.

BLAND, blănd. a.
Soft, mild, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blăn'dĭſh. v. a.
To ſmooth, to ſoften.

BLANDISHMENT, blăn'dĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
Act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture; ſoft words, kind ſpeeches; kind treatment.

BLANK, blănk. a.
White; unwritten; confuſed; without rhyme.

BLANK, blănk. ſ.
A void ſpace; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or ſhot is directed.

BLANKET, blăngk'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſly woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blăngk'ĭt. v. a.
To cover with a blanket; to toſs in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blănk'lē. a.
In a blank manner, with paleneſs, with confuſion.

To BLASPHEME, blăs-fēme'. v. a.
To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to ſpeak evil of.

To BLASPHEME, blăs-fēme'. v. n.
To ſpeak blaſphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blăs-fē'mŭr. ſ.
A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMOUS, blăs'fē-mŭs. a.
Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

☞ We ſometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable like blaſpheme; and as the word *blaſphemus* in Latin has the ſecond ſyllable long, and the Engliſh word has the ſame number of ſyllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the ſecond ſyllable as *Sonorous*, *Bitumen*, *Acumen*, &c. but placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of blaſphemous is by much the moſt polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, it has been adopted by the vulgar. (503).

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blăs'fē-mŭs-lē, ad. Impiouſly, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blăs'fē-mē. ſ.
Blaſphemy is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf.

BLAST, blăſt. ſ.
A guſt, or puff of wind; the ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſic; the ſtroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blăſt. v. a.
To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to ſtrike with terror.

BLASTMENT, blăſt'mĕnt. ſ.
Sudden ſtroke of infection.

BLATANT, blā'tănt. a.
Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blăt'tŭr. v. n.
To roar.

BLAY, blā. ſ.
A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a bleak.

BLAZE, blāze. ſ.
A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE, blāze. v. n.
To flame; to be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE, blāze. v. a.
To publiſh, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blā'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſpreads reports.

To BLAZON, blā'zn. v. a. (170).
To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial; to deck, to embelliſh; to diſplay, to ſet to ſhow; to celebrate, to ſet out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-rē. ſ.
The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blēētſh. v. a.
To whiten.

BLEAK, blēke. a.
Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blēke. ſ.
A ſmall river fiſh.

BLEAKNESS, blēke'nĕs. ſ.
Coldneſs, chilneſs.

BLEAKY, blē'kē. a.
Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blēēr. a.
Dim with rheum or water; dim, obſcure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blēē'rĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365)
The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, blēte. v. n.
To cry as a ſheep.

BLEAT, blēte. ſ.
The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

BLEB, blĕb. ſ.
A bliſter.

To BLEED, blēēd. v. n.
To loſe blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To BLEED, blēēd. v. a.
To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blĕm'ĭſh. v. a.
To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blĕm'ĭſh. ſ.
A mark of deformity, a ſcar; reproach, diſgrace.

To BLENCH, blĕnſh. v. n. (352).
To ſhrink, to ſtart back.

To BLEND, blĕnd. v. a.
To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to ſpoil.

BLENT, blĕnt.
The obſolete participle of Blend.

To BLESS, blĕs. v. a.
To make happy, to proſper; to wiſh happineſs to another; to praiſe; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blĕs'sĕd. particip. a. (361).
Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blĕs'sĕd-lē. ad.
Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blĕs'sĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Happineſs, felicity; ſanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blĕs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
He that bleſſes.

BLESSING, blĕs'sĭng. ſ. (410).
Benediction; the means of happineſs; Divine favour.

BLEST, blĕſt. part. a. (361).
Happy.

BLEW, blū.
The preterit of Blow.

BLIGHT, blīte. ſ. (393).
Mildew; any thing nipping, or blaſting.

To BLIGHT, blīte. v. a.
To blaſt, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blīnd. a.
Without ſight, dark; intellectually dark; unſeen, private; dark, obſcure.

To BLIND, blīnd. v. a.
To make blind; to darken; to obſcure to the eye; to obſcure to the underſtanding.

BLIND, blīnd. ſ.
Something to hinder the ſight; ſomething to miſlead.

To BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld. v. a.
To hinder from ſeeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld. a.
Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blīnd'lē. ad.
Without ſight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blīnd-mănz-bŭf' ſ. A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

BLINDNESS, blīnd'nĕs. ſ.
Want of ſight; ignorance, intellectual darkneſs.

BLINDSIDE, blīnd-sīde'. ſ.
Weakneſs, foible.

BLINDWORM, blīnd'wŭrm. ſ.
A ſmall viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blĭngk. v. n.
To wink; to ſee obſcurely.

BLINKARD, blĭngk'ŭrd. ſ. (98).
One that has bad eyes; ſomething twinkling.

BLISS, blĭs. ſ.
The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blĭs'fŭl. a.
Happy in the higheſt degree.

BLISSFULLY, blĭs'fŭl-lē. ad.
Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blĭs'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Happineſs.

BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis; any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. v. n.
To riſe in bliſters.

To BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. v. a.
To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt.

BLITHE, blīthe. a. (467).
Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blīTH'lē. ad.
In a blithe manner.

☞ Theſe compounds of the word *blithe* ought to be written with the final *e*, as *blithely*, *blithesome*, &c. for as they ſtand in Johnſon, the *i* might be pronounced ſhort.—See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphoriſm the 8th.

BLITHENESS, blīTH'nĕs. } BLITHSOMENESS, blīTH'sŭm-nĕs. } s. The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blīTH'sŭm. a. Gay, cheerful.

To BLOAT, blōte. v. a. To ſwell.

To BLOAT, blōte. v. n. To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blō'tĕd-nĕs. ſ. Turgidneſs; ſwelling.

BLOBBER, blŏb'bŭr. ſ. (98). A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blŏb'bŭr-lĭp. ſ. A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blŏb'bŭr-lĭpt. } BLOBLIPPED, blŏb'lĭpt. } a. Having ſwelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blŏk. ſ. A ſhort heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obſtruction, a ſtop; a ſea term for a pully: a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blŏk. v. a. To ſhut up, to encloſe.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blŏk'hŏuſe. ſ. A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

BLOCK-TIN, blŏk-tĭn'. ſ. Tin pure or mixed.

BLOCKADE, blŏk-kāde'. ſ. A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

To BLOCKADE, blŏk-kāde'. v. a. To ſhut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blŏk'hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blŏk-hĕd'ĕd. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blŏk'ĭſh. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blŏk'ĭſh-lē. ad. In a ſtupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blŏk'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Stupidity.

BLOOD, blŭd. ſ. (308). The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; deſcent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, ſtate of the paſſions; hot ſpark; man of fire.

To BLOOD, blŭd. v. a. To ſtain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exaſperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blŭd'bōl-tŭrd. a. Blood ſprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blŭd'ſtōne. ſ. The bloodſtone is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blŭd'*th*ŭrs-tē. a. Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blŭd'flŏŏr. ſ. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blŭd'gĭlt'ē-nĕs. ſ. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blŭd'hŏŏnd. ſ. A hound that follows by the ſcent.

BLOODILY, blŭd'ē-lē. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blŭd'ē-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blŭd'lĕs. a. Without blood, dead; without ſlaughter.

BLOODSHED, blŭd'ſhĕd. ſ. The crime of blood, or murder; ſlaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blŭd'ſhĕd-dŭr. ſ. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blŭd'ſhŏt. } BLOODSHOTTEN, blŭd'ſhŏt-tn. } a. Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels. (103).

BLOODSUCKER, blŭd'sŭk-ŭr. ſ. A leech, a fly, any thing that ſucks blood: a murderer.

BLOODY, blŭd'ē. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blōōm. ſ. A bloſſom; the ſtate of immaturity.

To BLOOM, blōōm. v. n. To bring or yield bloſſoms; to produce, as bloſſoms; to be in a ſtate of youth.

BLOOMY, blōōm'mē. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blŏs'sŭm. ſ. (166). The flower that grows on any plant.

To BLOSSOM, blŏs'sŭm. v. n. To put forth bloſſoms.

To BLOT, blŏt. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing inviſible; to efface, to eraſe; to blur; to diſgrace, to diſfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blŏt. ſ. An obliteration of ſomething written; a blur, a ſpot; a ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blŏtſh. ſ. A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

To BLOTE, blōte. v. a. To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW, blō. ſ. (324). A ſtroke; the fatal ſtroke; a ſingle action, a ſudden event; the act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

To BLOW, blō. v. n. To move with a current of air: this word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with It; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to ſound by being blown: to play muſically by wind; to bloom; to bloſſom; To blow over, to paſs away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To BLOW, blō. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to ſwell, to puff into ſize; to ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick; to warm with the breath; to ſpread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguiſh by wind; To blow up, to raiſe or ſwell with breath; To blow up, to deſtroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make ſtale.

BLOWZE, blŏŏze. ſ. (323). A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whoſe hair is in diſorder.

BLOWZY, blŏŏ'zē. a. Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

BLUBBER, blŭb'bŭr. ſ. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER, blŭb'bŭr. v. n. To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blŭd'jŭn. ſ. (259). A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blū. a. (335). One of the ſeven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'bŏt-tl. ſ. A flower of the bell ſhape: a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blū'lē. ad. With a blue colour.

☞ There is an inconſiſtency in ſpelling this and ſimilar words with the ſilent *e* and leaving it out in *duly* and *truly*, which ſhows how much our orthography ſtill wants regulating, notwithſtanding the labour and attention of Dr. Johnſon. My opinion is, that the ſervile *e* ought to be omitted in theſe words; for my reaſons, I muſt refer the inſpector to the Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Aphoriſm the 8th.

BLUENESS, blū'nĕs. ſ. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blŭf. a. Big, ſurly, bluſtering.

BLUISH, blū'ĭſh. a. Blue in a ſmall degree.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. v. n. (98). To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to flounder, to ſtumble.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. v. a. To mix fooliſhly, or blindly.

BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. ſ. A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blŭnd'dŭr-bŭs. ſ. A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blŭn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blŭn'dŭr-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow.

BLUNT, blŭnt. a. Dull on the edge or point, not ſharp; dull in underſtanding, not quick; rough, not delicate: abrupt, not elegant.

To BLUNT, blŭnt. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repreſs or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blŭnt'lē. ad. Without ſharpneſs; coarſely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blŭnt'nĕs. ſ. Want of edge or point, coarſeneſs, roughneſs of manners.

BLUR, blŭr. ſ. A blot, a ſtain.

To BLUR, blŭr. v. a. To blot, to efface; to ſtain.

To BLURT, blŭrt. v. a. To let fly without thinking.

To BLUSH, blŭſh, v. n. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blŭſh. ſ. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; ſudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blŭſh'ē. a. Having the colour of a bluſh.

To BLUSTER, blŭs'tŭr. v. n. To roar, as a ſtorm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blŭs'tŭr. ſ. Roar, noiſe, tumult; boaſt, boiſterouſneſs.

BLUSTERER, blŭs'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. A ſwaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blŭs'trŭs. a. Tumultuous, noiſy.

BO, bō. interj. A word of terror.

BOAR, bōre. ſ. (295). The male ſwine.

BOARD, bōrd. ſ. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs; a table; at which a council or court is held; a court of juriſdiction; the deck or floor of a ſhip.

To BOARD, bōrd. v. a. To enter a ſhip by force; to attack, or make the firſt attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

To BOARD, bŏrd. v.n.
To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bŏrd-wā'jĭz. ſ. (99).
Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

BOARDER, bŏr'dŭr. ſ.
One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bŏre'ĭſh. a.
Swiniſh, brutal, cruel.

To BOAST, bŏſt. v.n.
To diſplay one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bŏſt. v.a.
To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bŏſt. ſ.
A proud ſpeech; cauſe of boaſting.

BOASTER, bŏſt'ŭr. ſ.
A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bŏſt'fŭl. a.
Oſtentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bŏſt'ĭng-lē. ad.
Oſtentatiouſly.

BOAT, bŏte. ſ. (295).
A veſſel to paſs the water in.

BOATION, bō-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Roar, noiſe.

BOATMAN, bŏte'măn. } ſ. (88).
BOATSMAN, bŏtes'măn. }
He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bō'sn. ſ.
An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.
☞ This word is univerſally pronounced in common converſation as it is here marked: but in reading it would ſavour ſomewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a ſound ſo very unlike the orthography. It would be adviſable, therefore, in thoſe who are not of the naval profeſſion, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, diſtinctly as it is written.

To BOB, bŏb. v.a.
To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

To BOB, bŏb. v.n.
To play backward and forward.

BOB, bŏb. ſ.
Something that hangs ſo as to play looſe; the words repeated at the end of a ſtanza; a blow; a ſhort wig.

BOBBIN, bŏb'bĭn. ſ.
A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch.

BOBCHERRY, bŏb'tſhĕr-rē. ſ.
A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bŏb'tāle. ſ.
Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bŏb'tāled. a. (359).
Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bŏb'wĭg'. ſ.
A ſhort wig.

To BODE, bōde. v.a.
To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bōde'mĕnt. ſ.
Portent, omen.

To BODGE, bŏdje. v.n.
To boggle.

BODICE, bŏd'dĭs. ſ. (142).
Stays, a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS, bŏd'dē-lĕs. a.
Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bŏd'dē-lē. a.
Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bŏd'dē-lē. ad.
Corporeally.

BODKIN, bŏd'kĭn. ſ.
An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point; an inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

BODY, bŏd'dē. ſ.
The material ſubſtance of an animal; matter, oppoſed to ſpirit; a perſon; a human being; reality, oppoſed to repreſentation; a collective maſs; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; ſtrength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS, bŏd'dē-clōze. ſ.
Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

BOG, bŏg. ſ.
A marſh, a fen, a moraſs.

BOG-TROTTER, bŏ'trŏt-tŭr. ſ.
One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, bŏg'gl. v.n. (405).
To ſtart, to fly back; to heſitate.

BOGGLER, bŏg'glŭr. ſ.
A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bŏg'gē. a. (283).
Marſhy, ſwampy.

BOGHOUSE, bŏg'hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe of office.

BOHEA, bō-hē'. ſ.
A ſpecies of tea.

To BOIL, bŏil. v.n. (299).
To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To BOIL, bŏil. v.a.
To ſeeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dreſs in boiling water.

BOILER, bŏil'ŭr. ſ.
The perſon that boils any thing; the veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs. a.
Violent, loud, roaring, ſtormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Violently, tumultuouſly.

BOISTEROUSNESS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BOLARY, bō'lā-rē. a.
Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bōld. a.
Daring, brave, ſtout; executed with ſpirit; confident, not ſcrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; ſtanding out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, bōld'dn. v.n. (103).
To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bōld'fāſe. ſ.
Impudence, ſaucineſs.

BOLDFACED, bōld'fāſte. a.
Impudent.

BOLDLY, bōld'lē. ad.
In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bōld'nĕs. ſ.
Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; aſſurance, impudence.

BOLE, bōle. ſ.
The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels.

BOLIS, bō'lĭs. ſ.
Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bōle. ſ. (406).
A round ſtalk or ſtem.

BOLSTER, bōle'ſtŭr. ſ.
Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head; a pad, or quilt; compreſs for a wound.

To BOLSTER, bōle'ſtŭr. v.a.
To ſupport the head with a bolſter; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compreſs; to ſupport, to maintain.

BOLT, bōlt. ſ.
An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to faſten the legs; a ſpot or ſtain.

To BOLT, bōlt. v.a.
To ſhut or faſten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to ſhackle; to ſift, or ſeparate with a ſieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.

To BOLT, bōlt. v.n.
To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs.

BOLTER, bōlt'ŭr. ſ.
A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bōlt'hĕd. ſ.
A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bōlt'ĭng-hŏuſe. ſ.
The place where meal is ſifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT, bō'ſprĭt. ſ. A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope.

BOLUS, bō'lŭs. ſ.
A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills.

BOMB, bŭm. ſ. (165).
A loud noiſe; a hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.
☞ I do not heſitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *o* its fourth ſound, equivalent to the ſecond ſound of *u*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronounciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom*, *from*, &c. Dr. Johnſon's derivation of the verb to *bump*, from the ſame origin as *bumb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy.

BOMB-CHEST, bŭm'tſhĕſt. ſ.
A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under-ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bŭm'kĕtſh. } ſ.
BOMB-VESSEL, bŭm'vĕs-sĕl. }
A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bŭm'bărd. ſ.
A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To BOMBARD, bŭm-bărd'. v.a.
To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bŭm-băr-dēēr'. ſ. (275). The engineer, whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bŭm-bărd'mĕnt. ſ.
An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bŭm-bā-zēēn'. ſ.
A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BOMBAST, bŭm'băſt. ſ.
Fuſtian, big words.

BOMBAST, bŭm-băſt'. a.
High ſounding.

BOMBASTICK, bŭm-băs'tĭk.
High-ſounding, pompous.
☞ Dr. Aſh is the only lexicographer who has

inſerted this word; but I think its general uſage entitles it to a place in the language, eſpecially as it has the true adjective termination, and relieves us from the inconvenience to which our language is ſo ſubject, that of having the ſubſtantive and adjective of the ſame form; and though as *bombaſt* ſtands in Dr. Johnſon, the ſubſtantive has the accent on the laſt ſyllable, and the adjective on the firſt, contrary, I think, to the analogy of accentuation, (494). yet this is but a bungling way of ſupplying the want of different words for different parts of ſpeech.

Bombulation, bŭm-bū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Sound, noiſe.

Bonaroba, bŏ'nā-rō'bā. ſ.
A whore.

Bonasus, bō-nā'sŭs. ſ.
A kind of buffalo.

Bonchretien, bŏn-krē'tſhēn. ſ.
A ſpecies of pear.

Bond, bŏnd. ſ.
Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; impriſonment, captivity; cement of union, cauſe of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

Bondage, bŏn'dāje. ſ. (90).
Captivity, impriſonment.

Bondmaid, bŏnd'māde. ſ.
A woman ſlave.

Bondman, bŏnd'măn. ſ. (88).
A man ſlave.

Bondservant, bŏnd'sĕr-vănt. ſ.
A ſlave.

Bondservice, bŏnd'sĕr-vĭs. ſ.
Slavery.

Bondslave, bŏnd'ſlāve. ſ.
A man in ſlavery.

Bondsman, bŏndz'măn. ſ. (38).
One bound for another.

Bondwoman, bŏnd'wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman ſlave.

Bone, bōne. ſ.
The ſolid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no ſcruple; dice.

To **Bone**, bōne. v. a.
To take out the bones from the fleſh.

Bonelace, bōne-lāse'. ſ.
Flaxen lace.

Boneless, bōne'lĕs. a.
Without bones.

To **Boneset**, bōne'sĕt. v. n.
To reſtore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

Bonesetter, bōne'sĕt-tŭr. ſ.
One who makes a practice of ſetting bones.

Bonfire, bŏn'fīre. ſ.
A fire made for triumph.

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *bone-fire*; Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſon, make the firſt ſyllable rhyme with *don*; and though in the firſt edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with *tun*, I now prefer the fourth ſound of *a*.

Bongrace, bŭn'grās. ſ.
A covering for the forehead.

Bonnet, bŏn'nĭt. ſ. (99).
A hat, a cap.

Bonnets, bŏn'nĭts. ſ.
Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

Bonnily, bŏn'nē-lē. ad.
Gaily, handſomely.

Bonniness, bŏn'nē-nĕs. ſ.
Gayety, handſomeneſs.

Bonny, bŏn'nē. a.
Handſome, beautiful; gay, merry.

Bonny-clabber, bŏn-nē-klăb'bŭr. ſ.
Sour buttermilk.

Bonum Magnum, bō'nŭm-măg'-nŭm. ſ.
A great plum.

Bony, bō'nē. a.
Conſiſting of bones; full of bones.

Booby, bōō'bē. ſ.
A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

Book, bŏŏk. ſ.
A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the regiſter in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To **Book**, bŏŏk. v. a.
To regiſter in a book.

Book-keeping, bŏŏk'kēep-ĭng. ſ.
The art of keeping accounts.

Bookbinder, bŏŏk'bīn-dŭr. ſ.
A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

Bookful, bŏŏk'fŭl. a.
Crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

Bookish, bŏŏk'ĭſh. a.
Given to books.

Bookishness, bŏŏk'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Overſtudiouſneſs.

Booklearned, bŏŏk'lĕrn-ĕd. a.
Verſed in books.

Booklearning, bŏŏk'lĕrn-ĭng. ſ.
Skill in literature; acquaintance with books.

Bookman, bŏŏk'măn. ſ. (88).
A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

Bookmate, bŏŏk'māte. ſ.
Schoolfellow.

Bookseller, bŏŏk'sĕl-lŭr. ſ.
A man whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

Bookworm, bŏŏk'wŭrm. ſ.
A mite that eats holes in books; a ſtudent too cloſely fixed upon books.

Boom, bōōm. ſ.
In ſea language, a long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; a pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer; a bar laid acroſs a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

To **Boom**, bōōm. v. n.
To ruſh with violence.

Boon, bōōn. ſ.
A gift, a grant.

Boon, bōōn. a.
Gay, merry.

Boor, bōōr. ſ.
A lout, a clown.

Boorish, bōōr'ĭſh. a.
Clowniſh, ruſtick.

Boorishly, bōōr'ĭſh-lē. ad.
After a clowniſh manner.

Boorishness, bōōr'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Coarſeneſs of manners.

To **Boot**, bōōt. v. a.
To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

Boot, bōōt. ſ.
Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty or plunder.

Boot, bōōt. ſ.
A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

Boot of a Coach, bōōt. ſ.
The place under the coach-box.

Boot-hose, bōōt'hōze. ſ.
Stockings to ſerve for boots.

Boot-tree, bōōt'trēe. ſ.
Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

Boot-catcher, bōōt'kĕtſh-ŭr. ſ.
The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

Booted, bōōt'ĕd. a.
In boots.

Booth, bōōTH. ſ.
A houſe built of boards or boughs.

Bootless, bōōt'lĕs. a.
Uſeleſs, unavailing; without ſucceſs.

Booty, bōō'tē. ſ.
Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to loſe by deſign.

Bopeep, bō-pēēp'. ſ.
To play Bopeep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted.

Borachio, bō-rā'tſhō. ſ.
A drunkard.

Borable, bō'rā-bl. a.
That may be bored.

Borage, bŭr'rĭdje. a. (90) (165).
A plant.

Borax, bō'răks. ſ.
An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine.

Bordel, bŏr'dĕl. ſ.
A brothel, a bawdy-houſe.

Border, bŏr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers.

To **Border**, bŏr'dŭr. v. n.
To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

To **Border**, bŏr'dŭr. v. a.
To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

Borderer, bŏr'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
He that dwells on the borders.

To **Bore**, bōre. v. a.
To pierce in a hole.

To **Bore**, bōre. v. n.
To make a hole; to puſh forwards to a certain point.

Bore, bōre. ſ.
The hole made by boring; the inſtrument with which a hole is bored; the ſize of any hole.

Bore, bōre.
The preterit of Bear.

Boreal, bō'rē-ăl. a.
Northern.

Boreas, bō'rē-ăs. ſ.
The north winds.

Boree, bō-rēē'. ſ.
A ſtep in dancing.

Born, bŏrn.
Come into life.

Borne, bŏrne.
Carried, ſupported.

Borough, bŭr'rō. ſ. (318) (390).
A town with a corporation.

To **Borrow**, bŏr'rō. v. a.
To take ſomething from another upon credit; to aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time; to uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *thin* (466), THIS (469).

BORROWER, bŏr'rō-ŭr. f.
He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bŏs'kāje. f. (90).
Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bŏs'kē. a.
Woody.

BOSOM, bŏŏ'zŭm. f.
The breaſt, the heart; the innermoſt part of an incloſure; the folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt; the tender affections; inclination, deſire; in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs, as my boſom friend.

☞ This word is pronounced four ways, *Bozum*; *Buzzum*; and *Boozum*, the *oo* like *u* in *bull*; and *boozom*, as *ou* in *houſe*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third ſound; Perry ſeems to mark the fourth; Dr. Kenrick has the ſecond and fourth, but ſeems to prefer the former; and W. Johnſon has the ſecond; and this is, in my opinion, the moſt general: but the ſtage ſeems to have adopted the fourth ſound, which has given it a currency among polite ſpeakers, and makes it the moſt faſhionable. Mr. Elphinſtone, a nice obſerver, as well as a deep inveſtigator, announces the ſecond, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation.

To BOSOM, bŏŏ'zŭm. v. a.
To incloſe in the boſom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bō'sn. f. (170) (103).
Corrupted from Boatſwain, which ſee.

BOSS, bŏs. f.
A ſtud; the part riſing in the midſt of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bŏs'ſāje. f. (90).
Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BOSVEL, bŏz'vĕl. f. (448).
A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bō-tăn'ĕ-kăl. } a.
BOTANICK, bō-tăn'nĭk. }
Relating to herbs, ſkilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bŏt'ă-nĭſt. f.
One ſkilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bŏt-ăn-ŏl'ō-jē. f.
A diſcourſe upon plants. (518).

BOTCH, bŏtſh. f. (352).
A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin; a part in any work ill finiſhed; an adventitious part clumſily added.

To BOTCH, bŏtſh. v. a.
To mend or patch clothes clumſily; to put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bŏt'tſhē. a.
Marked with botches.

BOTH, bō*th*. a. (467).
The two.

BOTH, bō*th*. conj.
As well.

BOTS, bŏts. f.
Small worms in the entrails of horſes.

BOTTLE, bŏt'tl. f. (405).
A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter; a quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

To BOTTLE, bŏt'tl. v. a.
To incloſe in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bŏt'tl-flŏŏ-ŭr. f.
A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bŏt'tl-ſkrŏŏ. f.
A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bŏt'tŭm. f. (166).
The loweſt part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the groundwork; a dale, a valley; the deepeſt part; bound, limit; the utmoſt of any man's capacity; the laſt reſort; a veſſel for navigation; a chance, or ſecurity; a ball of thread wound up together.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'tŭm. v. a.
To build up, to fix upon as a ſupport; to wind upon ſomething.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'tŭm. v. n.
To reſt upon as its ſupport.

BOTTOMED, bŏt'tŭmd. a. (359).
Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bŏt'tŭm-lĕs. a.
Without a bottom, fathomleſs.

BOTTOMRY, bŏt'tŭm-rē. f.
The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BOUD, bŏŏnd. f.
An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE, bŏŏdje. v. n. (315).
To ſwell out.

BOUGH, bŏŏ. f. (313).
An arm or a large ſhoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bâût. (319).
Preter. of To buy.

To BOUNCE, bŏŏnſe. v. n.
To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force; to make a ſudden leap; to boaſt, to bully.

BOUNCE, bŏŏnſe. f.
A ſtrong ſudden blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a boaſt, a threat.

BOUNCER, bŏŏn'ſŭr. f.
A boaſter, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bŏŏnd. f. (313).
A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained; a leap, jump, a ſpring; a rebound.

To BOUND, bŏŏnd. v. a.
To limit, to terminate; to reſtrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To BOUND, bŏŏnd. v. n.
To jump, to ſpring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bŏŏnd.
Participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUND, bŏŏnd. a.
Deſtined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bŏŏn'dă-rē. f.
Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bŏŏn'dĕn.
Participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bŏŏn'dĭng-ſtōne. } f.
BOUND-STONE, bŏŏnd'ſtōne. }
A ſtone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bŏŏnd'lĕs-nĕs. f.
Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bŏŏnd'lĕs. a.
Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bŏŏn'tchē-ŭs. a. (263).
Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bŏŏn'tchē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Liberally, generouſly.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bŏŏn'tchē-ŭs-nĕs. f. Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bŏŏn'tē-fŭl. a.
Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bŏŏn'tē-fŭl-lē. ad.
Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bŏŏn'tē-fŭl-nĕs. f.
The quality of being bountiful, generoſity.

BOUNTIHEAD, bŏŏn'tē-hĕd. } f.
BOUNTYHOOD, bŏŏn'tē-hŭd. }
Goodneſs, virtue.

BOUNTY, bŏŏn'tē. f.
Generoſity, liberality, munificence.

To BOURGEON, bŭr'jŭn. v. n. (313) (259). To ſprout, to ſhoot into branches.

BOURN, bŏrne. f.
A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it ſound as if written *boorn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the ſtage; and Mr. Garrick ſo pronounced it.

"The undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
"No traveller returns."
SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the ſuffrages of Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith.

To BOUSE, bŏŏze. v. n.
To drink laviſhly.

BOUSY, bŏŏ'zē. a.
Drunken.

BOUT, bŏŏt. f.
A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To BOW, bŏŏ. v. a.
To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion; to bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion; to depreſs, to cruſh.

To BOW, bŏŏ. v. a.
To bend, to ſuffer flexure; to make a reverence; to ſtoop; to ſink under preſſure.

BOW, bŏŏ. f.
An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion.

BOW, bō. f.
An inſtrument of war; a rainbow; the inſtruments with which ſtring-inſtruments are played upon; the doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot; Bow of a ſhip, that part of her which begins at the looſ, and ends at the ſternmoſt part of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT, bō'bĕnt. a.
Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bō'hănd. f.
The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bō'lĕgd. a. (359).
Having crooked legs.

BOWELS, bŏŏ'ĕls. f.
Inteſtines, the veſſels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderneſs, compaſſion.

BOWER, bŏŏ'ŭr. f. (98).
An arbour; it ſeems to ſignify, in Spenſer, a blow, a ſtroke.

BOWER, bŏŏ'ŭr. f.
Anchor ſo called.

BOWERY, bŏŏ'ŭr-rē. a.
Full of bowers.

BOWL, bōle. f.
A veſſel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a baſin, or fountain.

BOWL, bōle. f.
Round maſs rolled along the ground.

☞ Many reſpectable ſpeakers pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *howl*. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Perry, declare for it; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as the veſſel to hold liquor. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it differently; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the

preferable mode, though the leaſt analogical. But as the veſſel has indiſputably this ſound, it is rendering the language ſtill more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*; to have the ſame word ſignify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the ſame word differently to ſignify different things, is multiplying difficulties without neceſſity. For though it may be alleged, that a different pronunciation of the ſame word to ſignify a different thing is in ſome meaſure remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be anſwered that it is in reality increaſing the ambiguity by ſetting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to underſtand the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had theſe ambiguities in words which were only diſtinguiſhable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to diſtinguiſh ſuch words as were pronounced differently to ſignify different things, and this is equivalent to a different ſpelling; and though the Latin word *lego* ſignified either *to read* or *to ſend*, according to the quantity with which the firſt ſyllable was pronounced; it was certainly an imperfection in that language, which ought not to be imitated.

To Bowl, bôle. v. a.
To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

Bowler, bô'lûr. ſ.
He that plays at bowls.

Bowline, bôu'lin. ſ.
A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

Bowling-green, bô'ling-grêen. ſ.
A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

Bowman, bô'măn. ſ. (88).
An archer.

Bowsprit, bô'ſprit. ſ.
Boltſprit, which ſee.

Bowstring, bô'string. ſ.
The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

Bow-window, bô'win'dô.
☞ Dr. Johnſon derives this word, and, perhaps, juſtly, from *Bay-window*, or a window forming a *bay* in the internal part of the room; but preſent cuſtom has univerſally agreed to call theſe windows *bow-windows*, from the curve, like a *bow*, which they form by jutting outwards. However original and juſt, therefore, Dr. Johnſon's derivation may be, there is little hope of a conformity to it, either in writing or pronunciation, while there is apparently ſo good an etymology, both for ſenſe and ſound, to ſupport the preſent practice.

Bowyer, bô'yûr. ſ. (98).
An archer; one whoſe trade is to make bows.

Box, bŏks. ſ.
A tree; the wood of the tree.

Box, bŏks. ſ.
A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the caſe of the mariners compaſs; the cheſt into which money given is put; ſeat in the playhouſe.

To Box, bŏks. v. a.
To incloſe in a box.

Box, bŏks. ſ.
A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Box, bŏks. v. n.
To fight with the fiſt.

Boxen, bŏk'sn. a. (103).
Made of box, reſembling box.

Boxer, bŏks'ûr. ſ.
A man who fights with his fiſts.

Boy, bŏe. ſ. (482).
A male child; not a girl; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

Boyhood, bŏe'hŭd. ſ.
The ſtate of a boy.

Boyish, bŏe'ĭſh. a.
Belonging to a boy; childiſh, trifling.

Boyishly, bŏe'ĭſh-lê. ad.
Childiſhly, triflingly.

Boyishness, bŏe'ĭſh-nês. ſ.
Childiſhneſs, triflingneſs.

Boyism, bŏe'ĭzm. ſ.
Puerility, childiſhneſs.

Brabble, brăb'bl. ſ. (405).
A clamorous conteſt.

To Brabble, brăb'bl. v. n.
To conteſt noiſily.

Brabbler, brăb'lûr. ſ.
A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To Brace, brâſe. v. a.
To bind, to tie cloſe with bandages; to ſtrain up.

Brace, brâſe. ſ.
Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line incloſing a paſſage, as in a triplet; tenſion, tightneſs.

Brace, brâſe. ſ.
A pair, a couple.

Bracelet, brâſe'lĕt. ſ.
An ornament for the arms.
☞ I have, in the pronunciation of this word, made the *a* long and ſlender, as in *brace*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſon, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not ſhort as in *braſs*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland. For though many compounds ſhorten the vowel in the ſimple, as is ſhewn at large in the Principles of pronunciation, (308) (515), yet I think ſuch words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals and feminines.

Bracer, brâ'ſûr. ſ. (98).
A cincture, a bandage.

Brach, brătſh. ſ. (352).
A bitch hound.

Brachial, brăk'yăl. a. (353).
Belonging to the arm.

Brachygraphy, brâ-kĭg'grâ-fê. ſ.
The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs. (353).

Brack, brăk. ſ.
A breach.

Bracket, brăk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Brackish, brăk'ĭſh. a.
Salt, ſomething ſalt.

Brackishness, brăk'ĭſh-nês. ſ.
Saltneſs.

Brad, brăd. ſ.
A ſort of nail to floor rooms with.

To Brag, brăg. v. n.
To boaſt, to diſplay oſtentatiouſly.

Brag, brăg. ſ.
A boaſt, a proud expreſſion; the thing boaſted.

Braggadocio, brăg-gâ-dô'ſhê-ô. ſ.
A puffing, boaſting fellow.

Braggart, brăg'gărt. a. (88).
Boaſtful, vainly oſtentatious.

Braggart, brăg'gărt. ſ.
A boaſter.

Bragger, brăg'gûr. ſ. (98).
A boaſter.

Bragless, brăg'lês. a.
Without a boaſt.

Bragly, brăg'lê. ad.
Finely.

To Braid, brâde. v. a.
To weave together.

Braid, brâde. ſ.
A texture, a knot.

Brails, brâlz. ſ.
Small ropes reeved through blocks.

Brain, brâne. ſ.
That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe; the underſtanding.

To Brain, brâne. v. a.
To kill by beating out the brain.

Brainish, brâne'ĭſh. a.
Hotheaded, furious.

Brainless, brâne'lês. a.
Silly.

Brainpan, brâne'păn. ſ.
The ſkull containing the brains.

Brainsick, brâne'sĭk. a.
Addleheaded, giddy.

Brainsickly, brâne'sĭk-lê. ad.
Weakly, headily.

Brainsickness, brâne'sĭk-nês. ſ.
Indiſcretion, giddineſs.

Brake, brâke.
The preterit of Break.

Brake, brâke. ſ.
Fern, brambles.

Brake, brâke. ſ.
An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax; the handle of a ſhip's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

Braky, brâ'kê. a.
Thorny, prickly, rough.

Bramble, brăm'bl. ſ. (405).
Blackberry buſh, dewberry buſh, raſpberry buſh; any rough prickly ſhrub.

Brambling, brăm'blĭng. ſ.
A bird; called alſo a mountain chaffinch.

Bran, brăn. ſ.
The huſks of corn ground.

Branch, brântſh. ſ. (352) (78).
The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any diſtant article; any part that ſhoots out from the reſt; a ſmaller river running into a larger; any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line; the offſpring, the deſcendant; the antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To Branch, brântſh. v. n.
To ſpread in branches; to ſpread into ſeparate parts; to ſpeak diffuſively; to have horns ſhooting out.

To Branch, brântſh. v. a.
To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

Brancher, brăn'ſhûr. ſ.
One that ſhoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

Branchiness, brăn'ſhê-nês. ſ.
Fullneſs of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brânſh'lés. a. Without ſhoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brân'ſhé. a. Full of branches ſpreading.

BRAND, brând. ſ. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a ſword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To BRAND, brând. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'gôôs. ſ. A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brân'dĭſh. v. a. To wave or ſhake; to play with, to flouriſh.

BRANDLING, brând'ling. ſ. A particular worm.

BRANDY, brân'dé. ſ. A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brâng'gl. ſ. (405). Squabble, wrangle.

To BRANGLE, brâng'gl. v. n. (405). To wrangle, to ſquabble.

BRANK, brânk. ſ. Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brân'né. a. Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, brâ'zhŭr. ſ. (283). A manufacturer that works in braſs; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or BRAZIL, brâ-zéel'. ſ. An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS, brâs. ſ. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brâs'sé-nés. ſ. An appearance like braſs.

BRASSY, brâs'sé. a. Partaking of braſs; hard as braſs; impudent.

BRAT, brât. ſ. A child, ſo called in contempt; the progeny, the offſpring.

BRAVADO, brâ-vâ'dō. ſ. A boaſt, a brag.—See *Lumbago*.

BRAVE, brâve. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, brâve. ſ. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs; a boaſt, a challenge.

To BRAVE, brâve. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boaſting appearance.

BRAVELY, brâve'lé. ad. In a brave manner, courageouſly, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brâ'vŭr-ré. ſ. (555). Courage, magnanimity; ſplendour, magnificence; ſhow, oſtentation; bravado, boaſt.

BRAVO, brâ'vō. ſ. *Spaniſh*. A man who murders for hire.

To BRAWL, brâwl. v. n. To quarrel noiſily and indecently; to ſpeak loud and indecently; to make a noiſe.

BRAWL, brâwl. ſ. Quarrel, noiſe, ſcurrility.

BRAWLER, brâw'lŭr. ſ. A wrangler.

BRAWN, brâwn. ſ. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body; the arm, ſo called from its being muſculous; bulk, muſcular ſtrength; the fleſh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, brâw'nŭr. ſ. A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNINESS, brâw'né-nés. ſ. Strength, hardneſs.

BRAWNY, brâw'né. a. Muſculous, fleſhy, bulky.

To BRAY, brâ. v. a. To pound, or grind ſmall.

To BRAY, brâ. v. n. To make a noiſe as an aſs; to make an offenſive noiſe.

BRAY, brâ. ſ. Noiſe, ſound.

BRAYER, brâ'ŭr. ſ. One that brays like an aſs; with printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, brâze. v. a. To ſolder with braſs; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, brâ'zn. a. (103). Made of braſs; proceeding from braſs; impudent.

To BRAZEN, brâ'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brâ'zn-fâſe. ſ. An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brâ'zn-fâſte. a. Impudent, ſhameleſs. (359).

BRAZENNESS, brâ'zn-nés. ſ. Appearing like braſs; impudence.

BRAZIER, brâze'yŭr. ſ. (283). See BRASIER.

BREACH, brētſh. ſ. The act of breaking any thing; the ſtate of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brĕd. ſ. Food made of ground corn; food in general; ſupport of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, brĕd'tſhĭp-ŭr. ſ. A baker's ſervant.

BREAD-CORN, brĕd'kôrn. ſ. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brĕdth. ſ. The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

To BREAK, brâke. v. a. (240) (242). To burſt, or open by force; to divide; to deſtroy by violence; to overcome, to ſurmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body; to ſink or appal the ſpirit; to ſubdue; to cruſh, to diſable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the ſkin; to violate a contract or promiſe; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to ſeparate company; to diſſolve any union; to open ſomething new; To break the back, to diſable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart; to deſtroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a ſudden ſtop; To break up, to diſſolve; To break up, to ſeparate or diſband; To break upon the wheel, to puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brâke. v. n. To dart in two; to burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock; to open and diſcharge matter; to open as the morning; to burſt forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and ſtrength; to make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to diſcard; To break from, to ſeparate from with ſome vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break looſe, to eſcape from captivity; To break off, to deſiſt ſuddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become diſſolute; To break up, to ceaſe, to intermit; To break up, to diſſolve itſelf; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendſhip with any.

BREAK, brâke. ſ. State of being broken, opening; a pauſe, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BREAKER, brâ'kŭr. ſ. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brĕk'fâſt. v. n. (234) (515). To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brĕk'fâſt. ſ. (88). The firſt meal in the day; the thing eaten at the firſt meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brâke'nĕk. ſ. A ſteep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brâke'prŏm-ĭs. ſ. One that makes a practiſe of breaking his promiſe.

BREAM, brême. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

BREAST, brĕſt. ſ. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conſcience; the paſſions.

To BREAST, brĕſt. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brĕſt'bône. ſ. The bone of the breaſt, the ſternum.

BREASTHIGH, brĕſt'hi. a. Up to the breaſt.

BREASTHOOKS, brĕſt'hôôks. ſ. With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip.

BREASTKNOT, brĕſt'nŏt. ſ. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breaſt.

BREASTPLATE, brĕſt'plâte. ſ. Armour for the breaſt.

BREASTPLOUGH, brĕſt'plŏŭ. ſ. A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

BREASTWORK, brĕſt'wŭrk. ſ. Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants.

BREATH, brĕth. ſ. (437). The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; reſpiration; reſpite, pauſe, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a ſingle act, an inſtant.

To BREATHE, brēthe. v. n. (437). To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to reſt; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exerciſe; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, brē'thŭr. ſ. One that breathes, or lives.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pine (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164).

BREATHING, brē'THing. s.
Aſpiration, ſecret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brēth'lēs. a.
Out of breath, ſpent with labour; dead.

BRED, brĕd.
Particip. paſſ. from To breed.

BREDE, brēde. s.
See BRAID.

BREECH, brēētſh. s. (247).
The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH, brēētſh. v. a. (247).
To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, brĭtch'ĭz. s. (247) (99).
The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband.

To BREED, brēēd. v. a.
To procreate, to generate; to occaſion, to cauſe, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's ſelf; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To BREED, brēēd. v. n.
To bring young; to increaſe by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raiſe a breed.

BREED, brēēd. s.
A caſt, a kind, a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies; progeny, offſpring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, brēēd'bāte. s.
One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, brēē'dŭr. s. (98).
That which produces any thing; the perſon which brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raiſe a breed.

BREEDING, brēē'dĭng. s.
Education, inſtructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, brēēz. s.
A ſtinging fly.

BREEZE, brēēz. s.
A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brēē'zē. ad.
Fanned with gales.

BRET, brĕt. s.
A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, brĕTH'rĕn. s.
The plural of Brother.

BREVIARY, brēve'yā-rē. s. (507).
An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

☞ All our orthöepiſts but Mr. Perry pronounce the firſt ſyllable of this word long; but if authority were ſilent, analogy would decide for the pronunciation I have given. (534).

BREVIAT, brēve'yăt. s. (113).
A ſhort compendium.

BREVIATURE, brēve'yā-tſhūre. s.
An abbreviation. (463) (113).

BREVITY, brĕv'ĕ-tē. s. (511).
Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

To BREW, brōō. v. a. (339).
To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.

To BREW, brōō. v. n.
To perform the office of a brewer.

BREWAGE, brōō'ĭdje. s. (90).
Mixture of various things.

BREWER, brōō'ŭr. s.
A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brōō'hŏūſe. s.
A houſe appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brōō'ĭng. s. (410).
Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brōō'ĭs. s.
A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIBE, brībe. s.
A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To BRIBE, brībe. v. a.
To give bribes.

BRIBER, brī'bŭr. s. (98).
One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, brī'bŭr-rē. s. (555).
The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, brĭk. s.
A maſs of burnt clay; a loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brĭk. v. a.
To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brĭk'băt. s.
A piece of brick.

BRICKCLAY, brĭk'klā. s.
Clay uſed for making bricks.

BRICKDUST, brĭk'dŭſt. s.
Duſt made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brĭk'kĭl. s.
A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, brĭk'lā-ŭr. s.
A brick maſon.

BRICKMAKER, brĭk'mā-kŭr. s.
One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, brī'dăl. a.
Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, brīde. s.
A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, brīde'bĕd. s.
Marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, brīde'kāke. s.
A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, brīde'grōōm. s.
A new-married man.

BRIDEMEN, brīde'mĕn. } s.
BRIDEMAIDS, brīde'mădz. }
The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, brīde'stāke. s.
A poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, brīde'wĕl. s.
A houſe of correction.

BRIDGE, brĭdje. s.
A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage; the upper part of the noſe; the ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE, brĭdje. v. a.
To raiſe a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, brī'dl. s. (405).
The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed; a reſtraint, a curb, a check.

To BRIDLE, brī'dl. v. a.
To guide by a bridle; to reſtrain, to govern.

To BRIDLE, brī'dl. v. n.
To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, brī'dl-hănd. s.
The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, brēēf. a.
Short, conciſe; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, brēēf. s.
A ſhort extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in muſick, a meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, brēēf'lē. ad.
Conciſely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS, brēēf'nĕs. s.
Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

BRIER, brī'ŭr. s. (98) (418).
A plant.

BRIERY, brī'ŭr-rē. a. (555).
Rough, full of briers.

BRIGADE, brē-gāde'. s. (117).
A diviſion of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER General, brĭg-ă-dēēr'. s.
An officer, next in order below a major general. (275).

BRIGANDINE, brĭg'ăn-dīne. (150)
BRIGANTINE, brĭg'ăn-tīne.
s. A light veſſel, ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

☞ All our orthöepiſts ſound the laſt *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the ſtage does not pronounce it ſhort: a pronunciation to which the ſtage is very prone.

"You may remember, ſcarce three years are paſt,
"When in your *brigantine* you ſail'd to ſee
"The Adriatic wedded by our Duke,
"And I was with you."
VENICE PRESERVED.

BRIGHT, brīte. a.
Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illuſtrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.

To BRIGHTEN, brī'tn. v. a. (103).
To make bright, to make to ſhine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illuſtrious; to make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, brī'tn. v. n.
To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brīte'lē. ad.
Splendidly, with luſtre.

BRIGHTNESS, brīte'nĕs. s.
Luſtre, ſplendour; acuteneſs.

BRILLIANCY, brĭl'yăn-sē. s.
Luſtre, ſplendour.

BRILLIANT, brĭl'yănt. a. (113).
Shining, ſparkling.

BRILLIANT, brĭl'yănt. s.
A diamond of the fineſt cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, brĭl'yănt-nĕs. s.
Splendour, luſtre.

BRIM, brĭm. s.
The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any veſſel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brĭm. v. a.
To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brĭm. v. n.
To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brĭm'fŭl. a.
Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brĭm'fŭl-nĕs. s.
Fulneſs to the top.

BRIMMER, brĭm'mŭr. s.
A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brĭm'ſtōne. s.
Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'ſto-ne. a.
Full of brimſtone.

BRINDED, brin'ded. a.
Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brin'dl. ſ. (405) (359).
The ſtate of being brinded.

BRINDLED, brin'dld. a. (405).
Brinded, ſtreaked.

BRINE, brine. ſ.
Water impregnated with ſalt, the ſea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brine'pit. ſ.
Pit of ſalt water.

To BRING, bring. v. a. (408) (409).
To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to ſend; to cauſe to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular ſtate; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to paſs, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to ſhew; To bring under, to ſubdue, to repreſs; To bring up, to educate, to inſtruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, bring'ur. ſ. (409).
The perſon that brings any thing.

BRINISH, bri'niſh. a.
Having the taſte of brine, ſalt.

BRINISHNESS, bri'niſh-nes. ſ.
Saltneſs.

BRINK, brink. ſ.
The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, bri'ne. ſ.
Salt.

BRISK, briſk. a.
Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, ſpirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, briſ'kit. ſ. (99).
The breaſt of an animal.

BRISKLY, briſk'le. ad.
Actively, vigorouſly.

BRISKNESS, briſk'nes. ſ.
Livelineſs, vigour, quickneſs; gayety.

BRISTLE, briſ'sl. ſ. (405) (472).
The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

To BRISTLE, briſ'sl. v. a.
To erect in briſtles.

To BRISTLE, briſ'sl. v. n.
To ſtand erect as briſtles.

BRISTLY, briſ'le. a.
Thick ſet with briſtles.

BRISTOL STONE, briſ'tol-ſtone. ſ.
A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

BRIT, brit. ſ.
The name of a fiſh.

BRITTLE, brit'tl. a. (405).
Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brit'tl-nes. ſ.
Aptneſs to break.

BRIZE, brize. ſ.
The gadfly.

BROACH, brotſh. ſ. (295).
A ſpit.

To BROACH, brotſh. v. a.
To ſpit, to pierce as with a ſpit; to pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to open any ſtore; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROACHER, brotſh'ur. ſ.
A ſpit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brawd. a. (295).
Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; groſs, coarſe; obſcene, fulſome; bold, not delicate, not reſerved.

BROAD CLOTH, brawd'cloth. ſ.
A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, braw'dn. v. n. (103).
To grow broad.

BROADLY, brawd'le. ad.
In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brawd'nes. ſ.
Breadth, extent from ſide to ſide; coarſeneſs, fulſomneſs.

BROADSIDE, brawd'side. ſ.
The ſide of a ſhip; the volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BROADSWORD, brawd'ſord. ſ.
A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brawd'wize. ad. (140).
According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, bro-kade'. ſ.
A ſilken ſtuff variegated.

BROCADED, bro-ka'ded. a.
Dreſt in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, bro'kidje. ſ. (90).
The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brok'ko-le. ſ.
A ſpecies of cabbage.

BROCH, brok. ſ.
A badger.

BROCKET, brok'kit. ſ. (99).
A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brog. ſ. (337).
A kind of ſhoe; a corrupt dialect.

To BROIDER, broe'dur. v. a.
To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, broe'dur-re. ſ. (555).
Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, broil. ſ.
A tumult, a quarrel.

To BROIL, broil. v. a.
To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals.

To BROIL, broil. v. n.
To be in the heat.

BROKE, broke. preterimperfect tenſe of the verb to *break*.

To BROKE, broke. v. n.
To contract buſineſs for others.

BROKEN, bro'kn. (103).
Part. paſſ. of Break.

BROKEN-HEARTED, bro'kn-har'ted. a. Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, bro'kn-le. ad.
Without any regular ſeries.

BROKER, bro'kur. ſ.
A factor, one that does buſineſs for another; one who deals in old houſehold goods; a pimp, a match maker.

BROKERAGE, bro'kur-idje. ſ. (90).
The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, bron'ko-sele. ſ.
A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, bron'ke-al. }
BRONCHICK, bron'kik. } a.
Belonging to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, bron-kot'to-me. ſ.
The operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. (518).

BRONSE, bronze. ſ.
Braſs; a medal.

BROOCH, brootſh. ſ.
A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To BROOD, brood. v. n.
To ſit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly; to mature any thing by care.

To BROOD, brood. v. a.
To cheriſh by care, to hatch.

BROOD, brood. ſ.
Offſpring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, broo'de. a.
In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brook. ſ.
A running water; a rivulet.

To BROOK, brook. v. a.
To bear, to endure.

To BROOK, brook. v. n.
To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, brook'lime. ſ.
A ſort of water; an herb.

BROOM, broom. ſ.
A ſhrub, a beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, broom'land. ſ.
Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, broom'ſtaf. ſ.
The ſtaff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, broo'me. a.
Full of broom.

BROTH, broth. ſ.
Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.

BROTHEL, broth'el. }
BROTHELHOUSE, broth'el-houſe. } ſ. A bawdy-houſe.

BROTHER, bruth'ur. ſ. (98).
One born of the ſame father or mother; any one cloſely united; any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion; Brother is uſed in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, bruth'ur-hud. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of being a brother; an aſſociation of men for any purpoſe, a fraternity; a claſs of men of the ſame kind.

BROTHERLY, bruth'ur-le. a.
Natural to brothers, ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

BROUGHT, brawt. (393).
Part. paſſive of Bring.

BROW, brou. ſ.
The arch of hair over the eye; forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

To BROWBEAT, brou'bete. v. a.
To depreſs with ſtern looks.

BROWBOUND, brou'bound. a.
Crowned.

BROWSICK, brou'ſik. a.
Dejected.

BROWN, broun. a.
The name of a colour.

BROWNBILL, broun'bil. ſ.
The antient weapon of the Engliſh foot.

BROWNNESS, broun'nes. ſ.
A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, broun-ſtud'de. ſ.
Gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, brouze. v. a.
To eat branches or ſhrubs.

To Bruise, brōōze. v. a. (343).
To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow.

Bruise, brōōze. ſ.
A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

Bruisewort, brōōze'wŭrt. ſ.
Comfrey.

Bruit, brōōt. ſ. (343).
Rumour, noiſe, report.

Brumal, brōō'măl. a.
Belonging to the winter.

Brunett, brŏ-nĕt'. ſ.
A woman with a brown complexion.

Brunt, brŭnt. ſ.
Shock, violence; blow, ſtroke.

Brush, brŭſh. ſ.
An inſtrument for rubbing; a rude aſſault, a ſhock.

To Brush, brŭſh. v. a.
To ſweep or rub with a bruſh: to ſtrike with quickneſs; to paint with a bruſh.

To Brush, brŭſh. v. n.
To move with haſte; to fly over, to ſkim lightly.

Brusher, brŭſh'ŭr. ſ.
He that uſes a bruſh.

Brushwood, brŭſh'wŏŏd. ſ.
Rough, ſhrubby thickets.

Brushy, brŭſh'ē. a.
Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

To Brustle, brŭs'sl. v. n. (472).
To crackle.

Brutal, brōō'tăl. a. (343).
That which belongs to a brute; ſavage, cruel, inhuman.

Brutality, brōō-tăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Savageneſs, churliſhneſs.

To Brutalize, brōō'tă-līze. v. n.
To grow brutal or ſavage.

Brutally, brōō'tăl-lē. ad.
Churliſhly, inhumanly.

Brute, brōōt. a. (339).
Senſeleſs, unconſcious; ſavage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

Brute, brōōt. ſ.
A creature without reaſon.

Bruteness, brōōt'nĕs. ſ.
Brutality.

To Brutify, brōōt'tē-fī. v. a.
To make a man a brute.

Brutish, brōō'tĭſh. a.
Beſtial, reſembling a beaſt; rough, ſavage, ferocious; groſs, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

Brutishly, brōō'tĭſh-lē. ad.
In the manner of a brute.

Brutishness, brōō'tĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Brutality, ſavageneſs.

Bryony, brī'ŏ-nē. ſ.
A plant.

Bub, bŭb. ſ.
Strong malt liquor. A low word.

Bubble, bŭb'bl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall bladder of water; any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; a cheat, a falſe ſhow; the perſon cheated.

To Bubble, bŭb'bl. v. n.
To riſe in bubbles; to run with a gentle noiſe.

To Bubble, bŭb'bl. v. a.
To cheat.

Bubbler, bŭb'blŭr. ſ. (405).
A cheat.

Bubby, bŭb'bē. ſ.
A woman's breaſt. A low word.

Bubo, bū'bō. ſ.
The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

Bucaniers, bŭk-ă-nēērz'. ſ.
A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

Buck, bŭk. ſ.
The liquor in which clothes are waſhed: the clothes waſhed in the liquor.

Buck, bŭk. ſ.
The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbets and other animals.

To Buck, bŭk. v. a.
To waſh clothes.

To Buck, bŭk. v. n.
To copulate as bucks and does.

Buckbasket, bŭk'băs-kĕt. ſ.
The baſket in which clothes are carried to the waſh.

Buckbean, bŭk'bēne. ſ.
A plant, a ſort of trefoil.

Bucket, bŭk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well; the veſſel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Buckle, bŭk'kl. ſ. (405).
A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another; the ſtate of the hair criſped and curled.

To Buckle, bŭk'kl. v. a.
To faſten with a buckle; to confine.

To Buckle, bŭk'kl. v. n.
To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

Buckler, bŭk'lŭr. ſ.
A ſhield.

Buckmast, bŭk'măſt. ſ.
The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

Buckram, bŭk'rŭm. ſ.
A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum.

Buckshorn-plantain, bŭks'hŏrn-plăn'tĭn. ſ. A plant.

Buckthorn, bŭk'*th*ŏrn. ſ.
A tree.

Bucolick, bū-kŏl'ĭck. a.
Paſtoral.

☞ From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of ſuch Latin words, as we Anglicize by dropping the laſt ſyllable, we ſometimes hear this word improperly accented on the firſt ſyllable.—See Academy.

Bud, bŭd. ſ.
The firſt ſhoot of a plant, a germ.

To Bud, bŭd. v. n.
To put forth young ſhoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.

To Bud, bŭd. v. a.
To inoculate.

To Budge, bŭdje. v. n.
To ſtir.

Budge, bŭdje. a.
Stiff, formal.

Budger, bŭd'jŭr. ſ.
One that moves or ſtirs.

Budget, bŭd'jĕt. ſ.
A bag ſuch as may be eaſily carried; a ſtore, or ſtock.

Buff, bŭf. ſ.
Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo, uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.

To Buff, bŭf. v. a.
To ſtrike. A low word.

Buffalo, bŭf'fă-lō. ſ.
A kind of wild bull or cow.

Buffet, bŭf'fĭt. ſ. (99).
A blow with the fiſt.

Buffet, bŭf-fĕt'. ſ.
A kind of cupboard.

To Buffet, bŭf'fĭt. v. n. (99).
To box, to beat.

To Buffet, bŭf'fĭt. v. n.
To play a boxing-match.

Buffeter, bŭf'fĭt-tŭr. ſ.
A boxer.

Buffle, bŭf'fl. ſ. (405).
The ſame with buffalo.

Buffleheaded, bŭf'fl-hĕd'ĕd. a.
Dull, ſtupid.

Buffoon, bŭf-fōōn'. ſ.
A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures, a jackpudding; a man that practiſes indecent raillery.

Buffoonery, bŭf-fōōn'ŭr-rē. ſ.
The practice of a buffoon; low jeſts, ſcurrile mirth.

Bug, bŭg. ſ.
A ſtinking inſect, bred in old houſehold ſtuff.

Bugbear, bŭg'bāre. ſ.
A frightful object, a falſe terrour.

Bugginess, bŭg'gē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

Buggy, bŭg'gē. a. (283).
Abounding with bugs.

Bugle, bū'gl. (405).
Buglehorn, bū'gl-hŏrn'. } ſ.
A hunting horn.

Bugle, bū'gl. ſ.
A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle, bū'gl. ſ.
A plant.

Bugloss, bū'glŏs. ſ.
The herb ox-tongue.

To Build, bĭld. v. a. (341).
To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

To Build, bĭld. v. n.
To depend on, to reſt on.

Builder, bĭld'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that builds, an architect.

Building, bĭld'ĭng. ſ. (410).
A fabrick, an edifice.

Built, bĭlt. ſ.
The form, the ſtructure.

Bulb, bŭlb. ſ.
A round body, or root.

Bulbaceous, bŭl-bā'ſhŭs. a.
The ſame with Bulbous.

Bulbous, bŭl'bŭs. a. (314).
Containing bulbs.

To Bulge, bŭlje. v. n.
To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

Bulk, bŭlk. ſ.
Magnitude, ſize, quantity; the groſs, the majority; main fabrick.

Bulk, bŭlk. ſ.
A part of a building jutting out.

Bulkhead, bŭlk-hĕd'. ſ.
A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards.

Bulkiness, bŭl'kē-nĕs. ſ.
Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Bulky, bŭl'kē. a.
Of great ſize or ſtature.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); oil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

BULL, bŭl. f. (173).
The male of black cattle; in the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; a letter publiſhed by the pope; a blunder.

BULLBAITING, bŭl'bā-ting. f.
The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR, bŭl'bĕg-ŭr. f.
Something terrible.

BULL-DOG, bŭl'dŏg. f.
A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-HEAD, bŭl'hĕd. f.
A ſtupid fellow; the name of a fiſh.

BULL-WEED, bŭl'wēed. f.
Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bŭl'wŭrt. f.
Biſhops-weed.

BULLACE, bŭl'lis. f. (98).
A wild ſour plum.

BULLET, bŭl'lit. f. (99).
A round ball of metal.

BULLION, bŭl'yŭn. f. (113).
Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought.

BULLITION, bŭl-lĭſh'ŭn. f. (177).
The act or ſtate of boiling.

BULLOCK, bŭl'lŭk. f. (166).
A young bull.

BULLY, bŭl'lē. ad.
A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow.

BULRUSH, bŭl'rŭſh. f.
A large ruſh.

BULWARK, bŭl'wŭrk. f.
A fortification, a citadel; a ſecurity.

BUM, bŭm. f.
The part on which we ſit; it is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.

BUMBAILIFF, bŭm-bā'lĭf. f.
A bailiff of the meaneſt kind, one that is employed in arreſts.

BUMBARD, bŭm'bard. f.
See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST, bŭm-bāſt'. f.
☞ A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written *Bombaſt*, as derived by Mr. Stevens from *Bombycinus*, made of ſilk.

BUMP, bŭmp. f.
A ſwelling, a protuberance.

To BUMP, bŭmp. v. a.—See BOMB.
To make a loud noiſe.

BUMPER, bŭm'pŭr. f. (98).
A cup filled.

☞ There is a plauſible derivation of this word from the French *Bon Pere*, which, ſay the anti-clerical critics, was the toaſt which the Monks gave to the Pope in a full glaſs. The farther a derivation is traced, the better it is liked by the common crowd of critics; but Mr. Elphinſton, who ſaw farther into Engliſh and French etymology than any author I have met with, contents himſelf with deriving this word from the word *Bump*, which, as a verb, ſignifies the action of ſome heavy body that makes a denſe noiſe, and, as a noun, implies the general effect of ſuch an action on the animal frame, which is a protuberance or ſwelling; and the ſwelling out of the liquor when a glaſs is full ſeems the natural offspring of the ſubſtantive *bump*.

Dr. Aſh, whoſe etymological knowledge ſeems very extenſive, gives this word the ſame derivation, but tells us that the word *Bumpkin* is of uncertain etymology; a little attention, however, would, I think, have led him to the ſame origin of this word, as the former; for the heavy and protuberant form of the ruſtics, to whom this word is generally applied, might very naturally generate the appellation.

BUMPKIN, bŭmp'kĭn. f.
An awkward heavy ruſtick.—See BUMPER.

BUMPKINLY, bŭmp'kĭn-lē. a.
Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH, bŭnſh. f. (352).
A hard lump, a knob; a cluſter; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.

BUNCHBACKED, bŭnſh'bākt. a.
Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY, bŭn'ſhē. a.
Growing into bunches.

BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. f. (405).
A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

To BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. v. a.
To tie in a bundle.

BUNG, bŭng. f.
A ſtopple for a barrel.

To BUNG, bŭng. v. a.
To ſtop up.

BUNGHOLE, bŭng'hōle. f.
The hole at which the barrel is filled.

To BUNGLE, bŭng'gl. v. n. (405).
To perform clumſily.

To BUNGLE, bŭn'gl. v. a.
To botch, to manage clumſily.

BUNGLE, bŭng'gl. f.
A botch, an awkwardneſs.

BUNGLER, bŭng'glŭr. f.
A bad workman.

BUNGLINGLY, bŭng'gling-lē. ad.
Clumſily, awkwardly.

BUNN, bŭn. f.
A kind of ſweet bread.

BUNT, bŭnt. f.
An increaſing cavity.

BUNTER, bŭn'tŭr. f. (98).
Any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING, bŭn'ting. f.
The name of a bird.

BUOY, bŭoe. f. (346).
A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

To BUOY, bŭoe. v. a.
To keep afloat.

BUOYANCY, bŭoe'an-sē. f.
The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, bŭoe'ant. a.
Which will not ſink.

BUR, bŭr. f.
A rough head of a plant.

BURBOT, bŭr'bŭt. f. (166).
A fiſh full of prickles.

BURDELAIS, bŭr-dē-lā'. f.
A ſort of grape.

BURDEN, bŭr'dn. f. (103).
A load; ſomething grievous; a birth; the verſe repeated in a ſong.

To BURDEN, bŭr'dn. v. a.
To load, to incumber.

BURDENER, bŭr'dn-ŭr. f. (98).
A loader, an oppreſſor.

BURDENOUS, bŭr'dn-ŭs. a.
Grievous, oppreſſive; uſeleſs.

BURDENSOME, bŭr'dn-sŭm. a.
Grievous, troubleſome.

BURDENSOMENESS, bŭr'dn-sŭm-nĕs. f. Weight, uneaſineſs.

BURDOCK, bŭr'dŏk. f.
See DOCK.

BUREAU, bū-rō'. f.
A cheſt of drawers.

BURG, bŭrg. f.
See BURROW.

BURGAGE, bŭr'gădje. f. (90).
A tenure proper to cities and towns.

BURGAMOT, bŭr-gā-mŏt'. f.
A ſpecies of pear.

BURGANET, or BURGONET, bŭr'gō-nĕt. f.
A kind of helmet.

BURGESS, bŭr'jĕs. f.
A citizen, a freeman of a city; a repreſentative of a town corporate.

BURGH, bŭrg. f. (392).
A corporate town or borough.

BURGHER, bŭr'gŭr. f.
One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BURGHERSHIP, bŭr'gŭr-ſhĭp. f.
The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLARY, bŭr'glā-rē. f.
Robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

BURGOMASTER, bŭr'gō-mās-tŭr. f.
One employed in the government of a city.

BURIAL, bĕr'rē-ăl. f. (178).
The act of burying, ſepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church ſervice for funerals.

BURIER, bĕr'rē-ŭr. f.
He that buries.

BURINE, bū'rĭn. f.
A graving tool.

BURLACE, bŭr'lāſe. f.
A ſort of grape.

To BURL, bŭrl. v. a.
To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. a. (415).
Jocular, tending to raiſe laughter.

BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. f.
Ludicrous language.

To BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. v. a.
To turn to ridicule.

BURLINESS, bŭr'lē-nĕs. f.
Bulk, bluſter.

BURLY, bŭr'lē. a.
Great of ſtature.

To BURN, bŭrn. v. a.
To conſume with fire; to wound with fire.

To BURN, bŭrn. v. n.
To be on fire; to be inflamed with paſſion; to act as fire.

BURN, bŭrn. f.
A hurt cauſed by fire.

BURNER, bŭr'nŭr. f.
A perſon that burns any thing.

BURNET, bŭr'nĭt. f. (99).
The name of a plant.

BURNING, bŭr'ning. f. (410).
State of inflammation.

BURNING-GLASS, bŭr'ning-glās. f.
A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

To BURNISH, bŭr'nĭſh. v. a.
To poliſh.

To BURNISH, bŭr'nĭſh. v. n.
To grow bright or glo...

Burnisher, bûr'nĭsh-ûr. ſ.
The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

Burnt, bûrnt.
Part. paſſ. of Burn.

Burr, bûr. ſ.
The lobe or lap of the ear.

Burrel, bûr'rĭl. ſ. (99).
A ſort of pear.

Burrow, bûr'ro. ſ.
A corporate town, that is, not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.

To **Burrow**, bûr'ro. v. n.
To mine, as conies or rabbits.

Bursar, bûr'sûr. ſ. (88).
The treaſurer of a college.

Burse, bûrſe. ſ.
An exchange where merchants meet.

To **Burst**, bûrſt. v. n.
To break, or fly open; to fly aſunder; to break away, to ſpring; to come ſuddenly; to begin an action violently.

To **Burst**, bûrſt. v. a.
To break ſuddenly, to make a quick and violent diſruption.

Burst, bûrſt. ſ.
A ſudden diſruption.

Burst, bûrſt. } part. a.
Bursten, bûr'ſtn. (472) }
Diſeaſed with a hernia or rupture.

Burstness, bûrſt'nĕs. ſ.
A rupture.

Burstwort, bûrſt'wûrt. ſ.
An herb good againſt ruptures.

Burt, bûrt. ſ.
A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

Burthen, bûr'thn. ſ. (468).
See **Burden**.

To **Bury**, bĕr'rē. v. a. (178).
To enter, to put into a grave; to enter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

Bush, bŭſh. ſ. (173).
A thick ſhrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there.

Bushel, bŭſh'ĭl. ſ. (173).
A meaſure containing eight gallons, a ſtrike.

Bushiness, bŭſh'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being buſhy.

Bushment, bŭſh'mĕnt. ſ.
A thicket.

Bushy, bŭſh'ē. a.
Thick, full of ſmall branches; full of buſhes.

Busiless, bĭz'zē-lĕs. a. (178).
At leiſure.

Busily, bĭz'zē-lē. ad.
With hurry, actively.

Business, bĭz'nĕs. ſ. (178).
Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the ſubject of action; ſerious engagement; right of action; a matter of queſtion; To do one's buſineſs, to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

Busk, bŭſk. ſ.
A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

Buskin, bŭs'kĭn. ſ.
A kind of half boot, a ſhoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high ſhoe worn by the antient actors of tragedy.

Buskined, bŭs'kĭnd. a. (359).
Dreſſed in buſkins.

Busky, bŭs'kē. a.
Woody.

Buss, bŭs. ſ.
A kiſs, a ſalute with lips, a boat for fiſhing.

To **Buss**, bŭs. v. a.
To kiſs. A low word.

Bust, bŭſt. ſ.
A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

Bustard, bŭs'tûrd. ſ. (88).
A wild turkey.

To **Bustle**, bŭs'sl. v. n. (472).
To be buſy, to ſtir.

Bustle, bŭs'sl. ſ.
A tumult, a hurry.

Bustler, bŭs'lûr. ſ. (98).
An active ſtirring man.

Busy, bĭz'zē. a. (178).
Employed with earneſtneſs; buſtling, active, meddling.

To **Busy**, bĭz'zē. v. a.
To employ, to engage.

Busybody, bĭz'zē-bŏd-dē. ſ.
A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

But, bŭt. conjunct.
Except; yet, nevertheleſs; the particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwiſe than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwiſe than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

But-end, bŭt'ĕnd'. ſ.
The blunt end of any thing.

Butcher, bŭt'tſhûr. ſ. (173).
One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh; one that is delighted with blood.

To **Butcher**, bŭt'tſhûr. v. a.
To kill, to murder.

Butcherliness, bŭt'tſhûr-lē-nĕs. ſ.
A butcherly manner.

Butcherly, bŭt'tſhûr-lē. a.
Bloody, barbarous.

Butchery, bŭt'tſhûr-rē. ſ.
The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is ſhed.

Butler, bŭt'lûr. ſ. (98).
A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table.

Butment, bŭt'mĕnt. ſ.
That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

Butt, bŭt. ſ.
The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

Butt, bŭt. ſ.
A veſſel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.

To **Butt**, bŭt. v. a.
To ſtrike with the head.

Butter, bŭt'tûr. ſ. (98).
An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To **Butter**, bŭt'tûr. v. a.
To ſmear, or oil with butter; to increaſe the flakes every throw.

Butterbump, bŭt'tûr-bŭmp. ſ.
A fowl, the bittern.

Butterbur, bŭt'tûr-bûr. ſ.
A plant.

Butterflower, bŭt'tûr-flŏŏ'ûr. ſ.
A yellow flower of May.

Butterfly, bŭt'tûr-flī. ſ.
A beautiful inſect.

Butteris, bŭt'tûr-rĭs. ſ.
An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

Buttermilk, bŭt'tûr-mĭlk. ſ.
The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

Butterprint, bŭt'tûr-prĭnt. ſ.
A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

Buttertooth, bŭt'tûr-tŏŏth. ſ.
The great broad foretooth.

Butterwoman, bŭt'tûr-wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman that ſells butter.

Butterwort, bŭt'tûr-wûrt. ſ.
A plant, ſanicle.

Buttery, bŭt'tûr-rē. a.
Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Buttery, bŭt'tûr-rē. ſ.
The room where proviſions are laid up.

Buttock, bŭt'tŭk. ſ. (166).
The rump, the part near the tail.

Button, bŭt'tn. ſ. (103) (170).
Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To **Button**, bŭt'tn. v. a.
To dreſs, to clothe; to faſten with buttons.

Buttonhole, bŭt'tn-hōle. ſ.
The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Buttress, bŭt'trĭs. ſ. (99).
A prop, a wall built to ſupport another; a prop, a ſupport.

To **Buttress**, bŭt'trĭs. v. a.
To prop.

Buxom, bŭk'sŭm. a. (166).
Obedient, obſequious; gay, lively, briſk; wanton, jolly.

Buxomly, bŭk'sŭm-lē. ad.
Wantonly, amorouſly.

Buxomness, bŭk'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.

To **Buy**, bī. v. a.
To purchaſe, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To **Buy**, bī. v. n.
To treat about a purchaſe.

Buyer, bī'ûr. ſ.
He that buys, a purchaſer.

To **Buzz**, bŭz. v. n.
To hum, to make a noiſe like bees; to whiſper, to prate.

Buzzard, bŭz'zûrd. ſ. (88).
A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

Buzzer, bŭz'zûr. ſ. (98).
A ſecret whiſperer.

By, { bī. / bĕ. } prep.
It notes the agent; it notes the inſtrument; it notes the cauſe; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beſide, noting paſſage; near to, in preſence, noting proximity; before Himſelf, it notes the abſence of all others; it is the ſolemn form of ſwearing; at hand; it is uſed in forms of obteſting; by proxy of; noting ſubſtitution.

☞ The general ſound of this word is like the verb to *buy*; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be*. This latter ſound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when uſed as a

preposition; as when we say, Do you travel *by* land or *by* water? But in reading these lines of Pope:

"*By* land, *by* water, they renew the charge;
"They stop the chariot, and they board the
"barge."

Here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to *buy*.

BY, bi. ad.
Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, bi'and-bi'. ad.
In a short time.

BY, bi. s.
Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bi'kon-sern'-ment. s.
An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END, bi'end'. s.
Private interest, secret advantage.

BY-GONE, bi'gon'. a.
Past.

BY-LAW, bi'law'. s.
By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, bi'name'. s.
A nickname.

BY-PATH, bi'path'. s.
A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, bi're-spekt'. s.
Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bi'room'. s.
A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bi'speetsh'. s.
An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, bi'stan'dur. s.
A looker-on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bi'street'. s.
An obscure street.

BY-VIEW, bi'vu'. s.
Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, bi'wawk'. s.
Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bi'wa'. s.
A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, be-west'. a.
Westward, to the west of.

BY-WORD, bi'wurd'. s.
A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C.

CAB, kab. s.
A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, ka-bal'. s.
The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

☞ The political signification of this word, owes its origin to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this Junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*; a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose.

To CABAL, ka-bal'. v. n.
To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, kab'a-list. s.
One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, kab-a-lis'te-kal. }
CABALLISTICK, kab-a-lis'tik. }
a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, ka-bal'lur. s.
He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, kab'bidje. s. (90).
A plant.

To CABBAGE, kab'bidje. v. a.
To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, kab'bidje-tree. s.
A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, kab'bidje-wurm. s. An insect.

CABIN, kab'bin. s.
A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.

To CABIN, kab'bin. v. n.
To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, kab'bin. v. a.
To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, kab'bind. a. (362).
Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, kab'in-et. s.
A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kab'in-et-koun'sil. s.
A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, kab'in-et-ma'kur. s. One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, ka'bl. s. (405).
The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHECTICAL, ka-kek'te-kal. }
CACHECTICK, ka-kek'tik. }
a. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kak'kek-se. s. (517).
Such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthöepist who accents this word on the first syllable as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *Anorexy*, *Ataxy*, and *Ataraxy*, on the first syllable, except Mr. Sheridan, who accents *Anorexy*; and Bailey *Ataxy* on the penultimate. Whence this variety and inconsistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. *Orthodoxy* and *Apoplexy* had sufficiently chalked out the analogy of accentuation in these words. The terminations in *axy* and *exy* do not form a species of words which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy* (517), but seem to be exactly under the predicament of those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into English by dropping their last syllable, remove the accent at least two syllables higher.—See *Academy*.

CACHINNATION, kak-kin-na'shun. s.
A loud laughter. (353).

CACKEREL, kak'ur-il. s. (555) (99).
A fish.

To CACKLE, kak'kl. v. n. (405).
To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kak'kl. s.
The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kak'lur. s. (98).
A fowl that cackles; a teltale, a tatler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kak-ko-kim'e-kal. }
CACOCHYMICK, kak-ko-kim'ik. (353) (509). }
a. Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kak'ko-kim-me. s.
A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

☞ Johnson and Bailey accent this word *Cacochym'y*, Sheridan and Buchanan *Cacoch'ymy*, and Dr. Ash *Cac'ochymy*; and this last accentuation I have adopted for reasons given under the word *Cachexy*, which see.

CACOPHONY, ka-kof'o-ne. s. (518).
A bad sound of words.

To CACUMINATE, ka-ku'me-nate. v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, ka-dav'e-rus. a.
Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CADDIS, kad'dis. s.
A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kade. a.
Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kade. s.
A barrel.

CADENCE, ka'dense. }
CADENCY, ka'den-se. } s.
Fall, state of sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

CADENT, ka'dent. a.
Falling down.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

CADET, kā-dĕt'. s.
The younger brother; the youngeſt brother; a volunteer in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CADGER, kăd'jŭr. s.
A huckſter.

☞ This word is only uſed by the vulgar in London, where it is not applied to any particular profeſſion or employment, but nearly in the ſame ſenſe as curmudgeon, and is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*.

CADI, kā'dē. s.
A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kā-dĭl'lăk. s.
A ſort of pear.

CÆSURA, sē-zū'rā. s. (479) (480).
A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long; a pauſe in verſe.

CAFTAN, kăf'tăn. s.
A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG, kăg. s.
A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kāje. s.
An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts; a priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, kāje. v. n.
To incloſe in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā'măn. s. (88).
The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE, kā-jōle'. v. a.
To flatter, to ſooth.

CAJOLER, kā-jō'lŭr. s.
A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kā-jō'lŭr-rē. s. (555).
Flattery.

CAITIFF, kā'tĭf. s.
A mean villain, a deſpicable knave.

CAKE, kāke. s.
A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To CAKE, kāke. v. n.
To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kăl'ā-băſh. s.
A ſpecies of a large gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kăl'ā-băſh-trēe. s.
A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick.

CALAMANCO, kăl-ā-măng'kō. s.
A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALAMINE, kăl'ā-mīne. s. (149).
A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

CALAMINT, kăl'ā-mĭnt. s.
The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kā-lăm'ē-tŭs. a.
Miſerable, involved in diſtreſs, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kā-lăm'ē-tŭs-nĕs. s. Miſery, diſtreſs.

CALAMITY, kā-lăm'ē-tē. s.
Misfortune, cauſe of miſery.

CALAMUS, kăl'ā-mŭs. s.
A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

CALASH, kā-lăſh'. s.
A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

CALCEATED, kăl'ſhē-ā-tĕd. a. (450).
Shod, fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kăl-sē-dō'nē-ŭs. s.
A kind of precious ſtone.

CALCINATION, kăl-sē-nā'ſhŭn. s.
Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kăl-sĭn'ā-tŭr-ē. s.
A veſſel uſed in calcination.

☞ Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the firſt ſyllable, and Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Perry on the ſecond. (512).

To CALCINE, kăl-sīne'. v. a.
To burn in the fire to a calx, or ſubſtance eaſily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To CALCINE, kăl-sīne'. v. n.
To become a calx by heat.

To CALCULATE, kăl'kū-lāte. v. a.
To compute, to reckon; to adjuſt, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kăl-kū-lā'ſhŭn. s.
A practice, or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kăl'kū-lā-tŭr. s. (521).
A computer.

CALCULATORY, kăl'kū-lā-tŭr-ē. a.
Belonging to calculation. (512).

CALCULE, kăl'kūle. s.
Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kăl-kū-lōſe'. } a.
CALCULOUS, kăl'kū-lŭs. }
Stony, gritty.

CALCULUS, kăl'kū-lŭs. s.
The ſtone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kawl'drŭn. s. (166).
A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

CALEFACTION, kăl-ē-făk'ſhŭn. s.
The act of heating any thing; the ſtate of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kăl-ē-făk'tĭv. a.
That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kăl-ē-făk'tŭr-ē. a.
That which heats.

To CALEFY, kăl'ē-fī. v. n. (183).
To grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kăl'ĕn-dŭr. s. (88).
A regeſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals or holidays.

To CALENDER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr. v. a.
To dreſs cloth.

CALENDER, kăl'ĕn-dŭr. s. (98).
A hot preſs, a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CALENDRER, kăl'ĕn-drŭr. s.
The perſon who calenders.

CALENDS, kăl'ĕndz. s.
The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kăl'ĕn-tſhure. s. (461).
A diſtemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields.

CALF, kăf. s. (401) (78).
The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kăl'ē-bŭr. s.
The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

☞ Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the ſecond ſyllable, and gives the *i* the ſound of double *e* like the French; but Johnſon, Kenrick, Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, conſider the word as perfectly angliciſed, and place the accent on the firſt ſyllable as I have done.

CALICE, kăl'ĭs. s.
A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kăl'ē-kō. s.
An Indian ſtuff made of cotton.

CALID, kăl'ĭd. a.
Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kā-lĭd'dē-tē. s. (511).
Heat.

CALIF, CALIPH, } kăl'lĭf. } s.
A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kăl-lē-gā'ſhŭn. s.
Darkneſs, cloudineſs.

CALIGINOUS, kā-lĭdje'ē-nŭs. a.
Obſcure, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, kā-lĭdje'ē-nŭs-nĕs s. Darkneſs.

CALIVER, kăl'ē-vŭr. s.
A handgun, a harquebuſe, an old muſket.

To CALK, kawk. v. a.
To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

CALKER, kaw'kŭr. s.
The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

To CALL, kawl. v. a. (77).
To name; to ſummon or invite; to convoke; to ſummon judicially; in the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publiſh; to make a ſhort viſit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to reſume money at intereſt; To call over, to read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kawl. s.
A vocal addreſs; requiſition; divine vocation; ſummons to true religion; an impulſe; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an inſtrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, CALLET, } kăl'lĕt.
A trull.

CALLING, kawl'lĭng. s.
Vocation, profeſſion, trade; proper ſtation, or employment; claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALIPPERS, kăl'lē-pŭrz. s. (98).
Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

CALLOSITY, kăl-lŏs'sē-tē. s.
A kind of ſwelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kăl'lŭs. a.
Hardened, inſenſible.

CALLOUSNESS, kăl'lŭs-nĕs. s.
Induration of the fibres; inſenſibility.

CALLOW, kăl'lō. a.
Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kăl'lŭs. s.
An induration of the fibres; the hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kām. a. (80).
Quiet, ſerene; undiſturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kām. s.
Serenity, ſtillneſs; quiet, repoſe.

To CALM, kām. v. a.
To ſtill, to quiet; to pacify, to appeaſe.

CALMER, kām'ŭr. s. (403).
The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kām'lē. ad.
Without ſtorms, or violence; without paſſions, quietly.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

CALMNESS, kȧm′nĕs. ſ.
Tranquillity, ſerenity, mildneſs, freedom from paſſion.

CALOMEL, kȧl′ō-mĕl. ſ.
Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

CALORIFICK, kȧl-ō-rĭf′ĭk. a.
That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kȧ-lŏt′. ſ.
A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kȧl′trŏps. ſ.
An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, kȧv. v. n. (78).
To bring forth a calf, ſpoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kȧ-lŭm′nē-ȧte. v. a. To ſlander. (91).

CALUMNIATION, kȧ-lŭm-nē-ā′ſhŭn. ſ. A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kȧ-lŭm′nē-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521). A forger of accuſation, a ſlanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kȧ-lŭm′nē-ŭs. a.
Slanderous, falſely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kȧl′ŭm-nē. ſ.
Slander, falſe charge.

CALX, kȧlks. ſ.
Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kȧl′ĕ-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kȧ-mā′yōō. ſ.
A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kȧm′bŭr. ſ.
A piece of timber cut arch-wiſe.

CAMBRICK, kāme′brĭk. ſ.
A kind of fine linen.—See CHAMBER.

CAME, kāme.
The preterit of To come.

CAMEL, kȧm′ĕl. ſ. (99).
A beaſt of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kȧ-mĕl′lō-pȧrd. ſ.
An animal taller than an elephant but not ſo thick.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, } kȧm′lĕt. ſ. (99).
A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kȧm′ĕ-rȧ-ŏb-ſkū′rȧ. ſ.
An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted.

CAMERADE.—See COMRADE.

CAMERATED, kȧm′ĕr-ā-tĕd. a.
Arched.

CAMERATION, kȧm-ĕr-ā′ſhŭn. a.
A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kȧm-ĕ-ſā′dō. ſ.
An attack made in the dark, on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward.

CAMISATED, kȧm′ĕ-ſā-tĕd. a.
Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CAMLET, kȧm′lĕt. ſ.
See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kȧm′mŭk. ſ. (166).
An herb, petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMP, kȧmp. ſ.
The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kȧmp. v. n.
To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kȧm-pāne′. ſ. (385).
A large open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kȧm-pȧn′nē-fŏrm. a. A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kȧm-pȧn′ū-lȧte. a.
Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kȧm-pĕs′trȧl. a.
Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kȧm′fīr. ſ. (140).
A kind of reſin produced by a chymical proceſs from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kȧm′fīr-trēe. ſ.
The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kȧm′fō-rȧte. ſ. (91).
Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kȧm′pē-ŭn. ſ. (166).
A plant.

CAN, kȧn. ſ.
A cup.

To CAN, kȧn. v. n.
To be able, to have power; it expreſſes the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, kȧ-nȧle′. ſ.
The loweſt people.

CANAL, kȧ-nȧl′. ſ.
A baſin of water in a garden; any courſe of water made by art; a paſſage through which any of the jucies of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. This word is corrupted into kĕn′nĭl-kōle. ſ.
A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kȧn-ȧ-lĭk′ū-lā-tĕd a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, kȧ-nā′rē. ſ.
Wine brought from the Canaries, ſack.

CANARY-BIRD, kȧ-nā′rē-bŭrd. ſ.
An excellent ſinging bird.

To CANCEL, kȧn′ſĭl. v. a. (99).
To croſs a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLATED, kȧn′ſĕl-lā-tĕd. a.
Croſs-barred.

CANCELLATION, kȧn-ſĕl-lā′ſhŭn. ſ.
An expunging or wiping out of an inſtrument.

CANCER, kȧn′ſŭr. ſ. (98).
A crabfiſh; the ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice; a virulent ſwelling, or ſore.

To CANCERATE, kȧn′ſŭr-rȧte. v. n. (91). To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kȧn-ſŭr-rā′ſhŭn. ſ.
A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kȧn′ſŭr-rŭs. a.
Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kȧn′ſŭr-rŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kȧng′krĭn. a. (140).
Having the qualities of a crab. (408).

CANDENT, kȧn′dĕnt. a.
Hot.

CANDICANT, kȧn′dē-kȧnt. a.
Growing white.

CANDID, kȧn′dĭd. a.
White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kȧn′dē-dȧte. ſ.
A competitor, one that ſolicits advancement.

CANDIDLY, kȧn′dĭd-lē. ad.
Fairly, ingenuouſly.

CANDIDNESS, kȧn′dĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Ingenuouſneſs, openneſs of temper.

To CANDIFY, kȧn′dē-fī. v. a.
To make white.

CANDLE, kȧn′dl. ſ. (405).
A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kȧn′dl-bĕr-rē-trēe. ſ.
Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kȧn′dl-hōld-ŭr. ſ.
He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kȧn′dl-līte. ſ.
The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kȧn′dl-mŭs. ſ. (88).
The feaſt of the purification of the bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kȧn′dl-ſtĭk. ſ.
The inſtrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kȧn′dl-ſtŭf. ſ.
Greaſe, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kȧn′dl-wās-tŭr. ſ.
A ſpendthrift.

CANDOCK, kȧn′dŏk. ſ.
A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kȧn′dŭr. ſ. (314).
Sweetneſs of temper, purity of mind, ingenuouſneſs.

To CANDY, kȧn′dē. v. a.
To conſerve with ſugar; to form into congelations.

To CANDY, kȧn′dē. v. n.
To grow congealed.

CANE, kāne. ſ.
A kind of ſtrong reed; the plant which yields the ſugar; a lance; a reed.

To CANE, kāne. v. a.
To beat with a cane or ſtick.

CANICULAR, kȧ-nĭk′ū-lȧr. a.
Belonging to the dog-ſtar.

CANINE, kȧ-nīne′. a.
Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kȧn′ĭs-tŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſmall baſket; a ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kȧng′kŭr. ſ. (409).
A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or conſumes; an eating or corroding humour; corroſion, virulence; a diſeaſe in trees.

To CANKER, kȧng′kŭr. v. n.
To grow corrupt.

To CANKER, kȧng′kŭr. v. a.
To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kȧng′kŭr-bĭt. part. ad.
Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kȧn′nȧ-bĭne. a. (149).
Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kȧn′nē-bȧl. ſ.
A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kȧn′nē-bȧl-lē. ad.
In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kȧn′nē-pŭrz. ſ.
Callipers.

CANNON, kȧn′nŭn. ſ. (166).
A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kăn-nŭn-bawl'. } f.
CANNON-SHOT, kăn-nŭn-shŏt'.
The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONADE, kăn-nŭn-nade'. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kăn-nŭn-neer'. f.
The engineer that manages the cannon. (275).

CANNOT, kăn'nŏt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOA, CANOE, } kăn-nōō'. } f.
A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CANON, kăn'ŭn. f. (166).
A rule, a law; law made by eccleſiaſtical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large ſort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kăn'ŭn-nĕs. f.
In Catholic countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons.

CANONICAL, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl. a.
According to the canon; conſtituting the canon; regular, ſtated, fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws; ſpiritual, eccleſiaſtical.

CANONICALLY, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-lē. ad.
In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-nĕs. f. The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kăn'nŭn-nĭſt. f. (166).
A profeſſor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kăn-nō-nē-zā'shŭn. f. The act of declaring a ſaint.

To CANONIZE, kăn'nō-nize. v. a.
To declare any one a ſaint.

CANONRY, kăn'ŭn-rē. } f.
CANONSHIP, kăn'ŭn-ſhip.
An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kăn'ō-pid'. a. (282).
Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kăn'ō-pē. f.
A covering ſpread over the head.

To CANOPY, kăn'ō-pē. v. a.
To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kă-nō'rŭs. a. (512).
Muſical, tuneful.

CANT, kănt. f.
A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds; a form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men; a whining pretenſion to goodneſs; barbarous jargon; auction.

☞ It is ſcarcely to be credited, that the writer in the Spectator, ſigned T. ſhould adopt a derivation of this word from one *Andrew Cant*, a Scotch Preſbyterian Miniſter, when the Latin *cantus*, ſo expreſſive of the ſinging or whining tone of certain preachers is ſo obvious an etymology. The Cant of particular profeſſions is an eaſy derivation from the ſame origin, as it means the ſet phraſes, the routine of profeſſional language, reſembling the chime of a ſong. *Quaint*, from which ſome derive this word, is a much leſs probable etymology.

To CANT, kănt. v. n.
To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions; to ſpeak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kănt. v. a.
To toſs or fling away.

CANTATA, kăn-tā'tă. f. *Italian.*
A ſong.

CANTATION, kăn-tā'shŭn. f.
The act of ſinging.

CANTER, kăn'tŭr. f. (98).
A hypocrite; a ſhort gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kăn-*th*ăr'ē-dēz. f.
Spaniſh flies, uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CANTHUS, kăn'*th*ŭs. f.
The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kăn'tē-kl. f. (405).
A ſong; the ſong of Solomon.

CANTLE, kăn'tl. f. (405).
A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kănt'lĕt. f. (99).
A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kăn'tō. f.
A book or ſection of a poem.

CANTON, kăn'tŭn. f. (166).
A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land; a ſmall community, or clan.

To CANTON, kăn'tŭn. v. a.
To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kăn'tŭn-ize. v. a.
To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CANVASS, kăn'văs. f.
A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes; ſolicitation upon an election.

To CANVASS, kăn'văs. v. a.
To ſift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To CANVASS, kăn'văs. v. n.
To ſolicit.

CANY, kā'nē. a.
Full of canes, conſiſting of canes.

CANZONET, kăn-zō-nĕt'. f.
A little ſong.

CAP, kăp. f.
The garment that covers the head; the enſign of the cardinalate; the topmoſt, the higheſt; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP, kăp. v. a.
To cover on the top; to ſnatch off the cap; To cap verſes, to name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP-A-PIE, kăp-ă-pē'. a.
From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, kăp'pā-pŭr. f.
A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

CAPABILITY, kā-pă-bĭl'ē-tē. f.
Capacity.

CAPABLE, kā'pă-bl. a.
Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to underſtand; capacious, able to receive; ſuſceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, kā'pă-bl-nĕs. f.
The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kă-pā'shŭs. a.
Wide, large, able to hold much; extenſive, equal to great deſign.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kă-pā'shŭs-nĕs. f.
The power of holding, largeneſs.

To CAPACITATE, kă-păs'ē-tate. v. a.
To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kă-păs'ē-tē. f. (511).
The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, ſpace; ſtate, condition, character.

CAPARISON, kă-păr'ē-sŭn. f. (170).
A ſort of cover for a horſe. (443).

To CAPARISON, kă-păr'ē-sŭn. v. a.
To dreſs in capariſons; to dreſs pompouſly.

CAPE, kape. f.
Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, kā'pŭr. f. (98).
A leap, or jump.

CAPER, kā'pŭr. f.
An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, kā'pŭr-bŭsh. f.
This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, kā'pŭr. v. n.
To dance frolickſomely; to ſkip for merriment.

CAPERER, kā'pŭr-rŭr. f. (555).
A dancer.

CAPIAS, kā'pē-ŭs. f. (88).
A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, kăp-pĭl-lā'shŭs. a.
The ſame with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, kăp-pĭl-lâre'. f.
Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kă-pĭl'lă-mĕnt. f.
Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kăp-pĭl'lă-rē. a.
Reſembling hairs, ſmall, minute.

CAPILLATION, kăp-pĭl-lā'shŭn. f.
A ſmall ramification of veſſels.

CAPITAL, kăp'ē-tăl. a. (88).
Relating to the head; criminal in the higheſt degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, ſuch as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital Stock, the principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, kăp'ē-tăl. f.
The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, kăp'ē-tăl-lē. ad.
In a capital manner, ſo as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, kăp-ē-tā'shŭn. f.
Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, kă-pĭtsh'ū-lŭr. f. (88).
The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter. (463).

To CAPITULATE, kă-pĭtsh'ū-late.
To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations. (91).

CAPITULATION, kă-pĭtsh-ū-lā'shŭn.
Stipulation, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, kă-pē'vē-trēe. f.
A balſam tree.

CAPON, kā'pn. f. (405) (170).
A caſtrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, kăp-pŏn-neer'. f.
A covered lodgment, encompaſſed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, kă-pŏt'. f.
Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPRICE, kă-prēēſe', or kăp'rēēſe.
Freak, fancy, whim.

☞ The firſt manner of pronouncing this word is the moſt eſtabliſhed; but the ſecond does not want its patrons. Thus Dr. Young in his *Love of Fame*,

"'Tis true great fortunes ſome great men confer;
"But often ev'n in doing right, they err:
"From *caprice*, not from choice, their favours come;
"They give, but think it toil to know to whom."

CAPRICIOUS, kă-prĭsh'ŭs. a.
Whimſical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kă-prĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Whimſically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kă-prĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Humour, whimſicalneſs.

CAPRICORN, kăp'prē-kŏrn. ſ.
One of the ſigns of the zodiac, the winter ſolſtice.

CAPRIOLE, kăp-rē-ōle'. ſ.
Caprioles are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kăp'ſtăn. ſ.
A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kăp'shŭ-lăr. (452).
CAPSULARY, kăp'shŭ-lăr-ē. } a.
Hollow like a cheſt.

CAPSULATE, kăp'shŭ-lāte.
CAPSULATED, kăp'shŭ-lā-tĕd. } a.
Incloſed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, kăp'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ſhip; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kăp'tĭn-rē. ſ.
The power over a certain diſtrict, the chieftainſhip.

CAPTAINSHIP, kăp'tĭn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The rank or poſt of a captain; the condition or poſt of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kăp-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kăp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking any perſon.

CAPTIOUS, kăp'ſhŭs. a. (314).
Giving to cavils, eager to object; inſidious, enſnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kăp'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kăp'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

To CAPTIVATE, kăp'tē-vāte. v. a.
To take priſoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to ſubdue.

CAPTIVATION, kăp-tē-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv. ſ. (140).
One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv. a.
Made priſoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kăp-tĭv'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; ſlavery, ſervitude.

CAPTOR, kăp'tŭr. ſ. (166).
He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kăp'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kăp-ŭ-ſhēēn'. ſ. (112).
A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR, kăr. ſ. (78).
A ſmall carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or CARBINE, kăr-bine'. ſ. A ſmall ſort of fire-arms.

☞ Dr. Aſh, Bailey, W. Johnſton, Entick, and Buchanan, accent *Carabine* on the laſt ſyllable, and Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Perry on the firſt; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Dr. Johnſon, and Bailey, accent *Carbine* on the firſt; but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick, more properly on the laſt. The reaſon is, that if we accent *Carbine* on the firſt ſyllable, the laſt ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* ſhort: but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the laſt ſyllable. (140).

CARBINIER, kăr-bē-nēēr'. ſ.
A ſort of light horſeman.

CARACK, kăr'ăk. ſ.
A large ſhip of burden, galleon.

CARAT,
CARACT, } kăr'ăt. } ſ.
A weight of four grains; a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

CARAVAN, kăr'ă-văn. ſ. (524).
A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kăr-ă-văn'să-rē. ſ.
A houſe built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kăr'ă-wā. ſ.
A plant.

CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'dō. ſ. (92).
Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'dō. v. a.
To cut or hack,—See LUMBAGO.

CARBUNCLE, kăr'bŭnk-kl. ſ. (405).
A jewel ſhining in the dark; red ſpot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kăr'bŭnk-kld. a.
Set with carbuncles; ſpotted, deformed with pimples. (362).

CARBUNCULAR, kăr-bŭng'kū-lŭr. a.
Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kăr-bŭng-kū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kăr'kă-nĕt. ſ.
A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kăr'kăs. ſ. (92).
A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kăr'sē-lĭdje. ſ. (90).
Priſon fees.

CARD, kărd. ſ. (92).
A paper painted with figures, uſed in games; the paper on which the ſeveral points of the compaſs are marked under the mariner's needle; the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kărd. v. a.
To comb wool.

CARDAMOMOM. This word is commonly pronounced kăr'dă-mŭm. ſ.
A medicinal ſeed.

CARDER, kăr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kăr-dī'ă-kăl. }
CARDIACK, kăr'dē-ăk. } a.
Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kăr'dē-năl. a. (88).
Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kăr'dē-năl. ſ.
One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kăr'dē-nă-lāte. }
CARDINALSHIP, kăr'dē-năl-ſhĭp } ſ.
The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kărd'mătſh. ſ.
A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted ſulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kāre. ſ.
Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preſervation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kāre. v. n.
To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be inclined, to be diſpoſed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kāre'krāzd. a. (359).
Broken with care and ſolicitude.

To CAREEN, kă-rēēn'. v. a.
To caulk, to ſtop up leaks.

CAREER, kă-rēēr'. ſ.
The ground on which a race is run; a courſe, a race; full ſpeed, ſwift motion; courſe of action.

To CAREER, kă-rēēr'. v. n.
To run with ſwift motion.

CAREFUL, kāre'fŭl. a.
Anxious, ſolicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kāre'fŭl-lē. ad.
In a manner that ſhews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kāre'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Vigilance, caution.

CARELESLY, kāre'lĕs-lē. ad.
Negligently, heedleſsly.

CARELESNESS, kāre'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Heedleſneſs, inattention.

CARELESS, kāre'lĕs. a.
Without care, without ſolicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedleſs, unmindful; cheerful, undiſturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kă-rĕs'. v. a.
To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kă-rĕs'. ſ.
An act of endearment.

CARET, kă'rĕt. ſ.
A note which ſhews were ſomething interlined ſhould be read, as ʌ.

CARGO, kăr'gō. ſ.
The lading of a ſhip.

CARICATURE, kăr-ĭk-ă-tſhūre'. (461)
☞ This word, though not in Johnſon, I have not ſcrupled to inſert from its frequent and legitimate uſage. Baretti tells us, that the literal ſenſe of this word is *certa quantita di munizione che ſi mettee nell' archibuſo o altro*, which, in Engliſh, ſignifies the charge of a gun: but its metaphorical ſignification, and the only one in which the Engliſh uſe it, is, as he tells us, *dicheſi anche di ritratto ridicolo in cui ſenſi grandemente accreſciute i diffetti*, when applied to paintings, chiefly portraits, that heightening of ſome features and lowering others, which we call in Engliſh overcharging, and which will make a very ugly picture, not unlike a handſome perſon: whence any exaggerated character, which is redundant in ſome of its parts, and defective in others, is called a Caricature.

CARIES, kā'rē-ēz. ſ. (99).
Rottenneſs.

CARIOSITY, kā-rē-ŏs'ĕ-tē.
Rottenneſs.

CARIOUS, kā'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Rotten.

CARK, kărk. ſ.
Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kărk. v. n.
To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, kărl. ſ.
A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kăr-line-*th*ĭs'sl. ſ. A plant.

CARLINGS, kăr'lingz. ſ.
In a ſhip, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kär'mān. ſ. (88).
A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kär'mē-līte. ſ. (156).
A ſort of pear; one of the order of white friars.

CARMINATIVE, kär-mīn'ā-tīv. ſ.
Carminatives are ſuch things as diſpel wind and promote inſenſible perſpiration.

CARMINATIVE, kär-mīn'ā-tīv. a.
Belonging to carminatives. (157).

CARMINE, kär-mīne'. ſ.
A powder of a bright red or crimſon colour.
☞ Dr. Johnſon, Sheridan, Aſh, and Smith, accent this word on the firſt ſyllable; but Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, more properly on the laſt: for the reaſon, ſee CARBINE.

CARNAGE, kär'nīdje. ſ. (90).
Slaughter, havock; heaps of fleſh.

CARNAL, kär'nāl. a. (88).
Fleſhy, not ſpiritual; luſtful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kär-nāl'ē-tē. ſ.
Fleſhy luſt; groſsneſs of mind.

CARNALLY, kär'nāl-lē. ad.
According to the fleſh, not ſpiritually.

CARNALNESS, kär'nāl-nēs. ſ.
Carnality.

CARNATION, kär-nā'ſhūn. ſ.
The name of the natural fleſh colour.

CARNELION, kär-nēle'yūn. ſ. (113).
A precious ſtone, more commonly written and pronounced *Cornelian*.

CARNEOUS, kär'nē-ūs. a.
Fleſhy.

To CARNIFY, kär'nē-fī. v. n.
To breed fleſh.

CARNIVAL, kär'nē-vāl. ſ.
The feaſt held in Roman Catholick countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kär-nīv'vō-rūs. a.
Fleſh-eating. (518).

CARNOSITY, kär-nŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Fleſhy excreſcence.

CARNOUS, kär'nūs. a. (314).
Fleſhy.

CAROB, kă'rŏb. ſ.
A plant.

CAROL, kăr'rŭl. ſ. (166).
A ſong of joy and exultation; a ſong of devotion.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl. v. n.
To ſing, to warble.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl. v. a.
To praiſe, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kă-rŏt'tĭd. a.
Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, kă-rŏŏ'zăl. ſ. (88).
A feſtival.

To CAROUSE, kă-rŏŏz'. v. n.
To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kă-rŏŏz'. v. a.
To drink.

CAROUSER, kă-rŏŏ'zŭr. ſ. (98).
A drinker, a toper.

CARP, kärp. ſ.
A pond fiſh.

To CARP, kärp. v. n.
To cenſure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kär'pĕn-tŭr. ſ. (98).
An artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, kär'pĕn-trē. ſ.
The trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, kär'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A caviller.

CARPET, kär'pĭt. ſ. (99).
A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; to be on the carpet, is to be the ſubject of conſideration.

To CARPET, kär'pĭt. v. a.
To ſpread with carpets.

CARPING, kär'pĭng. part. a. (410).
Captious, cenſorious.

CARPINGLY, kär'pĭng-lē. ad.
Captiouſly, cenſoriouſly.

CARRIAGE, kăr'rĭdje. ſ. (90).
The act of carrying or tranſporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.

CARRIER, kăr'rē-ŭr. ſ.
One who carries ſomething; one whoſe trade is to carry goods; a meſſenger; a ſpecies of pigeons.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn. ſ. (166).
The carcaſs of ſomething not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthleſs woman; any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn. a.
Relating to carcaſſes.

CARROT, kăr'rŭt. ſ. (166).
Garden root.

CARROTINESS, kăr'rŭt-ē-nēs. ſ.
Redneſs of hair.

CARROTY, kăr'rŭt-ē. a.
Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kăr'rē. v. a.
To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to ſupport to the laſt.

To CARRY, kăr'rē. v. n.
A horſe is ſaid to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kärt. ſ. (92).
A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kärt. v. a.
To expoſe in a cart.

To CART, kärt. v. n.
To uſe carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kärt'hŏrſe. ſ.
A coarſe unwieldy horſe.

CART-LOAD, kärt-lōde'. ſ.
A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kärt'wā. ſ.
A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTE-BLANCHE, kärt-blänſh'. ſ.
A blanck paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CARTEL, kär-tĕl'. ſ.
A writing containing ſtipulations.

CARTER, kärt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kär'tē-lĭdje. ſ. (90).
A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kär-tē-lă-jĭn'yŭs. (113).
CARTILAGINOUS, kär-tē-lădje'-ē-nŭs. (314). } a.
Conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kär-tōōn'. ſ.
A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kär-tōōtſh'. ſ.
A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a howit or ſmall mortar.

CARTRAGE, CARTRIDGE. } kär'trĭdje. (90) } ſ.
A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kärt'rŭt. ſ.
The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kär'tſhŭ-lă-rē. ſ. (461).
A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, kärt'rīte. ſ.
A maker of carts.

To CARVE, kärv. v. a.
To cut wood, or ſtone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chuſe one's own part.

To CARVE, kärv. v. n.
To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor; to perform at table the office of ſupplying the company.

CARVER, kär'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſculpture; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooſes for himſelf.

CARVING, kär'vĭng. ſ. (410).
Sculpture, figures carved.

CARUNCLE, kăr'rŭnk-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall protuberance of fleſh. (81).

CASCADE, kăs-kāde'. ſ.
A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, kāſe. ſ.
A covering, a box, a ſheath; the outer part of a houſe; a building unfurniſhed.

CASE-KNIFE, kāſe'nīſe. ſ.
A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT, kāſe'ſhŏt. ſ.
Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

CASE, kāſe. ſ.
Condition with regard to outward circumſtances; ſtate of things; in phyſick, ſtate of the body; condition with regard to leanneſs, or health; contingence; queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; repreſentation of any queſtion or ſtate of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In caſe, if it ſhould happen.

To CASE, kāſe. v. a.
To put in a caſe or cover; to cover as a caſe; to ſtrip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kāſe'här-dn. v. a.
To harden on the outſide.

CASEMATE, kāſe'māte. ſ.
A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CASEMENT, kāze'mĕnt. ſ.
A window opening upon hinges.

CASEWORM, kāſe'wŭrm. ſ.
A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

CASH, kăſh. ſ.
Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kăſh'kēep-ŭr. ſ.
A man entruſted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kă-ſhōō'nŭt. ſ.
A tree.

CASHIER, kă-ſhēēr'. ſ. (275).
He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, kă-shēēr'. v. a.
To diſcard, to diſmiſs from a poſt.

CASK, kāſk. ſ.
A barrel.

CASQUE, kāſk. ſ. (415).
A helmet, armour for the head.

CASKET, kās'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels.

To CASSATE, kās'sāte. v. a. (91).
To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kās-sā'shŭn. ſ.
A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kās'sā-vē. } ſ.
CASSADA, kās'sā-dā. }
An American plant.

CASSIA, kāsh'shē-ă. ſ.
A ſweet ſpice mentioned by Moſes.

CASSIOWARY, kāsh'shē-ō-wā-rē. ſ.
A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kās'sŭk. ſ. (166).
A cloſe garment.

CASSWEED, kās'wēēd. ſ.
Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, kāſt. v. a. (79).
To throw with the hand; to throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wreſtling; to throw a net or ſnare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to ſhed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To caſt away, to ſhipwreck; to waſte in profuſion; to ruin; To caſt down, to deject, to depreſs the mind; To caſt off, to diſcard, to diſburden one's ſelf; to leave behind; To caſt out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to ſpeak; To caſt up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kāſt. v. n. (92).
To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by caſting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, kāſt. ſ.
The act of caſting or throwing, a throw; ſtate of any thing caſt or thrown; a ſtroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the caſt of dice; a mould, a form; a ſhade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

CASTANET, kās'tă-nĕt. ſ.
Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, kāſt'ă-wā. ſ.
A perſon loſt, or abondoned by providence.

CASTELLAIN, kās-tĕl'lĭn. ſ.
Conſtable of a caſtle.

CASTER, kās'tŭr. ſ.
A thrower, he that caſts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kās'tē-gāte. v. a. (91).
To chaſtiſe, to chaſten, to puniſh.

CASTIGATION, kās-tē-gā'shŭn. ſ.
Penance, diſcipline: puniſhment, correction; emendation.

CASTIGATORY, kās'tē-gā-tŭr-ē. a.
Punitive. (512).

CASTING-NET, kās'tĭng-nĕt. ſ.
A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fiſh.

CASTLE, kās'sl. ſ. (472).
A houſe fortified: Caſtles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTILE SOAP, kās'tēēl-sōpe. ſ.
A kind of ſoap.

CASTLED, kās'sld. a. (405) (472).
Furniſhed with caſtles.

CASTLING, kāſt'lĭng. ſ.
An abortive.

CASTOR, kās'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kās-tō'rē-ŭm. ſ.
In pharmacy, a liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles.

CASTRAMETATION, kās-trā-mē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kās'trāte. v. a.
To geld; to take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, kās-trā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of gelding.

CASTERIL, } kās'trĭl. } ſ. (99).
CASTREL, }
A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, kās-trĕn'shē-ăn. a.
Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, kāzh'ū-ăl. a. (451) (453).
Accidental, ariſing from chance.

CASUALLY, kāzh'ū-ăl-lē. ad.
Accidentally, without deſign.

CASUALNESS, kāzh'ū-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
Accidentalneſs.

CASUALTY, kāzh'ū-ăl'tē. ſ.
Accident, a thing happening by chance.

CASUIST, kāzh'ū-ĭſt. ſ.
One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

CASUISTICAL, kāzh-ū-ĭs'tē-kăl. a.
Relating to caſes of conſcience.

CASUISTRY, kāzh'ū-ĭs-trē. ſ.
The ſcience of a caſuiſt.

CAT, kăt. ſ.
A domeſtick animal that catches mice.

CAT, kăt. ſ.
A ſort of ſhip.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kăt-ă-nine'-tālz. ſ. (88).
A whip with nine laſhes.

CATACHRESIS, kăt-ă-krē'sĭs. (520).
The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL, kăt-ă-krĕs'tē-kăl a. Forced, far fetched.

CATACLYSM, kăt-ă-klĭzm. ſ.
A deluge, an inundation.

CATACOMBS, kăt'ă-kōmz. ſ.
Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATALEPSIS, kăt-ă-lĕp'sĭs. ſ.
A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CATALOGUE, kăt'ă-lŏg. ſ. (338).
An enumeration of particulars, a liſt.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kăt-ă-mŏun'tĭn. ſ.
A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, kăt'ă-frăkt. ſ.
A horſeman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, kăt'ă-plăzm. ſ.
A poultice.

CATAPULT, kăt'ă-pŭlt. ſ. (489).
An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

CATARACT, kăt'ă-răkt. ſ.
A fall of water from on high, a caſcade.

CATARACT, kăt'ă-răkt. ſ.
An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight.

CATARRH, kă-tăr'. ſ.
A defluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, kă-tăr'răl. } a.
CATARRHOUS, kă-tăr'rŭs. }
Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kă-tăs'trō-fē. ſ.
The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kăt'kăll. (406).
A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double *l*. See Principles of Pronunciation, letter *L*, and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphoriſm XII.

To CATCH, kătſh. v. a. (89).
To lay hold on with the hand; to ſtop any thing flying; to ſeize any thing by purſuit; to ſtop, to interrupt falling; to enſnare, to intangle in a ſnare; to receive ſuddenly; to faſten ſuddenly upon, to ſeize; to pleaſe, to ſeize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

☞ This word is almoſt univerſally pronounced in the capital like the noun *ketch*; but this deviation from the true ſound of *a* is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct ſpeakers, to be avoided even in that.

To CATCH, kătſh. v. n.
To be contagious, to ſpread infection.

CATCH, kătſh. ſ.
Seizure, the act of ſeizing; the act of taking quickly; a ſong ſung in ſucceſſion; watch, the poſture of ſeizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a ſhort interval of action; a taint, a ſlight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip.

CATCHER, kătſh'ŭr. ſ.
He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kătſh'flī. ſ.
A plant, Campion.

CATCHPOLL, kătſh'pōle. ſ.
A ſerjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kătſh'wŭrd. ſ.
The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kăt-ē-kĕt'ē-kăl. a.
Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHETICALLY, kăt-ē-kĕt'ē-kăl-ē ad. In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CATECHISE, kăt'ē-kīze. v. a.
To inſtruct by aſking queſtions; to queſtion; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kăt'ē-kī-zŭr. ſ. (160).
One who catechizes.

CATECHISM, kăt'ē-kĭzm. ſ.
A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kăt'ē-kĭſt. ſ.
One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

CATECHUMEN, kăt-ē-kū'mĕn. s.
One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. (503).

CATECHUMENICAL, kăt-ē-kū-mĕn'ē-kăl. a. (509).
Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kăt-ē-gŏr'ē-kăl. a.
Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kăt-ē-gŏr'ĭk-ăl-ē. ad.
Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kăt'ē-gŏr-ē. s.
A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kăt-ē-nā'rē-ăn. a.
Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kăt'ē-nāte. v. a.
To chain.

CATENATION, kăt-ē-nā'shŭn. s.
Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kā'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kā'tŭr. s.
The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kā'tŭr-kŭz-zn. s.
A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kā'tŭr-ŭr. s.
The provider or purveyor.

CATERESS, kā'tŭr-rĕs. s.
A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kăt'tŭr-pĭl-lŭr. s.
A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kăt'tŭr-wawl. v. n.
To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, kātes. s.
Viands, food, dish of meat.

CATFISH, kăt'fĭsh. s.
A sea-fish in the West Indies.

CATHARTICAL, kă-*th*ăr'tē-kăl. } a.
CATHARTICK, kă-*th*ăr'tĭk. }
Purgative.

CATHARTICK, kă-*th*ăr'tĭk. s. (509).
A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kă-*th*ăr'tē-kăl-nĕs. s.
Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kăt'hĕd. s.
In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossile.

CATHEDRAL, kă-*th*ē'drăl. a. (88).
Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kă-*th*ē'drăl. s. (88).
The head church of a diocese.

CATHERINE-PEAR, kă*th*-ŭr-rĭn-pāre' s. An inferior kind of pear.

CATHETER, kă*th*'ē-tŭr. s. (98).
A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kăt'hōlz. s.
In a ship, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICISM, kă-*th*ŏl'ē-sĭzm. s.
Adherence to the Catholick church.

CATHOLICK, kă*th*'ō-lĭk. a.
Universal or general.

CATHOLICON, kă-*th*ŏl'ē-kŏn. s.
An universal medicine.

CATKINS, kăt'kĭnz. s.
Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kăt'lĭng. s.
A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle strings.

CATMINT, kăt'mĭnt. s.
The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt-ŏp'trē-kăl. a.
Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kăt-ŏp'trĭks. s.
That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, kăt'pīpe. s.
Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kăts'ī. s.
A stone.

CAT'S-FOOT, kăts'fŭt. s.
An herb, Alehoof, Groundivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kăts'hĕd. s.
A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kăt'sĭl-vŭr. s. (98).
A kind of fossile.

CAT'S-TAIL, kăts'tāle. s.
A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, universally pronounced kătsh'ŭp. s.
A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kăt'tl. s. (405).
Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

CAVALCADE, kăv'ăl-kăde'. s. (524).
A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lēēr'. s. (275).
A horseman, a knight; a gay, sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lēēr'. a.
Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.

CAVALIERLY, kăv-ă-lēēr'lē. ad.
Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.

CAVALRY, kăv'ăl-rē
Horse troops.

To CAVATE, kā'vāte. v. a.
To hollow.

CAVAZION, kă-vā'zhŭn. s.
The hallowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, kawd'dl. s. (405).
A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

CAVE, kāve. s.
A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hallow place.

CAVEAT, kā'vē-ăt. s.
A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CAVERN, kăv'ŭrn. s. (555).
A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, kăv'ŭrnd. a. (362).
Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, kăv'ŭr-nŭs. a. (557).
Full of caverns.

CAVESSON, kăv'ĕs-sŭn. s. (98).
A sort of noseband for a horse.

CAUF, kawf. s.
A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUGHT, kawt. (213) (393).
Part. pass. from To catch.

CAVIARE, kă-vēēr'. s.
The eggs of a sturgeon salted.

☞ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered: we have no instance in the language of sounding *are*, *ere*: the ancient spelling seems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with the pronunciation, spell it *Caveer*, and W. Johnston *Cavear*; and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *Cavier*: but the Dictionary De la Crusca spells it *Caviale*.

To CAVIL, kăv'ĭl. v. n. (159).
To raise captious and frivolous objections.

To CAVIL, kăv'ĭl. v. a.
To receive or treat with objections.

CAVIL, kăv'ĭl. s.
A false or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, kăv-ĭl-lā'shŭn. s.
The disposition to make captious objection.

CAVILLER, kăv'vĭl-ŭr. s.
An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.

CAVILLINGLY, kăv'ĭl-lĭng-lē. ad.
In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, kăv'vĭl-lŭs. a.
Full of objections.

CAVITY, kăv'ē-tē. s. (511).
Hollowness, hollow.

CAUK, kawk. s.
A coarse talky spar.

CAUL, kawl. s.
The net in which women inclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are inclosed; a thin membrane inclosing the head of some children when born.

CAULIFEROUS, kaw-lĭf'fē-rŭs. a.
A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kŏl'lē-flŏŭ-ŭr. s.
A species of cabbage.

CAUSABLE, kaw'zā-bl. a. (405).
That which may be caused.

CAUSAL, kaw'zăl. a.
Relating to causes.

CAUSALITY, kaw-zăl'ē-tē. s.
The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

CAUSATION, kaw-zā'shŭn. s.
The act or power of causing.

CAUSATIVE, kaw'zā-tĭv. a. (157).
That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, kaw-zā'tŭr. s. (521).
A causer, an author. (98).

CAUSE, kawz. s.
That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motives to any thing; subject of litigation; party.

To CAUSE, kawz. v. a.
To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, kawz'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without cause, without reason.

CAUSELESS, kawz'lĕs. a.
Original to itself; without just ground or motive.

CAUSER, kaw'zŭr. s. (98).
He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, } kaw'zē. }
CAUSEWAY, } kawz'wā. } s.
A way raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. It is derived from the French *chaussée*. In the Scripture we find it written *causey*.

" To Shuppim the lot came forth weſtward by " the *cauſey*."—1 Chron. xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *cauſe-way*; and theſe authorities ſeem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its miſtaken etymology, may rank with *Lantern*, which ſee.

CAUSTICAL, kâws'tĕ-kăl. } a.
CAUSTICK, kâws'tĭk.
Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar.

CAUSTICK, kâws'tĭk. ſ.
A cauſtick or burning application.

CAUTEL, kâw'tĕl. ſ.
Caution, ſcruple.

CAUTELOUS, kâw'tĕ-lŭs. a.
Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâw'tĕ-lŭs-lĕ. ad.
Cunningly, ſlily, cautiouſly, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, kâw-tŭr-rĕ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of burning with hot irons.

To CAUTERIZE, kâw'tŭr-ize. v. a.
To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, kâw'tŭr-rĕ. ſ. (555).
Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines.

CAUTION, kâw'ſhŭn. ſ.
Prudence, foreſight, warineſs; proviſionary precept; warning.

To CAUTION, kâw'ſhŭn. v. a.
To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, kâw'ſhŭn-ā-rĕ. a.
Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'ſhŭs. a. (292).
Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'ſhŭs-lĕ. ad.
In a wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, kâw'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Watchfulneſs, vigilance, circumſpection.

To CAW, kâw. v. n.
To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAYMAN, kā'măn. ſ. (88).
American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE, sēse. v. n.
To leave off, to ſtop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To CEASE, sēse. a.
To put a ſtop to.

CEASE, sēse. ſ.
Extinction, failure. Obſolete.

CEASELESS, sēse'lĕs. a.
Inceſſant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, sĕs'ĕ-tĕ. ſ. (503).
Blindneſs, privation of ſight.

☞ I have given the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word the ſhort ſound, notwithſtanding the diphthong in the original *cæcitas*; being convinced of the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent of theſe words (124) (511), and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *Cenatory* and *Prefatory*.

CECUTIENSY, sē-kū'ſhē-ĕn-sē. ſ.
Cloudineſs of ſight.

CEDAR, sē'dŭr. ſ. (88).
A tree; the word of the cedar tree.

To CEDE, sēde. v. a.
To yield; to reſign; to give up to another.

CEDRINE, sēd'drĭn. a. (140).
Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, sēle. v. a.
To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, sē'lĭng. ſ.
The inner roof.

CELANDINE, sĕl'ăn-dine. ſ. (149).
A plant.

CELATURE, sĕl-ă-tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, sĕl'lĕ-brāte. v. a.
To praiſe, to commend; to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner. (91).

CELEBRATION, sĕl-ĕ-brā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Solemn performance, ſolemn remembrance; praiſe, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, sē-lē'brē-ŭs. a. (505).
Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, sē-lē'brē-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sē-lē'brē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sē-lĕb'brē-tĕ. ſ. (511).
Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sē-lē'rē-ăk. a.
Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sē-lĕr'rĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Swiftneſs, ſpeed, velocity.

CELERY, sĕl'ĕ-rĕ. ſ.
A ſpecies of parſley: corruptly pronounced *Salary*.

CELESTIAL, sē-lĕs'tſhăl. a. (272).
Heavenly, relating to the ſuperior regions; heavenly, relating to the bleſſed ſtate; heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sē-lĕs'tſhăl. ſ. (464).
An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sē-lĕs'tſhăl-lĕ. ad.
In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sē-lĕs'tĕ-fī.
To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sē'lē-ăk. a.
Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sĕl'ĕ-bă-sĕ. ſ.
Single life.

CELIBATE, sĕl'ĕ-bāt. ſ. (91).
Single life.

CELL, sĕll. ſ.
A ſmall cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious perſon; a ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon; any ſmall place of reſidence.

CELLAR, sĕl'lŭr. ſ. (88).
A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited; where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sĕl'lŭr-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sĕl'lŭr-ĭſt. ſ. (555).
The butler in a religious houſe.

CELLULAR, sĕl'lū-lăr. a.
Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sĕl'sĕ-tūde. ſ.
Height.

CEMENT, sĕm'mĕnt. ſ. (492).
The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendſhip.

To CEMENT, sē-mĕnt'. v. a.
To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

To CEMENT, sē-mĕnt'. v. n.
To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, sĕm-ĕn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of cementing.

CEMETERY, sĕm'mē-tĕr-ĕ. ſ.
A place where the dead are repoſited.

CENATORY, sĕn'nă-tŭr-ĕ. ſ. (505).
Relating to ſupper.—See CECITY. (512).

CENOBITICAL, sĕn-nō-bĭt'ĕ-kăl. a.
Living in community. (503).

CENOTAPH, sĕn'ō-tăf. ſ.
A monument for one elſewhere buried.

CENSE, sĕnſe. ſ.
Publick rates.

To CENSE, sĕnſe. v. a.
To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sĕn'sŭr. ſ. (98).
The pan in which incenſe is burned.

CENSOR, sĕn'sŏr. ſ. (166).
An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to cenſure.

CENSORIAN, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ăn. a.
Relating to the cenſor.

CENSORIOUS, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs. a.
Addicted to cenſure, ſevere.

CENSORIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Diſpoſition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sĕn'sŏr-ſhĭp. ſ. (166).
The office of a cenſor.

CENSURABLE, sĕn'ſhū-ră-bl. a.
Worthy of cenſure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sĕn'ſhū-ră-bl-nĕs ſ. Blameableneſs.

CENSURE, sĕn'ſhŭre. ſ. (452).
Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial ſentence; ſpiritual puniſhment.

To CENSURE, sĕn'ſhŭre. v. a.
To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sĕn'ſhŭr-ŭr. ſ.
He that blames.

CENT, sĕnt. ſ.
A hundred, as five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sĕn'tâwr. ſ.
A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sĕn'tâw-rĕ. ſ.
A plant.

CENTENARY, sĕn'tĕ-nă-rĕ. ſ.
The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'ĕ-măl. ſ.
Hundredth. (88).

CENTIFOLIOUS, sĕn-tĕ-fō'lē-ŭs. a.
Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sĕn'tĕ-pēde. ſ.
A poiſonous inſect.

CENTO, sĕn'tō. ſ.
A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sĕn'trăl. a. (88).
Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr. ſ. (416).
The middle.

To CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr. v. a.
To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sĕn'tŭr. v. n.
To reſt on, to repoſe on; to be placed in the midſt or centre.

CENTRICK, sĕn'trĭk. a.
Placed in the centre.

CENTRICAL, sĕn'trĭk-ăl.
Placed in the center.

☞ This word, though in conſtant uſage, is not in any of our Dictionaries. It ſeems to be

perfectly equivalent to *Centrick*; but cuſtom in time, generally either finds or makes a different ſhade of meaning between words where no ſuch difference was perceived at firſt.

CENTRIFUGAL, sĕn-trĭf'ū-găl. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sĕn-trĭp'ĕ-tăl. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sĕn'trē. ſ. See SENTINEL.

CENTUPLE, sĕn'tū-pl. a. (405). A hundredfold.

To CENTUPLICATE, sĕn-tū'plĕ-kāte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sĕn-tū'rē-āte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sĕn-tū-rē-ā'tŭr. ſ. (521). A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries.

CENTURION, sĕn-tū'rē-ŭn. ſ. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sĕn'tſhū-rē. ſ. (461). An hundred, uſually employed to ſpecify time, as the ſecond century.

CEPHALALGY, sĕf'ă-lăl-jē. ſ. The head-ach.

CEPHALICK, sē-făl'lĭk. a. (509). That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sē-răs'tēz. ſ. A ſerpent having horns.

CERATE, sē'răt. ſ. (91). A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sē'ră-tĕd. a. Waxed.

To CERE, sēre. v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sĕr'ē-bĕl. ſ. (503). Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sēre'clŏth. ſ. Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sēre'mĕnt. ſ. Clothes dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ăl. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, obſervant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ăl. ſ. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ŭs-lē ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sĕr-ē-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Fondneſs of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sĕr'ē-mō-nē. ſ. (489). Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of ſtate.

CERTAIN, sĕr'tĭn. a. (208). Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite ſenſe, ſome, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put paſt doubt.

CERTAINLY, sĕr'tĭn-lē. ad. Indubitably, without queſtion; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sĕr'tĭn-tē. ſ. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sĕr'tēz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sĕr-tĭf'ē-kĕt. ſ. (91). A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any teſtimony.

To CERTIFY, sĕr'tē-fī. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain aſſurance of.

CERTIORARI, sĕr-ſhē-ō-rā'rī. ſ. A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sĕr'tē-tūde. ſ. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sĕr'vē-kăl. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sē-rū'lē-ăn. } a.
CERULEOUS, sē-rū'lē-ŭs. }
Blue, ſky-coloured.—See EUROPEAN.

CERULIFICK, sĕr-ū-lĭf'ĭk. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sē-rū'mĕn. ſ. The wax of the ear.—See BITUMEN.

CERUSE, sē'rūſe. ſ. White lead.

☞ I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can gueſs by their accentuation, Dr. Aſh's and Bailey's pronunciation of this word, who make the firſt ſyllable long, to Mr. Sheridan's, Scott's, and Entick's, who make it ſhort.—See Principles, 529.

CESARIAN, sē-zā'rē-ăn. a. The Ceſarian ſection is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sĕs. ſ. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an aſſeſſment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sĕs. v. a. To lay charge on, to aſſeſs.

CESSATION, sĕs-sā'ſhŭn. ſ. A ſtop, a reſt, a vacation; a pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sĕs-sā'vĭt. ſ. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of receding, or giving way

CESSIBLE, sĕs'sē-bl. a. (405). Eaſy to give way.

CESSION, sĕſh'ſhŭn. ſ. Retreat, the act of giving way; reſignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕſh'ſhē-ō-nā-rē. a. Implying a reſignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs'mĕnt. ſ. An aſſeſſment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs'sŭr. ſ. (98) (166). He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sĕs'tŭs. ſ. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sē-tā'ſhŭs. a. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, ſhăd. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

To CHAFE, tſhāfe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tſhāfe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret againſt any thing.

CHAFE, tſhāfe. ſ. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tſhāfe'wăks. ſ. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs.

CHAFER, tſhāfe'ŭr. ſ. (98). An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tſhăf. ſ. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winowing; it is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHAFFER, tſhăf'fŭr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tſhăf'fŭr-rŭr. ſ. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tſhăf'fĭnſh. ſ. A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tſhăf'lĕs. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tſhăf'wēed. ſ. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tſhăf'fē. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, tſhā'fĭng-dĭſh. ſ. A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, ſhă-grēēn'. v. a. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, ſhă-grēēn'. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tſhāne. ſ. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is meaſured; a ſeries linked together.

To CHAIN, tſhāne. v. a. To faſten or link with a chain; to bring into ſlavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tſhāne'pŭmp. ſ. A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tſhāne'ſhŏt. ſ. Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tſhāne'wŭrk. ſ. Work with open ſpaces.

CHAIR, tſhāre. ſ. (52). A moveable ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a ſedan.

CHAIRMAN, tſhāre'măn. ſ. (88). The preſident of an aſſembly; one whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, ſhāze. ſ. A carriage either of pleaſure or expedition.

☞ The Vulgar, who are unacquainted with the ſpelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to ſuppoſe it a plural, and call a ſingle carriage a *ſhay*; and the Polite ſeem ſometimes at a loſs whether they ſhould not conſider it as both ſingular and plural; but the beſt uſage ſeems to have determined it to be, in this reſpect, regular, and to make the plural *chaiſes*.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kăl-kŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ. (353). An engraver in braſs.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kăl-kŏg'grā-fē. ſ. Engraving in braſs.

CHALDRON, } tſhā'drŭn. } ſ. (417).
CHAUDRON, }
A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals conſiſting of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The chaldron ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds.

CHALICE, tſhăl'ĭs. ſ. (142). A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

CHALICED, tſhăl'ĭſt. a. (359). Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshawk. s. (402).
A white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, tshawk. v. a.
To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out, as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshawk'kŭt-tŭr. s.
A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tshawk'ke. a.
Conſiſting of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tshal'lenje. v. a.
To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat; to call to a conteſt; to accuſe; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshal'lenje. s.
A ſummons to combat; a demand of ſomething as due; in law, an exception taken either againſt perſons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshal'len-jur. s.
One that deſires or ſummons another to combat; one that claims ſuperiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, ka-lib'be-et. a. (91).
Impregnated with iron or ſteel.

CHAMADE, sha-made'. s.
The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

CHAMBER, tshame'bur. s.
An apartment in a houſe, generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of juſtice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, becauſe I think the beſt uſage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago the firſt ſyllable of *Chamber* was univerſally pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *Palm*, *Pſalm*, &c.; but ſince that time it has been gradually narrowing to the ſlender ſound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c. and ſeems now to be fully eſtabliſhed in this ſound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of ſyllabication: there are few words in the language which we cannot ſo divide into parts as to ſhow by this diviſion the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb*, being uncombinable conſonants, we cannot end the firſt ſyllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes ſhort, and acquires another ſound. But if two ſuch words as *Cam* and *Bridge* could not reſiſt the blind force of cuſtom, which has for ſo many years reduced them to *Camebridge*, why ſhould we wonder that *Chamber* and *Cambrick*, *Tinmouth* and *Yarmouth*, ſhould yield to the ſame unrelenting tyrant?

To CHAMBER, tshame'bur. v. n.
To be wanton, to intrigue; to reſide as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshame'bur-ur. s.
A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshame'bur-fel-lo s. One that lies in the ſame chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshame'bur-lin. s. (208). Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshame'bur-lin-ship. s.
The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshame'bur-made. s.
A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horſe, kam'ril. s.
The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, ka-me'le-un. s.
A kind of lizard, ſaid to live on air.

CHAMLET, kam'let. s.
See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, sha-moe'. s.
An animal of the goat kind, the ſkin of which made into leather is called *Shammy*.

CHAMOMILE, kam'o-mile. s. (353).
The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tshamp. v. a.
To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tshamp. v. n.
To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pane'. s.
A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tsham'pane. s.
A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, sham-pin'yun. s.
A kind of muſhroom.

CHAMPION, tsham'pe-un. s.
A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat; a hero, a ſtout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tsham'pe-un. v. a.
To challenge.

CHANCE, tshanse. s. (78) (79).
Fortune, the cauſe of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; caſual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; poſſibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tshanse. v. n.
To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshanse-med'le. s.
In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of a ſlayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshan'sa-bl. a.
Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshan'sel. s.
The eaſtern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshan'sel-lur. s.
An officer of the higheſt power and dignity in the court where he preſides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshan'sel-lur-ship s. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshan'sur-e. s.
The court of equity and conſcience.

CHANCRE, shank'ur. s. (416).
An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shank'rus. a.
Ulcerous.

CHANDELEER, shan-de-leer'. s.
A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshand'lur. s.
An artiſan whoſe trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tshanje. v. a. (74).
To put one thing in the place of another; to reſign any thing for the ſake of another; to diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the diſpoſition or mind.

☞ This word, with others of the ſame form, ſuch as *range*, *ſtrange*, *mange*, &c. are, in the weſt of England, pronounced with the ſhort ſound of *a* in *ran*, *man*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of the *a* in the firſt ſyllable of *angel*, *ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, ſounds like the article *an*; and this, though diſagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the beſt uſage, which forms the only rule, is more analogical than pronouncing them as if written *chainge*, *ſtrainge*, *aincient*, *aingel*, &c.; for we find every other vowel in this ſituation ſhort, as *revenge*, *hinge*, *ſpunge*, &c.

To CHANGE, tshanje. v. n.
To undergo change, to ſuffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshanje. s.
An alteration of the ſtate of any thing; a ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded; that which makes a variety; ſmall money.

CHANGEABLE, tshanje'a-bl. a.
Subject to change, fickle, inconſtant; poſſible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshanje'a-bl-nes. s. Suſceptibility of change; inconſtancy, fickleneſs.

CHANGEABLY, tshanje'a-ble. ad.
Inconſtantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshanje'ful. a.
Inconſtant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tshanje'ling. s.
A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshane'jur. s.
One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHANNEL, tshan'nel. s. (99).
The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a ſtrait or narrow ſea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tshan'nel. v. a.
To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tshant. v. a.
To ſing; to celebrate, by ſong; to ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT, tshant. v. n. (78).
To ſing.

CHANT, tshant. s. (79).
Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshan'tur. s.
A ſinger, a ſongſter.

CHANTICLEER, tshan'te-kleer. s.
The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshan'tres. s.
A woman ſinger.

CHANTRY, tshan'tre. s.
Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHAOS, ka'os. s. (353).
The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements; confuſion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

CHAOTICK, ka-ot'tik. a.
Reſembling chaos, confuſed.

To CHAP, tshop. v. a.
To divide the ſurface of the ground by exceſſive heat; to divide the ſkin of the face or hands by exceſſive cold.

☞ The etymology of this word will not ſuffer us to write it *chop*; and univerſal uſage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*: ſo that it muſt be claſſed among thoſe incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which muſt ever be at variance.

CHAP, tshop. s.
A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

☞ (596). Fate (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Chap, tshŏp. ſ.
The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Chape, tshāpe. ſ.
The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

Chapel, tshăp'ĕl. ſ.
A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a Chapel of eaſe.

Chapeless, tshāpe'lĕs. a.
Without a chape.

Chapellany, tshăp'pĕl-lĕn-nē. ſ.
A chapellany is founded within ſome other church.

Chapelry, tshăp'pĕl-rē. ſ.
The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

Chapfaln, tshŏp'fāln. a.
Having the mouth ſhrunk.

Chaplain, tshăp'lĭn. ſ. (208).
He that attends the king, or other great perſon, to perform divine ſervice.

Chaplainship, tshăp'lĭn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office or buſineſs of a chaplain; the poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

Chapless, tshŏp'lĕs. a.
Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Chaplet, tshăp'lĕt. ſ.
A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a ſtring of beads uſed in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

Chapman, tshăp'măn. ſ. (88).
A cheapner, one that offers as a purchaſer.

Chaps, tshŏps. ſ.
The mouth of a beaſt of prey; the entrance into a channel.

Chapt, **Chapped**, } tshŏpt. } part. paſſ.
Cracked, cleft.

Chapter, tshăp'tŭr. ſ.
A diviſion of a book; an aſſembly of the clergy of the cathedral; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Chaptrel, tshăp'trĕl. ſ.
The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches.

Char, tshār. ſ.
A fiſh found only in Winander meer, in Lancaſhire.

To Char, tshār. v. a.
To burn wood to a black cinder.

Char, tshāre. ſ.
Work done by the day.

To Char, tshāre. v. n.
To work at other's houſes by the day.

☞ "As the maid that milks,
"And does the meaneſt *chars*."
SHAKESPEARE.

In Ireland they ſeem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old Engliſh words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In Engliſh it is generally heard like *chair* to ſit on, and its compound, *char-woman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to ſweep; and Junius ſpells the word *cbare*, and tells us the Saxons have the ſame word ſpelled cyrre, ſignifying buſineſs or charge; but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography, or the pronunciation, ought to be altered; for as it ſtands at preſent, it is a ſingular and diſgraceful anomaly.

Char-woman, tshāre'wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

Character, kăr'ăk-tŭr. ſ. (353).
A mark, a ſtamp, a repreſentation; a letter uſed in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

To Character, kăr'ăk-tŭr. v. a.
To inſcribe, to engrave.

Characteristical, **Characteristick**, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĕ-kăl. kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĭk. (509).
a. Conſtituting or pointing out the true character.

Characteristicalness, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being peculiar to a character.

Characteristick, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĭk. ſ.
That which conſtitutes the character.

To Characterize, kăr'ăk-tĕ-rize. v. a.
To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

Characterless, kăr'ăk-tŭr-lĕs. a.
Without a character.

Charactery, kăr'ăk-tŭr-rē. ſ.
Impreſſion, mark.

Charcoal, tshār'kōle. ſ.
Coal made by burning wood.

Chard, tshārd. ſ.
Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted.

To Charge, tshārje. v. a.
To entruſt, to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impoſe as a taſk; to accuſe, to cenſure: to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

Charge, tshārje. ſ.
Care, truſt, cuſtody; precept, mandate, command; commiſſion, truſt conferred, office; accuſation, imputation; the thing entruſted to care or management; expence, coſt; onſet, attack; the ſignal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a ſort of ointment applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes.

Chargeable, tshār'jă-bl. a.
Expenſive, coſtly; imputable, as a debt or crime; ſubject to charge, accuſable.

Chargeableness, tshār'jă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Expence, coſt, coſtlineſs.

Chargeably, tshār'jă-blē. ad.
Expenſively.

Charger, tshār'jŭr. ſ. (98).
A large diſh; an officer's horſe.

Charily, tshā'rē-lē. ad.
Warily, frugally.

Chariness, tshā'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Caution, nicety.

Chariot, tshăr'rē-ŭt. ſ. (543).
A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

☞ If this word is ever heard as if written *Charrot*, it is only tolerable in the moſt familiar pronunciation: the leaſt ſolemnity, or even preciſion, muſt neceſſarily retain the ſound of *i*, and give it three ſyllables.

Charioteer, tshăr-rē-ŭt-tēer'. ſ.
He that drives the chariot.

Chariot Race, tshăr'rē-ŭt-rāſe. ſ.
A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize.

Charitable, tshăr'ĕ-tă-bl. a.
Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

Charitably, tshăr'ĕ-tă-blē. ad.
Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

Charity, tshăr'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of univerſal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To Chark, tshārk. v. a.
To burn to a black cinder.

Charlatan, shār'lă-tăn. ſ.
A quack, a mountebank.

Charlatanical, shār-lă-tăn'ĕ-kăl. a.
Quackiſh, ignorant.

Charlatanry, shār'lă-tăn-rē. ſ.
Wheedling, deceit.

Charles's-wain, tshārlz'wāne. ſ.
The nothern conſtellation, called the Bear.

Charlock, tshār'lŏk. ſ.
A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

Charm, tshārm. ſ.
Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power; ſomething of power to gain the affections.

To Charm, tshārm. v. a.
To fortify with charms againſt evil; to make powerful by charms; to ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to ſubdue by pleaſure.

Charmer, tshār'mŭr. ſ.
One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

Charming, tshār'mĭng. particip. a.
Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

Charmingly, tshār'mĭng-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

Charmingness, tshār'mĭng-nĕs. ſ.
The power of pleaſing.

Charnel, tshār'nĕl. a.
Containing fleſh or carcaſes.

Charnel-house, tshār'nĕl-hŏuſe. ſ.
The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

Chart, kārt or tshārt. ſ.
A delineation of coaſts.

☞ As this word is perfectly angliciſed by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *Charta*, and η in the Greek χαρτης, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c. but ſuch is our fondneſs for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the ſhadow of a reaſon for pronouncing after theſe languages, though in direct oppoſition to the laws of our own. Thus we moſt frequently, if not univerſally, hear this word pronounced as *Cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *Carte*.

Charter, tshār'tŭr. ſ.
A charter is a written evidence; any writing beſtowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

Charter-party, tshār'tŭr-pār-tē. ſ. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Chartered, tshār'tŭrd. a. (359).
Privileged.

Chary, tshā'rē. a.
Careful, cautious.

To Chase, tshāſe. v. a.
To hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tshāse. f.
Hunting, purſuit of any thing as game; fitneſs to be hunted; purſuit of an enemy; purſuit of ſomething as deſirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted; the Chaſe of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tshāse'gŭn. f.
Guns in the fore-part of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

CHASER, tshā'sŭr. f.
Hunter, purſuer, driver.

CHASM, kăzm. f. (353).
A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASTE, tshāste. a.
Pure from all commerce of ſexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phraſes; without obſcenity; true to the marriage bed.

To CHASTEN, tshāse'tn. v. a. (405).
To correct, to puniſh.

☞ This word is ſometimes falſely pronounced with the *a* ſhort, ſo as to rhyme with *faſten*; but it is exactly under the ſame predicament as the verb to *haſte*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *haſten*, and with which *chaſten* is a perfect rhyme.

To CHASTISE, tshăs-tize'. v. a.
To puniſh, to correct by puniſhment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tshăs'tiz-mĕnt. f.
Correction, puniſhment.—See ADVERTISE.

CHASTISER, tshăs-ti'zŭr. f.
A puniſher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tshăs'tĕ-tĕ. f. (511).
Purity of the body; freedom from obſcenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and ſeveral other ſpeakers, in the ſound of the *a* in the firſt ſyllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always ſhortens the vowel. Thus though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *ſerene*, and *divine*, they are ſhort in *humanity*, *ſerenity*, and *divinity*; and unleſs cuſtom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the caſe, *chaſtity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it.

CHASTLY, tshāste'lĕ. ad.
Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

☞ In theſe words Dr. Johnſon has very improperly omitted the ſilent *e*; they ought to be written *chaſtely* and *chaſteneſs*.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphoriſm the VIIIth.

CHASTNES, tshāste'nĕs. ſ.
Chaſtity, purity.

To CHAT, tshăt. v. n.
To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tshăt. f.
Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, shăt'tĕl-lĕn-ē. ſ.
The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHATTEL, tshăt'tl. ſ. (405).
Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHATTER, tshăt'tŭr. v. n.
To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth; to talk idly or careleſſly.

CHATTER, tshăt'tŭr. ſ.
Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tshăt'tŭr-rŭr. ſ.
An idle talker.

CHAVENDER, tshăv'ĭn-dŭr. ſ.
The chub, a fiſh.

CHAUMANTELLE, shō-mŏn-tĕl'. ſ.
A ſort of pear.

To CHAW, tshâw. v. a.
To maſticate, to chew.

CHAWDRON, tshâw'drŭn. ſ.
Entrails.

CHEAP, tshēpe. a.
To be had at a low rate; eaſy to be had, not reſpected.

To CHEAPEN, tshē'pn. v. a. (103).
To attempt to purchaſe, to bid for any thing; to leſſen value.

CHEAPLY, tshēpe'lĕ. ad.
At a ſmall price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshēpe'nĕs. ſ.
Loweſs of price.

To CHEAT, tshēte. v. a.
To defraud, to impoſe upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tshēte. ſ.
A fraud, a trick, an impoſture; a perſon guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tshē'tŭr. ſ. (95).
One that preſtiſes fraud.

To CHECK, tshĕk. v. a.
To repreſs, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, tshĕk. v. n.
To ſtop, to make a ſtop; to claſh, to interfere.

CHECK, tshĕk. ſ.
Repreſſure, ſtop, rebuff; reſtraint, curb, government; reproof, a ſlight; in falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cauſe of reſtraint, a ſtop.

To CHECKER, } tshĕk'ŭr. } v. a.
To CHEQUER, }
To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshĕk'ŭr-wŭrk. ſ.
Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tshĕk'māte. ſ.
The movement on the cheſs-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tshēek. ſ.
The ſide of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshēek'tōō*th*. ſ.
The hinder tooth or tuſk.

CHEER, tsheer. ſ.
Entertainment, proviſions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tsheer. v. a.
To incite, to encourage, to inſpirit; to comfort, to conſole, to gladden.

To CHEER, tsheer. v. n.
To grow gay or gladſome.

CHEERER, tshēe'rŭr. ſ.
Gladner, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tsheer'fŭl, or tshēr'fŭl. a.
Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

☞ This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation that ſeems more expreſſive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open *e*, which languiſhes on the ear, and is at war with the ſmartneſs and vivacity of the idea. We regret theſe irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and as they ſometimes ariſe from an effort of the mind to expreſs the idea more forcibly, they ſhould not be too ſtudiouſly avoided; eſpecially when cuſtom has given them conſiderable currency; which I take to be the caſe with the ſhort pronunciation of the preſent word. Mr. Sheridan and ſome other orthöepiſts ſeem to adopt the latter pronunciation; and W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former; and as this is agreeable to the orthography, it ought, unleſs the other has an evident preference in cuſtom, to be looked upon as the moſt accurate. (241) (242).

CHEERFULLY, tsheer'fŭl-lĕ. ad.
Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tsheer'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloomineſs.

CHEERLESS, tsheer'lĕs. a.
Without gayety, comfort, or gladneſs.

CHEERLY, tsheer'lĕ. a.
Gay, cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tsheer'lĕ. ad.
Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshēe'rē. a.
Gay, ſprightly.

CHEESE, tsheeze. ſ.
A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tsheeze'kāke. ſ. (247).
A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tsheeze'mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One who deals in cheeſe.

CHEESEVAT, tsheeze'văt. ſ.
The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe.

CHEESY, tshēe'zē. a.
Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

To CHERISH, tshĕr'rish. v. a.
To ſupport, to ſhelter, to nurſe up.

CHERISHER, tshĕr'rish-ŭr. ſ.
An encourager, a ſupporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshĕr'rish-mĕnt. ſ.
Encouragement, ſupport, comfort.

CHERRY, tshĕr'rē. }
CHERRY-TREE, tshĕr'rē-trēe. } ſ.
A tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tshĕr'rē. a.
Reſembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshĕr'rē-bā. ſ.
Laurel.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tshĕr'rē-tshēekd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, tshĕr'rē-pĭt. ſ.
A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole.

CHERSONESE, kĕr'sō-nēſe. ſ. (353).
A peninſula.

CHERUB, tshĕr'ŭb. ſ.
A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshē-rū'bĭk. a.
Angelick, relating to the cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshĕr'ū-bĭm. ſ.
The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

☞ Thoſe who underſtand no language but their own are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics, by miſtaking this word for a ſingular, and writing the plural *Cherubims*. Others are apt to commit a much greater fault in ſpeaking, which is that of forming an adjective from this word, as if written *Cherubimical*, or *Cherubinical*. How hard is the fate of an Engliſhman, who, to

write and ſpeak his own language properly, muſt not only underſtand French, Latin, and Greek, but Hebrew alſo!

CHERUBIN, tshĕr'ū-bĭn. a.
Angelical.

CHERVIL, tshĕr'vĭl. ſ.
An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tshĕr'ŭp. v. n.
To chirp, to uſe a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshĕs. ſ.
A game.

CHESS-APPLE, tshĕs'ăp-pl. ſ.
Wild ſervice.

CHESS-BOARD, tshĕs'bōrd. ſ.
The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshĕs'măn. ſ. (88).
A puppet for cheſs.

CHESSOM, tshĕs'sŭm. ſ. (166).
Mellow earth.

CHEST, tshĕſt. ſ.
A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tshĕſt'ĕd. a.
Having a cheſt.

CHESTNUT, tshĕs'nŭt. } ſ.
CHESTNUT-TREE, tshĕs'nŭt-trēe }
A tree; the fruit of the cheſnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, shĕv-ă-lēēr'. ſ. (352).
A knight.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shĕv-ō-dē-frēēze'. ſ. (352).
A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tshĕv'vn. ſ. (103).
A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.

CHEVERIL, tshĕv'ĕr-ĭl. ſ.
A kid, kidleather.

To CHEW, { tshōō. / tshăw. } v. a.
To grind with the teeth, to maſticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taſte without ſwallowing.
☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.

To CHEW, tshōō. v. n.
To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHICANE, shē-kāne'. ſ. (352).
The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, shē-kāne'. v. n.
To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICANER, shē-kā'nŭr. ſ.
A petty ſophiſter, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, shē-kā'nŭr-ē. ſ.
Sophiſtry; wrangle.

CHICK, tshĭk. } ſ.
CHICKEN, tshĭk'ĭn. (104). }
The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird; a word of tenderneſs; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshĭk'ĭn-hăr-tĕd. a. Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tshĭk'ĭn-pŏks. ſ.
A puſtulous diſtemper.

CHICKLING, tshĭk'lĭng. ſ.
A ſmall chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tshĭk'pēze. ſ.
An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshĭk'wēēd. ſ.
A plant.

To CHIDE, tshīde. v. a.
To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tshīde. v. n.
To clamour, to ſcold; to quarrel with; to make a noiſe.

CHIDER, tshī'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF, tshēēf. a.
Principal, moſt eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the firſt order.

CHIEF, tshēēf. ſ. (275).
A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshēēf'lĕs. a.
Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshēēf'lē. ad.
Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tshēēf'rē. ſ.
A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshēēf'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A leader; a commander; the head of a clan.
☞ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the laſt ſyllable; though, from its being leſs in uſe, we are not ſo well reconciled to it.

CHIEVANCE, tshēē'vănſe. ſ.
Traffick, in which money is extorted, as diſcount.

CHILBLAIN, tshĭl'blāne. ſ.
Sores made by froſt.

CHILD, tshīld. ſ.
An infant, or very young perſon; one in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tshīld. v. n.
To bring children. Little uſed.

CHILDBEARING, tshīld'bā-rĭng.
particip. The act of bearing children

CHILDBED, tshīld'bĕd. ſ.
The ſtate of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshīld'bĕrth. ſ.
Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tshīl'dĕd. a.
Furniſhed with a child. Little uſed.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshĭl'dĕr-măs-dā'. ſ.
The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshīld'hŭd. ſ.
The ſtate of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshīld'ĭsh. a.
Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshīld'ĭsh-lē. ad.
In a childiſh trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshīld'ĭsh-nĕs. ſ.
Puerility, triflingneſs; harmleſſneſs.

CHILDLESS, tshīld'lĕs. a.
Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshīld'līke. a.
Becoming or beſeeming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kĭl-ē-ā-ēd'drŏn. ſ. (553). A figure of a thouſand ſides.

CHILIFACTORY, kĭl-ē-făk'tō-rē. ad.
Making Chyle.—See CHYLIFACTORY.

CHILIFACTIVE, kĭl-ē-făk'tĭv. ad.
Making Chyle.—See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILIFICATION, kĭl-ē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making Chyle.—See CHYLIFICATION.

CHILL, tshĭl. a.
Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the ſenſation of cold; depreſſed, dejected, diſcouraged.

CHILL, tshĭl. v. a.
Chilneſs, cold.

To CHILL, tshĭl. v. a.
To make cold; to depreſs, to deject; to blaſt with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshĭl'lē-nĕs. ſ.
A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

CHILLY tshĭl'lē. a.
Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshĭl'nĕs. ſ.
Coldneſs, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshīme. ſ.
The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments; the correſpondence of ſound; the ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers; the correſpondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tshīme. v. n.
To ſound in harmony; to correſpond in relation or proportion; to agree; to ſuit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tshīme. v. a.
To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically; to ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kē-mē'rā. ſ. (353) (120).
A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERICAL, kē-mĕr'rē-kăl. a.
Imaginary, fantaſtick.

CHIMERICALLY, kē-mĕr'rē-kăl-ē. ad. Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tshĭm'nē. ſ.
The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe; the fireplace.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshĭm'nē-kŏr'nŭr. ſ.
The fireſide, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEYPIECE, tshĭm'nē-pēēſe. ſ.
The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshĭm'nē-ſwēē-pŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

CHIN, tshĭn. ſ.
The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tshā'nē. ſ.
China ware, porcelain, a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent.
☞ What could induce us to ſo irregular a pronunciation of this word is ſcarcely to be conceived. One would be apt to ſuppoſe that the French firſt imported this porcelain, and that when we purchaſed it of them we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Sheen*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and deſirous of preſerving the French ſound of *i*, we awkwardly tranſpoſed theſe ſounds, and turned *China* into *Chainee*. This abſurd pronunciation ſeems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the Oranges, which are improperly called China Oranges; but even in theſe caſes it ſeems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true ſound.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshā'nē-ŏr'ĭnje. ſ.
The ſweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshī'nā-rōōt. ſ.
A medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshin'kŏf. ſ.
A violent and convulſive cough.

CHINE, tshine. ſ.
The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tshine. v. a.
To cut into chines.

CHINK, tshink. ſ.
A ſmall aperture longwiſe.

To CHINK, tshink. v. a.
To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

To CHINK, tshink. v. n.
To ſound by ſtriking each other.

CHINKY, tshink'ē. a.
Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tshints. ſ.
Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tshŏp-pēne'. ſ. (112).
A high ſhoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tship. v. a.
To cut into ſmall pieces.

CHIP, tship. ſ.
A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.

CHIPPING, tship'ping. ſ.
A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, ki-răg'grē-kăl. a.
(120) (353). Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, ki-rŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ.
He that exerciſes writing.

CHIROGRAPHIST, ki-rŏg'grā-fĭſt. ſ.
Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY, ki-rŏg'grā-fē. ſ.
The art of writing. (518).

CHIROMANCER, kīr'ō-măn-sŭr. ſ.
One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kīr'rō-măn-sē. ſ.
(353) (519). The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.

To CHIRP, tshĕrp. v. n.
To make a cheerful noiſe, as birds.

CHIRP, tshĕrp. ſ.
The voice of birds or inſects.

CHIRPER, tshĕr'pŭr. ſ. (89).
One that chirps.

CHIRURGEON, ki-rŭr'jē-ŭn. ſ. (353)
One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written *Surgeon*; a ſurgeon.

CHIRURGERY, ki-rŭr'jē-rē. ſ.
The art of curing by external applications, now written *Surgery*.

CHIRURGICAL, ki-rŭr'jē-kăl. } a.
CHIRURGICK, ki-rŭr'jĭk. (353). }
Belonging to ſurgery.

CHISEL, tshĭz'zĭl. ſ. (102) (99).
An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

To CHISEL, tshĭz'zĭl. v. a. (102).
To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT, tshĭt. ſ.
A child, a baby; the ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tshĭt. v. n. To ſprout.

CHITCHAT, tshĭt'tshăt. ſ.
Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tshĭt'tŭr-lĭngz. ſ.
The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the boſom of a ſhirt. (555).

CHITTY, tshĭt'tē. a.
Childiſh, like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tshĭv'ăl-rŭs. a.
Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tshĭv'ăl-rē. ſ.
Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general ſyſtem of knighthood.

CHIVES, tshĭvz. ſ.
The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end; a ſpecies of ſmall onion.

CHLOROSIS, klŏ-rō'sĭs. ſ. (353).
The green ſickneſs.

To CHOAK, tshōke. v. a. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE, tshŏk'ō-lāte. ſ. (91).
The nut of the cocoa-tree; the maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water; the liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshŏk'ō-lāte-hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe for drinking chocolate.

CHODE, tshōde.
The old preterit from Chide. Obſolete.

CHOICE, tshŏiſe. ſ.
The act of chooſing, election; the power of chooſing; care in chooſing, curioſity of diſtinction; the thing choſen; the beſt part of any thing; ſeveral things propoſed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tshŏiſe. a.
Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tshŏiſe'lĕs. a.
Without the power of chooſing.

CHOICELY, tshŏiſe'lē. ad.
Curiouſly, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tshŏiſe'nĕs. ſ.
Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwire. ſ. (300) (356).
An aſſembly or band of ſingers; the ſingers in divine worſhip; the part of the church where the ſingers are placed.

To CHOKE, tshōke. v. a.
To ſuffocate; to ſtop up, to block up a paſſage; to hinder by obſtruction; to ſuppreſs; to overpower.

CHOKE, tshōke. ſ.
The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshōke'pāre. ſ.
A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear; any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth.

CHOKER, tshō'kŭr. ſ.
One that chokes.

CHOKY, tshō'kē. a.
That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kŏl'ă-gŏgz. ſ.
Medicines having the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kŏl'lŭr. ſ.
The bile; the humour, ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility; anger, rage,

CHOLERICK, kŏl'lŭr-rĭk. a.
Abounding with choler; angry, iraſcible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kŏl'lŭr-rĭk-nĕs. ſ.
Anger, iraſcibility, peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE, tshōōze. v. a.
I choſe, I have choſen. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; to ſelect, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happineſs; a term of theologians.

☞ This word is ſometimes improperly written *chuſe*, which is a needleſs departure from its French etymology in *choiſir*, as well as from our own analogy in the preterit *choſe*.

To CHOOSE, tshōōze. v. n.
To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tshōō'zŭr. ſ.
He that has the power of chooſing, elector.

To CHOP, tshŏp. v. n.
To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into ſmall pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tshŏp. v. n.
To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, tshŏp. v. a.
To purchaſe, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.

CHOP, tshŏp. ſ.
A piece chopped off; a ſmall piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshŏp'hŏuſe. ſ.
A mean houſe of entertainment.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, in this definition, ſeems to have rated a chop-houſe too low, and to have had a *Cook's Shop* or an *Eating-houſe* in his mind. Since coffee-houſes are become eating-houſes and taverns, chop-houſes are, perhaps, a little depreciated; but this was not the caſe till long after Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary was publiſhed; and I think they may ſtill, without any impropriety, be called reputable houſes of ready entertainment.

CHOPIN, tshō-pēēn'. ſ.
A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter; a term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHOPPING, tshŏp'ping. a.
An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshŏp'ping-nīfe. ſ.
A knife uſed in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshŏp'pē. a.
Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshŏps. ſ.
The mouth of a beaſt; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kō'răl. a. (353).
Sung by a choir; ſinging in a choir.

CHORD, kŏrd. ſ.
The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kŏrd. v. a. (353).
To furniſh with ſtrings.

CHORDEE, kŏr-dēē'. ſ.
A contraction of the frenum.

CHORION, kō'rē-ŏn. ſ.
The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, kwĭr'rĭs-tŭr. ſ. (300).
A ſinger in the cathedrals, a ſinging boy; a ſinger in a concert. (356).

CHOROGRAPHER, kō-rŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ.
He that deſcribes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kŏr-rō-grăf'ē-kăl. a.
Deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kŏr-rō-grăf'ē-kăl-lē. ad.
In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kō-rŏg'grā-fē. ſ.
The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHORUS, kō'rŭs. ſ. (353).
A number of ſingers, a concert; the perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the ſong between

the acts of a tragedy; verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

Chose, tshōze.
The preter tenſe, from To chooſe.

Chosen, tshō'zn. (103).
The participle paſſive, from To chooſe.

Chough, tshŭf. ſ. (391).
A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea.

To Chouse, tshŏŏze. v. a.
To cheat, to trick.

Chouse, tshŏŏze. ſ.
A bubble; a tool; a trick or ſham.

Chrism, krĭzm. ſ. (353).
Unguent, or unction.

To Christen, krĭs'sn. v. a. (472).
To baptize, to initiate into Chriſtianity by water; to name, to denominate.

Christendom, krĭs'sn-dŭm. ſ.
The collective body of Chriſtianity.

Christening, krĭs'sn-ĭng. ſ.
The ceremony of the firſt initiation into Chriſtianity.

Christian, krĭſt'yŭn. ſ. (291).
A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

Christian, krĭſt'yŭn. a. (113).
Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

Christian-name, krĭſt'yŭn-nāme. ſ.
The name given at the font, diſtinct from the ſurname.

Christianism, krĭſt'yŭn-ĭzm. ſ.
The Chriſtian religion; the nations profeſſing Chriſtianity.

Christianity, krĭs-tshē-ăn'ē-tē. ſ.
The religion of Chriſtians.

To Christianize, krĭſt'yŭn-ize. v. a.
To make Chriſtian.

Christianly, krĭſt'yŭn-lē. ad.
Like a Chriſtian.

Christmas, krĭs'măs. ſ. (88) (472).
The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

Christmas-box, krĭs'măs-bŏks. ſ.
A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. The money ſo collected.

Chromatick, krō-măt'ĭk. a.
Relating to colour; relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſick.

Chronical, krŏn'ē-kăl. } a. (509).
Chronick, krŏn'ĭk. }
Relating to time; a chronical diſtemper is of long duration.

Chronicle, krŏn'ē-kl. ſ. (353).
A regiſter or account of events in order of time; a hiſtory. (405).

To Chronicle, krŏn'ē-kl. v. a. (405).
To record in chronicle, or hiſtory; to regiſter, to record.

Chronicler, krŏn'ē-klŭr. ſ. (98).
A writer of chronicles; an hiſtorian.

Chronogram, krŏn'ō-grăm. ſ.
An inſcription including the date of any action.

Chronogrammatical, krŏn-nō-grăm-măt'ē-kăl. a.
Belonging to a chronogram.

Chronogrammatist, krŏn-nŏ-grăm'mă-tĭſt. ſ.
A writer of chronograms.

Chronologer, krō-nŏl'lō-jŭr. ſ.
He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time.

Chronological, krŏn-nō-lŏdje'ē-kăl. a.
Relating to the doctrine of time.

Chronologically, krŏn-nō-lŏdje'ē-kăl-lē. ad.
In a chronological manner, according to the exact ſeries of time.

Chronologist, krō-nŏl'ō-jĭſt. ſ.
One that ſtudies or explains time.

Chronology, krō-nŏl'ō-jē. ſ.
The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.

Chronometer, krō-nŏm'mē-tŭr. ſ.
An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

Chrysalis, krĭs'să-lĭs. ſ. (503).
Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

Chrysolite, krĭs'sō-lite. ſ. (155).
A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow.

Chub, tshŭb. ſ.
A river fiſh. The chevin.

Chubbed, tshŭb'bĭd. a. (99).
Big-headed, like a chub.

To Chuck, tshŭk. v. n.
To make a noiſe like a hen.

To Chuck, tshŭk. v. a.
To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.

Chuck, tshŭk. ſ.
The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.

Chuck-farthing, tshŭk'fār-THĭng ſ.
A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To Chuckle, tshŭk'kl. v. n. (405).
To laugh vehemently.

To Chuckle, tshŭk'kl. v. a.
To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

Chuet, tshŏŏ'ĭt. ſ. (99).
Forced meat. Obſolete.

Chuff, tshŭf. ſ.
A blunt clown.

Chuffily, tshŭf'fē-lē. ad.
Stomachfully.

Chuffiness, tshŭf'fē-nĕs. ſ.
Clowniſhneſs.

Chuffy, tshŭf'fē. a.
Surly, fat.

Chum, tshŭm. ſ.
A chamber fellow.

Chump, tshŭmp. ſ.
A thick heavy piece of wood.

Church, tshŭrtsh. ſ.
The collective body of chriſtains; the body of Chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip; the place which Chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

To Church, tshŭrtsh. v. a.
To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

Church-ale, tshŭrtsh'āle. ſ.
A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

Church-attire, tshŭrtsh-ăt-tīre'. ſ.
The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

Churchman, tshŭrtsh'măn. ſ. (88).
An eccleſiaſtic, a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.

Churchwardens, tshŭrtsh-wŏr'dnz. ſ. (103).
Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both.

Churchyard, tshŭrtsh'yārd. ſ.
The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.

Churl, tshŭrl. ſ.
A ruſtick, a countryman; a rude, ſurly, ill-bred man; a miſer, a niggard.

Churlish, tshŭr'lĭsh. a.
Rude, brutal, harſh; ſelfiſh, avaricious.

Churlishly, tshŭr'lĭsh-lē. ad.
Rudely, brutally.

Churlishness, tshŭr'lĭsh-nĕs. ſ.
Brutality, ruggedneſs of manner.

Churme, tshŭrm. ſ.
A confuſed ſound, a noiſe. Obſolete.

Churn, tshŭrn. ſ.
The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To Churn, tshŭrn. v. a.
To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

Churrworm, tshŭr'wŭrm. ſ.
An inſect that turns about nimbly, called alſo a fancricket.

Chylaceous, kī-lā'shŭs. a. (186).
Belonging to chyle.

Chyle, kīle. ſ. (353).
The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment.

Chylifaction, kĭl-lē-făk'shŭn. ſ.
The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

Chylifactive, kĭl-lē-făk'tĭv. a.
Having the power of making chyle.

Chylification, kĭl-ē-fē-kā'shŭn.
The act of making chyle.

Chylificatory, kĭl-ē-fē-kā'tō-rē. adj.
Making chyle.

Chylous, kī'lŭs. a. (160).
Conſiſting of chyle.

Chymical, kĭm'ē-kăl. } a.
Chymick, kĭm'mĭk. }
Made by chymiſtry; relating to chymiſtry.

Chymically, kĭm'mē-kăl-ē. ad.
In a chymical manner.

Chymist, kĭm'mĭſt. ſ.
A profeſſor of chymiſtry.

☞ Scholars have lately diſcovered, that all the nations of Europe have, for many centuries paſt, been erroneous in ſpelling this word with a *y* inſtead of an *e*; that is, *Chymiſt* inſtead of *Chemiſt*: and if we crave their reaſons, they very gravely tell us, that inſtead of deriving the word from χυμος, juice, or from χεω, χευω, or χυω, to melt, it is more juſtly derived from the Arabic *kema*, black. But Dr. Johnſon, who very well underſtood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciouſly continued the old; and indeed, till we ſee better reaſons than have yet appeared, it ſeems rather to favour of an affectation of Oriental learning than a liberal deſire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the Eaſt or Weſt, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *Linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me) the Latin and French, which ſtill retain either the *y*, or its ſubſtitute *i*.

Beſides, the alteration produces a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but ſlight, is the leſs likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that let us write the word as we will, we ſhall ſtill continue to pronounce it the old way; for in no Engliſh word throughout the language

does the *e* ſound like *y*, or *i*, ſhort, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our ſpelling, would in all probability, add a new irregularity or our pronunciation, already incumbered with two many. Warburton, in his Edition of Pope's Works, ſeems to have been the firſt writer of note who adopted this mode of ſpelling from Boerhaave, and the German critics; and he ſeems to have been followed by all the inſcriptions on the chymiſts ſhops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the people has more decidedly declared itſelf, it is certainly the moſt eligible to follow Dr. Johnſon and our eſtabliſhed writers in the old orthography.—See Mr. Nares's Engliſh Orthöepy, page 285.

CHYMISTRY, kĭm'mĭs-trē. ſ.
The art or proceſs by which the different ſubſtances found in mixt bodies are ſeparated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, sĭ-bā'rē-ŭs. a. (121).
Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sĭk'ā-trĭs. ſ. (142). The ſcar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impreſſure.

CICATRISANT, sĭk-ā-trī'zănt. ſ.
An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sĭk-ā-trī'sĭv. a. (158). (428). Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sĭk-ā-trē-zā'shŭn. ſ. The act of healing the wound; the ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sĭk'ā-trize. v. a.
To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them.

CICELY, sĭs'lē. ſ.
A ſort of herb.

To CICURATE, sĭk'ū-rāte. v. a. (91).
To tame, to reclaim from wildneſs. (503).

CICURATION, sĭk-ū-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

CIDER, sī'dŭr. ſ.
The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.

CIDERIST, sī'dŭr-ĭſt. ſ. (98).
A maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, sī'dŭr-kĭn. ſ.
The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out.

CILIARY, sĭl'yā-rē. a. (113).
Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sē-lĭſh'ŭs. a. (314).
Made of hair.

CIMETER, sĭm'ē-tŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated.

CINCTURE, sĭnk'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
Something worn round the body; an incloſure; a ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column.

CINDER, sĭn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A maſs of any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to aſhes; a hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sĭn'dŭr-wŭm-ŭn
CINDER-WENCH, sĭn'dŭr-wĕnſh. ſ. A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

CINERATION, sĭn-ē-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The reduction of any thing by fire or aſhes.

CINERITIOUS, sĭn-ē-rĭſh'ŭs. a.
Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

CINERULENT, sē-nĕr'ū-lĕnt. a. (121)
Full of aſhes.

CINGLE, sĭng'gl. ſ. (405).
A girth for a horſe.

CINNABAR, sĭn'nă-bär. ſ. (166).
Vermilion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur.

CINNAMON, sĭn'nă-mŭn. ſ. (166).
The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sĭnk. ſ. (415).
A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, sĭnk'fŏil. ſ.
A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sĭnk'pāſe. ſ.
A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sĭnk'pōrts. ſ.
Thoſe havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sĭnk'-spŏt-tĕd. a.
Having five ſpots.

CION, sī'ŭn. ſ. (166).
A ſprout, a ſhoot from a plant; the ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock.

CIPHER, sī'fŭr. ſ. (98).
An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, sī'fŭr. v. n.
To practiſe arithmetick.

To CIPHER, sī'fŭr. v. a.
To write in occult characters.

CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. ſ. (108) (405).
A curve line continued till it ends where it begun, having all parts equally diſtant from a common centre; the ſpace included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compaſs, incloſure; an aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon: a company; any ſeries ending as it begins; an inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. v. a.
To move round any thing; to incloſe, to ſurround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. v. n.
To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sĕr'kld. a. (359).
Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, sĕr'klĭt. ſ.
A circle, an orb.

CIRCLING, sĕr'klĭng. part. a.
Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt. ſ. (341) (108).
The act of moving round any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; ſpace, extent, meaſured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the viſitation of the judges for holding aſſizes.

To CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt. v. n.
To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sĕr'kĭt-tĕr. ſ.
One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sĕr-kū-ĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of going round any thing; compaſs, maze of argument, comprehenſion.

CIRCULAR, sĕr'kū-lŭr. a. (88) (418).
Round, like a circle, circumſcribed by a circle; ſucceſſive to itſelf, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sĕr-kū-lăr'ē-tē. ſ.
A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sĕr'kū-lăr-lē. ad.
In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kū-lāte. v. n. (91). To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kū-lāte. v. a.
To put about.

CIRCULATION, sĕr-kū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Motion in a circle; a ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kū-lă-tŭr-ē. a.
Belonging to circulation; circular. (512).

CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kū-lă-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A chymical veſſel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bē-ĕn-sē. ſ.
The act of encompaſſing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bē-ĕnt. a.
Surrounding, encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bū-lāte. v. n. (91).
To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, sĕr'kŭm-sīze. v. a.
To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sĕr-kŭm-dŭkt'. v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk'-shŭn. ſ.
Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sĕr-kŭm'fē'rĕnſe. ſ. The periphery, the line including and ſurrounding any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sĕr-kŭm-fē-rĕn'tŭr. ſ. (166).
An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sĕr'kŭm-flĕks. ſ.
An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables.

☞ All our proſodiſts tell us, that the Circumflex accent is a compoſition of the grave and the accute; or that it is a raiſing and falling of the voice upon the ſame ſyllable. If they are deſired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the antient as well as modern languages, with reſpect to ſound, has no ſpecific utility. The French, who make uſe of this Circumflex in writing, appear, in the actual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See BARYTONE.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sĕr-kŭm'flū-ĕnſe. ſ. An incloſure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sĕr-kŭm'flū-ĕnt. a.
Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sĕr-kŭm'flū-ŭs. a.
Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, sĕr-kŭm-fō-rā'nē-ŭs. a. (314).
Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sĕr-kŭm-fūze'. v. a. To pour round.

Circumfusile, sĕr-kŭm-fū'sĭl. a. (427). That which may be poured round any thing.

Circumfusion, sĕr-kŭm-fū'zhŭn. f. The act of ſpreading round.

To **Circumgirate**, sĕr-kŭm'jē-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

Circumgiration, sĕr-kŭm-jē-rā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of running round.

Circumjacent, sĕr-kŭm-jā'sĕnt. a. Lying round any thing.

Circumition, sĕr-kŭm-ĭſh'ŭn. f. The act of going round.

Circumligation, sĕr-kŭm-lē-gā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

Circumlocution, sĕr-kŭm-lō-kū'-ſhŭn. f. A circuit or compaſs of words, periphraſis; the uſe of indirect expreſſions.

Circummured, sĕr-kŭm-mūrd'. a. Walled round. (359).

Circumnavigable, sĕr-kŭm-năv'-ē-gā-bl. a. That which may be ſailed round.

To **Circumnavigate**, sĕr-kŭm-năv'ē-gāte. v. a. To ſail round.

Circumnavigation, sĕr-kŭm-năv-ē-gā'ſhŭn. f. The act of ſailing round.

Circumplication, sĕr-kŭm-plē-kā'ſhŭn. f. The act of enwrapping on every ſide; the ſtate of being enwrapped.

Circumpolar, sĕr-kŭm-pō'lăr. a. (418). Round the pole.

Circumposition, sĕr-kŭm-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. f. The act of placing any thing circularly.

Circumrasion, sĕr-kŭm-rā'zhŭn. f. The act of ſhaving or paring round.

Circumrotation, sĕr-kŭm-rō-tā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To **Circumscribe**, sĕr-kŭm-ſkribe'. v. a. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

Circumscription, sĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp'-ſhŭn. f. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

Circumscriptive, sĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp'-tĭve. a. Incloſing the ſuperficies.

Circumspect, sĕr'kŭm-ſpĕkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

Circumspection, sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'-ſhŭn. f. Watchfulneſs on every ſide, caution, general attention.

Circumspective, sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'tĭv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

Circumspectively, sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'-tĭv-lē. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

Circumspectly, sĕr'kŭm-ſpĕkt-lē. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

Circumspectness, sĕr'kŭm-ſpĕkt-nĕs. f. Caution, vigilance.

Circumstance, sĕr'kŭm-ſtănſe. f. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, ſomething adventitious; incident, event; condition, ſtate of affairs.

To **Circumstance**, sĕr'kŭm-ſtănſe. v. a. To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

Circumstant, sĕr'kŭm'ſtănt. a. Surrounding.

Circumstantial, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn'-ſhăl. a. Accidental, not eſſential; incidental, caſual; full of ſmall events, detailed, minute.

Circumstantiality, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn-ſhē-ăl'ē-tē. f. The ſtate of any thing as modified by its ſeveral circumſtances.

Circumstantially, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn'-ſhăl-lē. ad. According to circumſtance, not eſſentially; minutely, exactly.

To **Circumstantiate**, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn'ſhē-āte. v. a. (91). To place in particular circumſtances; to place in a particular condition.

To **Circumvallate**, sĕr-kŭm-văl'-lāte. v. a. (91). To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

Circumvallation, sĕr-kŭm-văl-lā'ſhŭn. f. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place beſieged.

Circumvection, sĕr-kŭm-vĕk'ſhŭn f. The act of carrying round; the ſtate of being carried round.

To **Circumvent**, sĕr-kŭm-vĕnt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

Circumvention, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'-ſhŭn. f. Fraud, impoſture, cheat, deluſion.

To **Circumvest**, sĕr-kŭm-vĕſt'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to ſurround.

Circumvolation, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of flying round.

Circumvolve, sĕr-kŭm-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll round.

Circumvolution, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lū'-ſhŭn. f. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

Circus, sĕr'kŭs. } f. (415).
Cirque, sĕrk. (337). }
An open ſpace or area for ſports.

Cist, sĭſt. f. A caſe, a tegument, commonly the encloſure of a tumour.

Cisted, sĭs'tĕd. a. Encloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

Cistern, sĭs'tŭrn. f. (98). A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes; a reſervoir, an encloſed fountain; any watery receptacle.

Cistus, sĭs'tŭs. f. Rockroſe.

Cit, sĭt. f. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townſman.

Citadel, sĭt'ă-dĕl. f. A fortreſs, a caſtle.

Cital, sī'tăl. f. Impeachment; ſummons, citation, quotation.

Citation, sī-tā'ſhŭn. f. The calling a perſon before the judge; quotation from another author; the paſſage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

Citatory, sī'tă-tō-rē. a. (512). Having the power or form of citation.

To **Cite**, sīte. v. a. To ſummon to anſwer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

Citer, sī'tŭr. f. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

Citess, sĭt-tĕs'. f. A city woman.

Cithern, sĭth'ŭrn. f. (98). A kind of harp.

Citizen, sĭt'ē-zn. f. (103). A freeman of a city; a townſman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

Citrine, sĭt'rĭn. f. (140). Lemon-coloured.

Citrine, sĭt'trĭn. f. A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

Citron, sĭt'trŭn. f. (415). A large kind of lemon: the citron tree. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in great eſteem.

Citron-water, sĭt'trŭn-wâ'tŭr. f. Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Citrul, sĭt'trŭl. f. Pumpion.

City, sĭt'tē. f. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a biſhop; the inhabitants of a city.

City, sĭt'tē. a. Relating to the city.

Civet, sĭv'ĭt. f. (99). A perfume from the civet cat.

Civick, sĭv'ĭk. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

Civil, sĭv'ĭl. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, inteſtine; not eccleſiaſtical; not military: civilized, not barbarous; complaiſant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government, as civil law.

Civilian, sē-vĭl'yăn. f. (113). One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

Civility, sē-vĭl'ē-tē. f. (511). Freedom from barbarity; politeneſs, complaiſance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeneſs.

To **Civilize**, sĭv'ĭl-īze. v. a. To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality.

Civilizer, sĭv'ĭl-ī-zŭr. f. He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life.

Civilly, sĭv'ĭl-lē. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaiſantly, without rudeneſs.

Clack, klăk. f. Any thing that makes a haſting and importunate noiſe; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To **Clack**, klăk. v. n. To make a chinking noiſe; to let the tongue run.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

CLAD, klăd. part. pret. from Clothe.
Clothed, inveſted, garbed.

To CLAIM, klāme. v. a. (202).
To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klāme. ſ.
A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another.

CLAIMABLE, klā'mă-bl. a.
That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klā'mănt. ſ.
He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klā'mŭr. ſ. (98).
He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klăm'bŭr. v. n.
To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klăm. v. n.
To clog with any glutinous matter.

☞ This word ought to be written with ſingle *m*; both from its derivation, and from a rule that ſeems to have obtained in our language, namely, that monoſyllables beginning with a conſonant do not double any conſonant at the end, except *f*, *l*, and *s*. The ſubſtantive *Butt*, and the verb to *Buzz*, ſeem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klăm'mé-nés. ſ.
Viſcoſity, viſcidity.

CLAMMY, klăm'mé. a.
Viſcous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klăm'mŭr-ŭs. a.
Vociferous, noiſy. (555).

CLAMOUR, klăm'mŭr. ſ. (418).
Outcry, noiſe, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klăm'mŭr. v. n.
To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klămp. ſ.
A piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it; a piece of iron uſed to join ſtones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klămp. v. a.
To ſtrengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klăn. ſ.
A family, a race; a body or ſect of perſons.

CLANCULAR, klăng'kŭ-lŭr. a. (88).
Clandeſtine, ſecret.

CLANDESTINE, klăn-dĕs'tĭn. a. (140).
Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klăn-dĕs'tĭn-lé. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klăng. ſ.
A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

To CLANG, klăng. v. n.
To clatter, to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

CLANGOUR, klăng'gŭr. ſ. (314).
A loud ſhrill ſound.

CLANGOUS, klăng'gŭs. a.
Making a clang.

CLANK, klăngk. ſ.
A loud, ſhrill, ſharp, noiſe.

To CLAP, klăp. v. a.
To ſtrike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another ſuddenly; to do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion; to celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poiſon; To Clap up, to complete ſuddenly.

To CLAP, klăp. v. n.
To move nimbly with a noiſe; to enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing; to ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

CLAP, klăp. ſ.
A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion; a ſudden or unexpected act or motion; an exploſion of thunder; an act of applauſe; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klăp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLAW, klăp'pŭr-klâw. v. a. To tongue-beat, to ſcold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, klăr'ĕn-ſhŭ. ſ.
The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klāre-ŏb-ſkūre'. ſ.
Light and ſhade in painting.

CLARET, klăr'ĕt. ſ.
French wine.

CLARICORD, klăr'ĕ-kŏrd. ſ.
A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette.

CLARIFICATION, klăr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, klăr'ĕ-fī. v. a. (511).
To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klăre'yŭn. ſ. (113) (534).
A trumpet.

CLARITY, klăr'ĕ-tĕ. ſ. (511).
Brightneſs, ſplendour.

CLARY, klā'ré. ſ.
An herb.

To CLASH, klăſh. v. n.
To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppoſe.

To CLASH, klăſh. v. a.
To ſtrike one thing againſt another.

CLASH, klăſh. ſ.
A noiſy colliſion of two bodies; oppoſition, contradiction.

CLASP, klăſp. ſ.
A hook to hold any thing cloſe; an embrace.

To CLASP, klăſp. v. a.
To ſhut with a claſp; to catch hold by twining; to incloſe between the hands; to embrace; to incloſe.

CLASPER, klăs'pŭr. ſ.
The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klăſp'nīfe. ſ.
A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klăs. ſ.
A rank or order of perſons; a number of boys learning the ſame leſſon; a ſet of beings or things.

To CLASS, klăs. v. a.
To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution.

CLASSICAL, klăs'ſĕ-kăl. } a.
CLASSICK, klăs'ſĭk. }
Relating to antique authors; of the firſt order or rank.

CLASSICK, klăs'ſĭk. ſ.
An author of the firſt rank.

CLASSIS, klăs'ſĭs. ſ.
Order, ſort, body.

To CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. v. n.
To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together; to talk faſt and idly.

To CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound; to diſpute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. ſ.
A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

CLAVATED, klăv'ă-tĕd. a.
Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klâw'dĕnt. a.
Shutting, incloſing.

To CLAUDICATE, klâw'dĕ-kāte. v. n.
To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâw-dĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klāve.
The preterit of Cleave.

CLAVELLATED, klăv'ĕl-lā-tĕd. a.
Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, klăv'ĕ-kl. ſ. (405).
The collar-bone.

CLAUSE, klâwz. ſ.
A ſentence, a ſingle part of diſcourſe, a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; an article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klâws'trăl. a.
Relating to a cloyſter.

CLAUSURE, klâw'zhŭre. ſ. (452).
Confinement.

CLAW, klâw. ſ.
The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, klâw. v. a.
To tear with nails or claws; to tear or ſcratch in general; To Claw off, to ſcold.

CLAWBACK, klâw'băk. ſ.
A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klâwd. a. (359).
Furniſhed or armed with claws.

CLAY, klā. ſ.
Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To CLAY, klā. v. a.
To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klā'kōld. a.
Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klā'pĭt. ſ.
A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klā'ĕ. a.
Conſiſting of clay.

CLAYMARL, klā'mârl. ſ.
A chalky clay.

CLEAN, klēne. a. (227).
Free from dirt or filth; chaſte, innocent; guiltleſs; elegant, neat, not incumbered; not leprous.

CLEAN, klēne. ad.
Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To CLEAN, klēne. v. a.
To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klĕn'lĕ-lé. ad.
In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klĕn'lé-nés. ſ.
Freedom from dirt or filth; neatneſs of dreſs, purity.

CLEANLY, klĕn'lé. a. (234).
Free from dirtineſs, pure in the perſon; that which makes cleanlineſs; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klēne'lé. ad.
Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, klēne'nés. ſ.
Neatneſs, freedom from filth; eaſy eaſtneſs, juſtneſs, natural, unlabour'd correctneſs; purity, innocence.

To CLEANSE, klĕnz. v. a. (515).
To free from filth or dirt; to purify from

guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leproſy; to ſcour.

CLEANSER, klĕn'zŭr. ſ. (98).
That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klēre. a. (227).
Bright, pellucid, tranſparent; ſerene; perſpicuous, not obſcure, not ambiguous; indiſputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifeſt, not hid; unſpotted, guiltleſs, irreproachable; free from proſecution, or imputed guilt, guiltleſs; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger; canorous, ſounding diſtinctly.

CLEAR, klēre. ad.
Clean, quite, completely.

To CLEAR, klēre. v. a.
To make bright, to brighten; to free from obſcurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to juſtify; to cleanſe; to diſcharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offenſive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klēre. v. n.
To grow bright, to recover tranſparency; to be diſengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klē'rānſe. ſ.
A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

CLEARER, klēre'ŭr. ſ.
Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klēre'lē. ad.
Brightly, luminouſly; plainly, evidently; with diſcernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or coſt; without reſerve, without ſubterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klēre'nĕs. ſ.
Tranſparency, brightneſs; ſplendour, luſtre; diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity.

CLEARSIGHTED, klēre-sī'tĕd. a.
Diſcerning, judicious.

To CLEARSTARCH, klēre'ſtārtſh. v. a.
To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klēre'ſtārtſh-ŭr. ſ.
One who waſhes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klēve. v. n. (227).
To adhere, to ſtick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klēve. v. a.
To divide with violence, to ſplit; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klēve. v. n.
To part aſunder; to ſuffer diviſion.

CLEAVER, klē'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klĭf. ſ.
A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

☞ It is the common fault of Profeſſions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed into *cliff*.

CLEFT, klĕft. part, paſſ. from Cleave.
Divided.

CLEFT, klĕft. ſ.
A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horſe.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klĕft'grāft. v. a.
To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klĕm'mĕn-sē. ſ.
Mercy, remiſſion of ſeverity.

CLEMENT, klĕm'mĕnt. a.
Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klēpe. v. a.
To call. Obſolete.

CLERGY, klĕr'jē. ſ.
The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

CLERGYMAN, klĕr'jē-măn. ſ. (88).
A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klĕr'ē-kăl. a.
Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klārk. ſ. (100).
A clergyman; a ſcholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in public offices; the layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLERKSHIP, klārk'ſhĭp. ſ.
Scholarſhip; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klĕv'ŭr. a. (98).
Dextrous, ſkilful; juſt, fit, proper, commodious; well-ſhaped, handſome.

CLEVERLY, klĕv'ŭr-lē. ad.
Dexterouſly, fitly, handſomely.

CLEVERNESS, klĕv'ŭr-nĕs. ſ.
Dexterity, ſkill.

CLEW, klū. ſ.
Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klū. v. a.
To clew the ſails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klĭk. v. n.
To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLIENT, klī'ĕnt. ſ.
One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klī'ĕn-tĕd. part. a.
Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klī-ĕn-tēle'. ſ.
The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'ĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ.
The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klĭf. ſ.
A ſteep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klĭft. ſ.
The ſame with Cliff.

CLIMACTER, klī-măk'tŭr. ſ. (122).
A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klīm-ăk-tĕr'-rĭk. (530).
CLIMACTERICAL, klīm-ăk-tĕr'-rē-kăl. } a.
Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLIMATE, klī'māte. ſ. (91).
A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klī'mă-tſhŭre. ſ. (463).
The ſame with Climate.

CLIMAX, klī'măks. ſ.
Gradation, aſcent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. n.
To aſcend up any place.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. a.
To aſcend.

CLIMBER, klī'mŭr. ſ.
One that mounts or ſcales any place, a mounter, a riſer; a plant that creeps upon other ſupports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klīme. ſ.
Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klĭnſh. v. a.
To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other ſide; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klĭnſh. ſ.
A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klĭnſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A cramp, a holdfaſt.

To CLING, klĭng. v. n.
To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to conſume.

CLINGY, klĭng'ē. a.
Clinging, adheſive.

CLINICAL, klĭn'ē-kăl. }
CLINICK, klĭn'ĭk. } a.
Keeping the bed through ſickneſs.

To CLINK, klĭnk. v. n.
To utter a ſmall interrupted noiſe.

CLINK, klĭnk. ſ.
A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLINQUANT, klĭnk'ănt. a.
Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klĭp. v. a.
To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with ſheers; it is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin; to curtail, to cut ſhort; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klĭp'pŭr. ſ.
One that debaſes coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klĭp'pĭng. ſ.
The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klōke. ſ.
The outer garment: a concealment.

To CLOAK, klōke. v. a.
To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klōke'băg. ſ.
A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klŏk. ſ.
The inſtrument which tells the hour; The clock of a ſtocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a ſort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klŏk'mă-kŭr. ſ.
An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klŏk'wŭrk. ſ.
Movements by weights or ſprings.

CLOD, klŏd. ſ.
A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, baſe, and earthly; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To CLOD, klŏd. v. n.
To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To CLOD, klŏd. v. a.
To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klŏd'dē. a.
Conſiſting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klŏd'pāte. ſ.
A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a thickſcull.

CLODPATED, klŏd'pā-tĕd. a.
Doltiſh, thoughtleſs.

CLODPOLL, klŏd'pōle. ſ.
A thickſcull, a dolt.

To CLOG, klŏg. v. a.
To load with ſomething that may hinder

motion; to hinder, to obſtruct; to load, to burthen.

To CLOG, klog. v. n.
To coaleſce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klog. ſ.
Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obſtruction; a kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden ſhoe.

CLOGGINESS, klog'gé-nés. ſ.
The ſtate of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klog'gé. a. (283).
That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, kloïs'tur. ſ.
A religious retirement; a periſtile, a piazza.

To CLOISTER, kloïs'tur. v. a.
To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloïs'tur-al. (88).
Solitary, ritired.

CLOISTERED, kloïs'turd. part. a.
Solitary, inhabiting cloiſters; built with periſtiles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, kloïs'trés. ſ. A nun.

CLOMB, klom. Pret. of To Climb.

To CLOOM, klóom. v. a.
To ſhut with viſcous matter.

To CLOSE, klóze. v. a. (437).
To ſhut, to lay together; to conclude, to finiſh; to incloſe, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, klóze. v. n.
To coaleſce, to join its own parts together; To Cloſe upon, to agree upon; To Cloſe with, or To Cloſe in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, klóse. ſ.
A ſmall field incloſed.

CLOSE, klóze. ſ.
The time of ſhutting up; a grapple in wreſtling; a pauſe or ceſſation; a concluſion or end.

CLOSE, klóſe. a. (437) (499).
Shut faſt; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; conciſe, brief; immediate, without any intervening diſtance or ſpace; joined one to another; narrow, as a cloſe alley; admitting ſmall diſtance; hidden, ſecret, not revealed; having the quality of ſecrecy, truſty; reſerved, covetous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, ſolitary; ſecluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klóſe-bod'id. a. (99).
Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klóſe-han'ded. a.
Covetous.

CLOSELY, klóſe'lé. ad.
Without inlet or outlet; without much ſpace intervening, nearly; ſecretly, ſlily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klóſe'nés. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſhut; narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs; want of air, or ventilation: compactneſs, ſolidity; recluſeneſs, ſolitude, retirement; ſecrecy, privacy; covetouſneſs, ſly avarice; connection, dependance.

CLOSER, klo'zur. ſ.
A finiſher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klóſe'ſtóól. ſ.
A chamber implement.

CLOSET, kloz'it. ſ. (99).
A ſmall room of privacy and retirement; a private repoſitory of curioſities.

To CLOSET, kloz'it. v. a.
To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

CLOSURE, klo'zhure. ſ. (452).
The act of ſhutting up; that by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut; the parts incloſing, incloſure; concluſion, end.

CLOT, klot. ſ.
Concretion, grume.

To CLOT, klot. v. n.
To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTH, kloth. ſ. (467).
Any thing woven for dreſs or covering; the piece of linen ſpread upon a table; the canvaſs on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dreſs, habit, garment, veſture. Pronounced Cloze.

To CLOTHE, klóthe. v. a. (467).
To inveſt with garments, to cover with dreſs; to adorn with dreſs: to furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, klóthe'yer. ſ. (113).
A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klóthe'ing. ſ. (410).
Dreſs, veſture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, kloth'ſheer-ur. ſ.
One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klot'pole. ſ.
Thickſkull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klot'tur. v. n.
To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klot'té. a.
Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, kloud. ſ.
The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies; any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

To CLOUD, kloud. v. a.
To darken with clouds; to obſcure, to make leſs evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, kloud. v. n.
To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, kloud'ber-ré. ſ.
A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, kloud'kapt. a.
Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, kloud'kom-pél-ling. a. (410).
An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, kloud'dé-lé. ad.
With clouds, darkly; obſcurely, not perſpicuouſly.

CLOUDINESS, klou'dé-nés. ſ.
The ſtate of being covered with clouds, darkneſs; want of brightneſs.

CLOUDLESS, kloud'lés. a.
Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, kloud'dé. a.
Obſcured with clouds; dark, obſcure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE, klóve.
The preterit of Cleave.

CLOVE, klóve. ſ.
A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate; the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree; ſome of the parts into which garlick ſeparates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klóve-jil'lé-flour. ſ.
A flower ſo called from its ſmelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klo'vn. (103).
Part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klo'vn-fut-ed. }
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klo'vn-hoft. }
a. Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klo'vur. ſ.
A ſpecies of trefoil; To live in Clover, is to live luxuriouſly.

CLOVERED, klo'vurd. a. (359).
Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klout. ſ.
A cloth for any mean uſe; a patch on a ſhoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot; an iron plate to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT, klout. v. a.
To patch, to mend coarſely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klou'ted. part. a.
Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klou'tur-lé. a.
Clumſy, awkward.

CLOWN, kloun. ſ.
A ruſtick, a churl; a coarſe ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klou'ur-ré. ſ.
Ill breeding, churliſhneſs.

CLOWNISH, kloun'iſh. a.
Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumſy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, kloun'iſh-lé. ad.
Coarſely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, kloun'iſh-nés. ſ.
Ruſticity, coarſeneſs; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klounz-mus'terd. ſ.
An herb.

To CLOY, kloe. v. a.
To ſatiate, to ſate, to ſurfeit; to nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, kloe'lés. a.
That which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

CLOYMENT, kloe'ment. ſ.
Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klub. ſ.
A heavy ſtick; the name of one of the ſuits of cards; the ſhot or dividend of a reckoning; an aſſembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To CLUB, klub. v. n.
To contribute to common expence; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klub. v. a.
To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klub'hed-ed. a.
Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klub'law. ſ.
The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klub'room. ſ.
The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

To CLUCK, kluk. v. n.
To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klump. ſ.
A ſhapeleſs piece of wood; a ſmall cluſter of trees.

CLUMPS, klumps. ſ.
A numbſcull.

CLUMSILY, klum'zé-lé. ad.
Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klum'zé-nés. ſ.
Awkwardneſs, ungainlineſs, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klum'zé. a.
Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fān (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Clung, klŭng.
The preterit and participle of Cling.

Cluster, klŭs'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A bunch, a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

To Cluster, klŭs'tŭr. v. n.
To grow in bunches.

To Cluster, klŭs'tŭr. v. a.
To collect any thing into bodies.

Cluster-grape, klŭs'tŭr-grāpe. ſ.
The ſmall black grape, called the currant.

Clustery, klŭs'tŭr-rē. a.
Growing in cluſters.

To Clutch, klŭtſh. v. a.
To hold in the hand; to gripe, to graſp; to contract, to double the hand.

Clutch, klŭtſh. ſ.
The gripe, graſp, ſeizure; the paws, the talons.

Clutter, klŭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A noiſe, a buſtle, a hurry.

To Clutter, klŭt'tŭr. v. n.
To make a noiſe or buſtle.

Clyster, glis'tŭr. ſ.
An injection into the anus.

To Coacervate, kō-ās-sĕr'vāte. v. a. (91), To heap up together.
☞ Every Dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation, we may gather from the tendency of the accent to reſt on the ſame ſyllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the ſame number of ſyllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate*.—See Arietate.

Coacervation, kō-ās-sĕr-vā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping.

Coach, kōtſh. ſ.
A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.

To Coach, kōtſh. v. a.
To carry in a coach.

Coach-box, kōtſh'bŏks. ſ.
The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Coach-hire, kōtſh'hīre. ſ.
Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

Coach-man, kōtſh'mān. ſ. (88).
The driver of a coach.

To Coact, kō-ākt'. v. n.
To act together in concert.

Coaction, kō-āk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Compulſion, force.

Coactive, kō-āk'tĭv. a. (157).
Having the force of reſtraining or impelling, compulſory; acting in concurrence.

Coadjument, kō-ād'jū-mĕnt. ſ.
Mutual aſſiſtance.

Coadjutant, kō-ād'jū-tānt. a.
Helping, co-operation.

Coadjutor, kō-ād-jū'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A fellow-helper, an aſſiſtant, an aſſociate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

Coadjuvancy, kō-ād'jū-vān-sē. ſ.
Help, concurrent help.

Coadunition, kō-ād-ū-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

To Coagment, kō-āg-mĕnt'. v. a.
To congregate.

Coagmentation, kō-āg-mĕn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Coacervation into one maſs, union.

Coagulable, kō-āg'ū-lā-bl. a.
That which is capable of concretion.

To Coagulate, kō-āg'ū-lāte. v. a (91). To force into concretions.

To Coagulate, kō-āg'ū-lāte. v. n.
To run into concretions.

Coagulation, kō-āg-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.

Coagulative, kō-āg'ū-lā-tĭv. a.
That which has the power of cauſing concretion.

Coagulator, kō-āg'ū-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521). That which cauſes coagulation.

Coal, kōle. ſ. (295).
The common foſſil fewel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

To Coal, kōle. v. n.
To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

Coal-black, kōle'blāk. a.
Black in the higheſt degree.

Coal-mine, kōle'mīne. ſ.
A mine in which coals are dug.

Coal-pit, kōle'pĭt. ſ.
A pit for digging coals.

Coal-stone, kōle'ſtōne. ſ.
A ſort of cannel coal.

Coal-work, kōle'wŭrk. ſ.
A coalery, a place where coals are found.

Coalery, kō'lĕr-ē. ſ.
A place where coals are dug.

To Coalesce, kō-ā-lĕs'. v. n.
To unite in maſſes; to grow together, to join.

Coalescence, kō-ā-lĕs'sĕnſe. ſ.
Concretion, union.

Coalition, kō-ā-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Union in one maſs or body.

Coaly, kō'lē a.
Containing coal.

Coaptation, kō-āp-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

To Coarct, kō-ārkt'. v. a.
To ſtraiten, to confine; to contract power.

Coarctation, kō-ārk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Confinement, reſtraint to a narrow ſpace; contraction of any ſpace; reſtraint of liberty.

Coarse, kōrſe. a.
Not refined; rude, uncivil; groſs; inelegant; unaccompliſhed by education; mean, vile.

Coarsely, kōrſe'lē. ad.
Without fineneſs, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

Coarseness, kōrſe'nĕs. ſ.
Impurity, unrefined ſtate: roughneſs, want of fineneſs; groſſneſs, want of delicacy; rudeneſs of manners; meanneſs, want of nicety.

Coast, kōſte. ſ.
The edge or margin of the land next the ſea, the ſhore; The coaſt is clear, the danger is over.

To Coast, kōſte. v. n.
To ſail cloſe by the coaſt.

To Coast, kōſte. v. a.
To ſail by, or near a place.

Coaster, kōs'tŭr. ſ.
He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

Coat, kōte. ſ.
The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dreſs; veſture, as demonſtrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

To Coat, kōte. v. a.
To cover, to inveſt.

To Coax, kōks. v. a.
To wheedle, to flatter.

Coaxer, kōks'ŭr. ſ.
A wheedler, a flatterer.

Cob, kŏb. ſ.
The head or top.

Cob, kŏb. ſ.
A ſort of ſea-fowl.

Cobalt, kŏb'ălt. ſ.
A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenick.

To Cobble, kŏb'bl. v. a. (405).
To mend any thing coarſely; to do or make any thing clumſily.

Cobbler, kŏb'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A mender of old ſhoes; a clumſy workman in general; any mean perſon.

Cobirons, kŏb'ī-ŭrnz. ſ.
Irons with a knob at the upper end.

Cobishop, kō-bĭſh'ŭp. ſ.
A coadjutant biſhop.

Cobnut, kŏb'nŭt. ſ.
A boy's game.

Cobswan, kŏb'ſwŏn. ſ.
The head or leading ſwan.

Cobweb, kŏb'wĕb. ſ.
The web or net of a ſpider; any ſnare or trap.

Coccigerous, kŏk-sĭj'ĕr-ŭs. a.
Plants are ſo called that have berries.

Cochineal, kŭtch'in-ēel. ſ. (165).
An inſect from which a red colour is extracted.

Cochleary, kŏk'lē-ā-rē. a. (353).
Screwform.

Cochleated, kŏk'lē-ā-tĕd. a.
Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

Cock, kŏk. ſ.
The male to the hen; the male of any ſmall birds; the weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind; a ſpout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with flint; a cockboat, a ſmall boat; a ſmall heap of hay; the form of a hat; the ſtyle of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To Cock, kŏk. v. a.
To ſet erect, to hold bolt upright; to ſet up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a diſcharge; to raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

To Cock, kŏk. v. n.
To ſtrut, to hold up the head; to train or uſe fighting cocks.

Cockade, kŏk-kāde'. ſ.
A ribband worn in the hat.

Cockatrice, kŏk'ā-trĭſe. ſ. (142).
A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

Cockboat, kŏk'bōte. ſ.
A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

Cockbroth, kŏk'brŏth. ſ.
Broth made by boiling a cock.

Cockcrowing, kŏk'krō-ĭng. ſ.
The time at which cocks crow.

To Cocker, kŏk'kŭr. v. a.
To fondle, to indulge.

Cocker, kŏk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, kŏk'kŭr-ĭl. ſ. (555).
A young cock.

COCKET, kŏk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kŏk'fīte. ſ.
A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kŏk'hŏrſe. a.
On horſeback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kŏk'kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

COCKLESTAIRS, kŏk'kl-stāres. ſ.
Winding or ſpiral ſtairs.

COCKLE, kŏk'kl. ſ.
A weed that grows in corn, corn-roſe.

To COCKLE, kŏk'kl. v. a.
To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kŏk'kld. a. (359).
Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, kŏk'lŏft. ſ.
The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kŏk'mās-tŭr. ſ.
One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kŏk'mătſh. ſ.
Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kŏk'nē. ſ. (270).
A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kŏk'pĭt. ſ.
The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'S-COMB, kŏks'kōme. ſ.
A plant, louſewort.

COCK'S-HEAD, kŏks'hĕd. ſ.
A plant, ſainfoin.

COCKSPUR, kŏk'ſpŭr. ſ.
Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.

COCKSURE, kŏk-ſhoor'. a.
Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kŏk'sn. ſ.
The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly *Coxn.*—See BOATSWAIN.

COCKWEED, kŏk'weed. ſ.
A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kō'kō. ſ.
A ſpecies of palm-tree.

COCTILE, kŏk'tĭl. a. (140).
Made by baking.

COCTION, kŏk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of boiling.

COD, kŏd. }
CODFISH, kŏd'fĭſh. } ſ.
A ſea fiſh.

COD, kŏd. ſ.
Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, kŏd. v. a.
To incloſe in a cod.

CODE, kōde. ſ.
A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kŏd'ĕ-sĭl. ſ.
An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kō-dĭl'. ſ.
A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kŏd'dl. v. a. (405).
To parboil.

☞ How Dr. Johnſon could be guilty of ſo groſs an overſight as to ſpell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable. By the general rule of Engliſh pronunciation, as the word ſtands here, it ought to be pronounced with the *o* long, the firſt ſyllable rhyming with *go*, *no*, and *ſo*. Falſe and abſurd, however, as this ſpelling is, the veneration I have for Dr. Johnſon's authority, forbids me to alter it in this Dictionary, though I ſhall never follow it in practice. Perhaps the ſame veneration induced Mr. Sheridan to let this word ſtand as he found it in Johnſon. Dr. Kenrick has ventured to inſert another *d* in the verb; but in the ſubſtantive, derived from the preſent participle *Codling*, lets it ſtand with one *d*. Some will be apt to think, that when *d* ends a ſyllable, and a conſonant follows the *d*, which begins another, that the buſineſs is done, and that the quantity of the vowel is ſufficiently ſecured; but this is a miſtake. For unleſs we previouſly underſtand the ſimple, the *o* in the compound, by the general rule, muſt be long. Now the firſt principle of orthography is, that, if poſſible, the letters ſhould of themſelves point out the ſound of the word, without the neceſſity of recurring to etymology to find out the ſound of the letters; and that we ſhould never have recourſe to etymology, but where fixing the ſound would unſettle the ſenſe. Thus *Coddling*, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double *d*, both becauſe it determines the ſound of the *o*, and ſhews its derivation from the verb to *Coddle*. And *Codling*, a ſmall cod fiſh, ought to have but one *d*, becauſe putting two, in order to fix the ſound of *o*, would confound it with another word. To write *Saddler*, therefore, with one *d*, as we frequently ſee it on ſhops, is an error againſt the firſt principles of ſpelling; as, without neceſſity, it obliges us to underſtand the derivation of the word before we are ſure of its ſound. The word *Stabling* and *Stabler*, for ſtable-keeper in Scotland, with the word *Fabled* in Milton, all preſent their true ſound to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this eſſential rule has generated the double conſonant in the particles and verbal nouns, *beginning*, *regretted*, *complotter*, &c. But this rule, rational and uſeful as it is, is a thouſand times violated by an affection of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice againſt cluſters of conſonants, as they are called. Thus *couple*, *trouble*, *double*, *treble* and *triple*, have ſingle conſonants, becauſe their originals in Latin and French have no more, though double conſonants would fix the ſound of the preceding vowels, and be merely double to the eye.

CODLING, kŏd'lĭng. ſ.
An apple generally codled; a ſmall codfiſh.

COEFFICACY, kō-ĕf'fe-kā-sē. ſ.
The power of ſeveral things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kō-ĕf-fĭſh'ĕn-sē. ſ.
Co-operation, the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

COEFFICIENT, kō-ĕf-fĭſh'ĕnt. ſ.
That which unites its action with the action of another.—See EFFACE.

COEMPTION, kō-ĕm'ſhŭn. ſ. (412).
The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kō-ē'quăl. a.
Equal.

COEQUALITY, kō-ē-quŏl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being equal.

To COERCE, kō-ĕrſe'. v. a.
To reſtrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kō-ĕr'sē-bl. a.
That may be reſtrained; that ought to be reſtrained.

COERCION, kō-ĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Penal reſtraint, check.

COERCIVE, kō-ĕr'sĭv. a.
That which has the power of laying reſtraint; that which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

COESSENTIAL, kō-ĕs-sĕn'ſhăl. a.
Participating of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIALITY, kō-ĕs-sĕn-ſhē-ăl'-ĕ-tē. ſ.
Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETANEOUS, kō-ē-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Of the ſame age with another.

COETERNAL, kō-ē-tĕr'năl. a.
Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kō-ē-tĕr'năl-lē. ad.
In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kō-ē-tĕr'nē-tē. ſ.
Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kō-ē'văl. a.
Of the ſame age.

COEVAL, kō-ē'văl. ſ.
A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kō-ē'vŭs. a.
Of the ſame age.

To COEXIST, kō-ĕg-zĭſt'. v. n. (478).
At the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. ſ.
Exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. a.
Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

To COEXTEND, kō-ĕks-tĕnd'. v. a. (477).
To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kō-ĕk-ſtĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another.

COFFEE, kŏf'fē. ſ.
The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infuſion of thoſe berries in hot water.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kŏf'fē-hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe where coffee is ſold.

COFFEE-MAN, kŏf'fē-măn. ſ. (88).
One that keeps a coffee-houſe.

COFFEE-POT, kŏf'fē-pŏt. ſ.
The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kŏf'fŭr. ſ.
A cheſt generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat.

☞ I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I ſee is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſon, Meſſrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it ſtands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without reſpectable uſage on its ſide, it is a groſs irregularity, which ought, if poſſible, to be reduced to rule.

To COFFER, kŏf'fŭr. v. a.
To treaſure up in cheſts.

COFFERER, kŏf'fŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kŏf'fĭn. ſ.
The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paſte for a pye; Coffin of a horſe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To COFFIN, kŏf'fĭn. v. a.
To incloſe in a coffin.

To COG, kŏg. v. a.
To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falſe-

hood; To cog a die, to ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall.

To Cog, kŏg. v. n.
To lye, to wheedle.

Cog, kŏg. ſ.
The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog, kŏg. v. a.
To fix cogs in a wheel.

Cogency, kō'jĕn-sē. ſ.
Force, ſtrength.

Cogent, kō'jĕnt. a.
Forcible, reſiſtleſs, convincing.

Cogently, kō'jĕnt-lē. ad.
With reſiſtleſs force, forcibly.

Cogger, kŏg'ŭr. ſ.
A flatterer, a wheedler.

Cogglestone, kŏg'gl-ſtōne. ſ.
A little ſtone.

Cogitable, kŏdje'ē-tă-bl. a. (405).
What may be the ſubject of thought.

To Cogitate, kŏdje'ē-tāte. v. n. (91).
To think.

Cogitation, kŏdje-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Thought, the act of thinking; purpoſe, reflection previous to action; meditation.

Cogitative, kŏdje'ē-tă-tĭv. a.
Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

Cognation, kŏg-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Kindred, relation, participation of the ſame nature.

Cognisee, kŏg-nē-zēē', or kŏn-ē-zēē'. ſ. See *Cognizance*.
He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

Cognisour, kŏg-nē-zŏr', or kŏn-ē-zŏr'. ſ. (314).
Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

Cognition, kŏg-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Knowledge, complete conviction.

Cognitive, kŏg'nē-tĭv. a.
Having the power of knowing.

Cognizable, kŏg'nē-zā-bl, or kŏn'ē-zā-bl. a. (405).
That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Cognizance, kŏg'nē-zănſe, or kŏn'ē-zăns. ſ.
Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

☞ I have in this word and its relatives given the forenſic pronunciation; but cannot help obſerving, that it is ſo groſs a departure from the moſt obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinſtate the excluded g in its undoubted rights.—See Authority and Cleft.

Cognominal, kŏg-nŏm'ē-năl. a.
Having the ſame name.

Cognomination, kŏg-nŏm-ē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſurname, the name of a family, a name added from any accident or quality.

Cognoscence, kŏg-nŏs'ſĕnſe. ſ.
Knowledge.

Cognoscible, kŏg-nŏs'sē-bl. a.
That may be known.

To Cohabit, kō-hăb'ĭt. v. n.
To dwell with another in the ſame place; to live together as huſband and wife.

Cohabitant, kō-hăb'ē-tănt. ſ.
An inhabitant of the ſame place.

Cohabitation, kō-hăb-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another; the ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Coheir, kō-ārē'. ſ.
One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Coheiress, kō-ā'rĭs. ſ. (99).
A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance.

To Cohere, kō-hēre'. v. n.
To ſtick together; to be well connected; to ſuit; to fit; to agree.

Coherence, kō-hē'rĕnſe. } ſ.
Coherency, kō-hē'rĕn-sē. }
That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt ſeparation; connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a diſcourſe; conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating.

Coherent, kō-hē'rĕnt. a.
Sticking together; ſuitable to ſomething elſe, regularly adopted; conſiſtent, not contradictory.

Cohesion, kō-hē'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſticking together; the ſtate of union; connection, dependence.

Cohesive, kō-hē'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
That has the power of ſticking together.

Cohesiveness, kō-hē'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being coheſive.

To Cohibit, kō-hĭb'ĭt. v. a.
To reſtrain, to hinder.

To Cohobate, kō'hō-bāte. v. n. (91).
To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

Cohobation, kō-hō-bā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A returning of any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

Cohort, kō'hōrt. ſ.
A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

Cohortation, kō-hōr-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Incitement.

Coif, kŏif. ſ. (344) (415).
The head-dreſs, a cap.

Coifed, kŏift. a. (359).
Wearing a coif.

To Coil, kŏil. v. a.
To gather into a narrow compaſs.

Coil, kŏil. ſ.
Tumult, turmoil, buſtle; a rope wound into a ring.

Coin, kŏin. ſ.
A corner, called often quoin.

Coin, kŏin. ſ.
Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion; payment of any kind.

To Coin, kŏin. v. a.
To mint or ſtamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

Coinage, kŏin'āje. ſ. (91).
The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To Coincide, kō-in-ſīde'. v. n.
To fall upon the ſame point; to concur.

Coincidence, kō-in'sē-dĕnſe. ſ.
The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines falling upon the ſame point; concurrence; tendency of things to the ſame end.

Coincident, kō-in'sē-dĕnt. a.
Falling upon the ſame point; concurrent, conſiſtent, equivalent.

Coindication, kō-ĭn-dē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

Coiner, kŏin'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; an inventor.

To Cojoin, kō-jŏin'. v. n.
To join with another.

Coistril, kŏis'trĭl. ſ.
A coward hawk.

Coit, kŏit. ſ. (344) (415).
Any thing thrown at a certain mark.

Coition, kō-ĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Copulation, the act of generation, the act by which two bodies come together.

Coke, kōke. ſ.
Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

Colander, kŭl'ăn-dŭr. ſ. (165).
A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Colation, kō-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The art of filtering or ſtraining.

Colature, kō'lă-tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
The art of ſtraining, filtration; the matter ſtrained.

Colbertine, kŏl-bĕr-tēēn'. ſ. (112).
A kind of lace worn by women.

Cold, kōld. a.
Chill, having the ſenſe of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without paſſion; unaffecting, unable to move the paſſions; reſerved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaſte; not welcome.

Cold, kōld. ſ.
The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold, the privation of heat; the ſenſation of cold, chillneſs; a diſeaſe cauſed by cold, the obſtruction of perſpiration.

Coldly, kōld'lē. ad.
Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

Coldness, kōld'nĕs. ſ.
Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyneſs, want of kindneſs; chaſtity.

Cole, kōle. ſ.
Cabbage.

Colewort, kōle'wŭrt. ſ. (165).
Cabbage.

Colick, kŏl'ĭk. ſ.
It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

Colick, kŏl'ĭk. a.
Affecting the bowels.

To Collapse, kŏl-lăps'. v. n.
To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other; to fall together.

Collapsion, kŏl-lăp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of veſſels cloſed; the act of cloſing or collapſing.

Collar, kŏl'lŭr. ſ. (418) (88).
A ring of metal put round the neck; the harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck; To ſlip the Collar, to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty; A Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Collar-bone, kŏl'lŭr-bōne. ſ.
The clavicle, the bones on each ſide of the neck.

To Collar, kŏl'lŭr. v. a.
To ſeize by the collar, to take by the throat; To collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

To COLLATE, kŏl-lāte'. v. a.
To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kŏl-lăt'tĕr-ăl. a.
Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kŏl-lăt'tĕr-ăl-lē. ad.
Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kŏl-lā'shŭn. s.
The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kŏl-lă-tĭsh'ŭs. a.
Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kŏl-lā'tŭr. s. (166).
One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLAUD, kŏl-lâwd'. v. a.
To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kŏl'lēēg. s. (492).
A partner in office or employment.

To COLLEAGUE, kŏl-lēēg'. v. a.
To unite with.

To COLLECT, kŏl-lĕkt'. v. a.
To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.

☞ In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables, *Col*, *Com*, *Con*, and *Cor*. When the accent is on these syllables, in *College*, *Commissary*, *Conclave*, *Corrigible*, &c. &c. the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first, (523); as in *Colonnade*, *Commendation*, *Condescension*, *Correspondent*, &c. &c.: for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound (522); but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words To *Collect*, To *Commit*, To *Convince*, To *Corrupt*, &c. &c. are heard nearly as if written *Cullect*, *Cummit*, *Cunvince*, *Currupt*, &c. &c. It is true, that when these words are pronounced alone with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this dictionary: nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable; and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should in *Combust*, *Commute*, *Complete*, &c. &c. give the sound of short *o* in *from*, and in *Command*, *Commit*, *Commence*, &c. &c. give the same letter the sound of short *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive; they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation; I have always heard the first syllables of *compare* and *compel*, of *commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between then in this Dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *Comma*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *Comfort*, *Combat*, &c. And it may be laid down as a general rule, without an exception, "that *o* in an initial syllable, immediately before the accent, and succeeded by two uncombinable consonants, may, in familiar conversation, be pronounced like the same letter in *come*, *done*," &c.

COLLECT, kŏl'lĕkt. s. (492).
Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk'tē-bl. a.
That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. s.
The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a collectary, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'ŭs. a.
Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv. a.
Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kŏl-lĕk'tŭr. s. (166).
A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLEGATARY, kŏl-lĕg'ă-tā-rē. s.
A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kŏl'lĕdje. s. (91).
A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.—See To COLLECT.

COLLEGIAL, kŏl-lē'jē-ăl. a.
Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kŏl-lē'jē-ăn. s.
An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'jē-āte. (91).
Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'jē-āte. s.
A member of a college, an university man.

COLLET, kŏl'lĭt. s. (99).
Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE, kŏl-līde'. v. a.
To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kŏl'yŭr. s. (113).
A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kŏl'yŭr-ē. s. (113).
The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kŏl'lē-flŏŏ-ŭr. s.
A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kŏl-lē-gā'shŭn. s.
A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kŏl-lē-mā'shŭn. s.
Aim.

COLLINEATION, kŏl-lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn. s.
The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kŏl-lĭk'wă-bl. a.
Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk'wă-mĕnt. s.
The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kŏl'lē-kwănt. a.
That which has the power of melting.

To COLLIQUATE, kŏl'lē-kwāte. v. a. (91).
To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, kŏl-lē-kwā'shŭn. s.
The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kŏl-lĭk'wă-tĭv. a.
Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kŏl-lĭk-wē-făk'shŭn. s.
The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn. s.
The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.

To COLLOCATE, kŏl'lō-kāte. v. a. (91).
To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, kŏl-lō-kā'shŭn. s.
The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kŏl-lō-kū'shŭn. s.
Conference, conversation.

To COLLOGUE, kŏl-lōg', v. n. (337).
To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, kŏl'lŭp. s. (166).
A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUIAL, kŏl-lō'kwē-ăl. ad.
Relating to conversation or talking.

COLLOQUY, kŏl'lō-kwē. s.
Conference, conversation, talk.

COLLUCTANCY, kŏl-lŭk'tăn-sē. s.
Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kŏl-lŭk-tā'shŭn. s.
Contest, contrariety, opposition.

To COLLUDE, kŏl-lūde'. v. n.
To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kŏl-lū'zhŭn. s.
A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kŏl-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428)
Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kŏl-lū'sĭv-lē. ad.
In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, kŏl-lū'sŭr-ē. a. (557).
Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY, kŏl'lē. s.
The smut of coal.

COLLYRIUM, kŏl-lĭr'rē-ŭm. s.
An ointment for the eyes. (113).

COLMAR, kŏl'mär. s.
A sort of pear.

COLON, kō'lŏn. s.
A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.

COLONEL, kŭr'nĕl. s.
The chief commander of a regiment.

☞ This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible.

COLONELSHIP, kŭr'nĕl-shĭp. s.
The office or character of colonel.

To COLONISE, kŏl'ō-nize. v. a.
To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kŏl-lō-nāde'. s.
A peristile of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.—See To COLLECT.

COLONY, kŏl'ō-nē. s.
A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

COLOQUINTEDA, kŏl-lō-kwĭn'tē-dă. s. The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kŏl'ō-rāte. a. (91). Coloured, died.

COLORATION, kŏl-ō-rā'shŭn. ſ. The art or practice of colouring; the ſtate of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kŏl-lō-rĭf'ĭk. a. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kō-lŏs'. } ſ.
COLOSSUS, kō-lŏs'sŭs. }
A ſtate of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSEAN, kŏl-lŏs-sē'ăn. a. Giantlike.—See EUROPEAN.

COLOUR, kŭl'lŭr. ſ. (165) (314). The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined; palliation: appearance, falſe ſhew; in the plural, a ſtandard, an enſign of war.

To COLOUR, kŭl'lŭr. v. a. To mark with ſome hue, or die; to palliate, to excuſe; to make plauſible.

COLOURABLE, kŭl'lŭr-ă-bl. a. Specious, plauſible.

COLOURABLY, kŭl'lŭr-ă-blē. ad. Speciouſly, plauſibly.

COLOURED, kŭl'lŭrd. part. a. (359). Streaked, diverſified with hues.

COLOURING, kŭl'lŭr-ĭng. ſ. (410). The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, kŭl'lŭr-ĭſt. ſ. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

COLOURLESS, kŭl'lŭr-lĕs. a. Without colour, tranſparent.

COLT, kōlt. ſ. A young horſe; a young fooliſh fellow.

To COLT, kōlt. v. a. To befool. Obſolete.

COLTS-FOOT, kōlts'fŭt. ſ. A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kōlts-tōō*th*'. ſ. An imperfect tooth in young horſes; a love of youthful pleaſure.

COLTER, kōl'tŭr. ſ. The ſharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, kōlt'ĭſh. a. Wanton.

COLUMBARY, kŏ-lŭm'bă-rē. ſ. A dovecot, pigeonhouſe.

COLUMBINE, kŏl'lŭm-bine. ſ. (148). A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kŏl'lŭm. ſ. (411). A round pillar; any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kŏ-lŭm'năr. }
COLUMNARIAN, kŏl-lŭm-nā'rē-ăn. } a. Formed in columns.

COLURES, kō-lūrz'. ſ. Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kō-māte'. ſ. Companion.

COMB, kōme. ſ. (347). An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair; the top or creſt of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kōme. v. a. To divide, and adjuſt the hair; to lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kōme'brŭſh. ſ. A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kōme'mā-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kŭm'băt. v. n. (165). To fight.

To COMBAT, kŭm'băt. v. a. To oppoſe.—See To COLLECT.

COMBAT, kŭm'băt. ſ. (88). Conteſt, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kŭm'bă-tănt. ſ. He that fights with another, antagoniſt; a champion.

COMBER, kō'mŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE, kŏm'bē-nāte. a. (91). Betrothed, promiſed.

COMBINATION, kŏm-bē-nā'shŭn. ſ. Union for ſome certain purpoſe, aſſociation, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kŏm-bine'. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, oppoſed to Analyſe.

To COMBINE, kŏm-bine'. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendſhip or deſign, often in a bad ſenſe.

COMBLESS, kōm'lĕs. a. Wanting a comb or creſt.

COMBUST, kŏm-bŭſt'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and an half from the ſun, is ſaid to be Combuſt.—See To COLLECT.

COMBUSTIBLE, kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl. a. Suſceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl-nĕs. ſ. Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kŏm-bŭs'tſhŭn. ſ. (291). Conflagration, burning, conſumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kŭm. v. a. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place, oppoſed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to paſs, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modiſh; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a deſcendant from anceſtors; to proceed, as effects from their cauſes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to eſcape; To come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progreſs; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be diſcovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to conſent or yield; to amount to; To come to himſelf, to recover his ſenſes; To come to paſs, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into uſe; To come up to, to amount to, to riſe to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kŭm. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kŭm. A particle of reconciliation. "Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt." POPE.

COMEDIAN, kō-mē'dē-ăn. ſ. (293). (376). A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actreſs or actor.

COMEDY, kŏm'mē-dē. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kŭm'lē-nĕs. ſ. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kŭm'lē. a. (165). Graceful, decent.

COMER, kŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98). One that comes.

COMET, kŏm'ĭt. ſ. (99). A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing.

COMETARY, kŏm'mē-tăr-ē. (512) }
COMETICK, kō-mĕt'ĭk. (509). } a. Relating to a comet.

COMFIT, kŭm'fĭt. ſ. (165). A kind of ſweetmeat.

COMFITURE, kŭm'fē-tſhūre. ſ. (461) Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, kŭm'fŭrt. v. a. (165). To ſtrengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to conſole, to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kŭm'fŭrt. ſ. (98). Support, aſſiſtance; countenance; conſolation, ſupport under calamity; that which gives conſolation or ſupport.—See To COLLECT.

COMFORTABLE, kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl. a. Receiving comfort, ſuſceptible of comfort, diſpenſing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kŭm'fŭr-tă-blē. ad. With comfort, without deſpair.

COMFORTER, kŭm'fŭr-tŭr. ſ. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; the title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kŭm'fŭrt-lĕs. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kŏm'mē-kăl. a. Raiſing mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kŏm'mē-kăl-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kŏm'mē-kăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kŏm'mĭk. a. Relating to comedy; raiſing mirth.

COMING, kŭm'mĭng. ſ. (410). The act of coming, approach; ſtate of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kŭm-mĭng-ĭn'. ſ. Revenue, income.

COMING, kŭm'mĭng. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kŭm'mĭng. part. a. Moving from ſome other to this place; ready to come.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

COMITIAL, kō-mĭsh'ăl. a.
Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

COMITY, kŏm'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Courteſy, civility.

COMMA, kŏm'mă. ſ.
The point which denotes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kŏm-mănd'. v. a.
(79). To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen.

To COMMAND, kŏm-mănd'. v. n.
To have the ſupreme authority.

COMMAND, kŏm-mănd'. ſ.
The right of commanding, power, ſupreme authority; cogent authority, deſpotiſm; the act of commanding, order.—See To COLLECT.

☞ The propenſity of the unaccented *o* to fall into the ſound of ſhort *u* is no where more perceptible than in the firſt ſyllables of words beginning with *col*, *com*, *con*, or *cor*, when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable. Thus the *o* in to *collect* and *college*; in *commend* and *comment*; in *connect* and *conſul*; in *correct* and *corner*, cannot be conſidered as exactly the ſame in all: the *o* in the firſt word of each of theſe pairs has certainly a different ſound from the ſame letter in the ſecond; and if we appreciate this ſound, we ſhall find it coincide with that which is the moſt nearly related to it, namely the ſhort *u*. I have not however ventured to ſubſtitute this *u*, not that I think it incompatible with the moſt correct and ſolemn pronunciation, but becauſe where there is a poſſibility of reducing letters to their radical ſounds without hurting the ear, this radical ſound ought to be the model; and the greater or leſſer departure from it, left to the ſolemnity or familiarity of the occaſion. To foreigners, however, it may not be improper to remark, that it would be always better for them to adopt the *u* inſtead of *o*; this will ſecure them from the ſmalleſt impropriety, for natives only can ſeize ſuch nice diſtinctions as ſometimes divide even judges themſelves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u*, as he has ſo marked it in *command*, *commence*, *commiſſion*, and *commend*; though not in *commender*; and in *compare*, though not in *comparative*; but in almoſt every other word where this *o* occurs he has given it the ſound it has in *conſtant*. Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in theſe words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the ſhort ſound of *o*. Why Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott ſhould make any difference in the firſt ſyllables of theſe words, where the letters and accent are exactly the ſame, I cannot conceive: theſe ſyllables may be called a ſpecies; and, if the occaſion were not too trifling for ſuch a compariſon, it might be obſerved, that as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the ſpecies, ſo cuſtom is ſometimes various in accented ſyllables, which are definitely and ſtrongly marked, but commonly more regular in unaccented ſyllables, by being left, as it were, to the common operation of the organs of pronunciation.—See the words COLLECT and DOMESTIC.

COMMANDER, kŏm-măn'dŭr. ſ.
He that has the ſupreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kŏm-măn'dŭr-rē. ſ.
A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMANDMENT, kŏm-mănd'mĕnt. ſ.
Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMMANDRESS, kŏm-măn'drĕs. ſ.
A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kŏm-mă-tē'rē-ăl. a.
Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kŏm-mă-tē-rē-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-ră-bl. a.
Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-rāte. v. a. (91).
To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kŏm-mĕm-mō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-ră-tĭv. a. (157).
Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnſe'. v. n.
To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.—See To COLLECT.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnſe'. v. a.
To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a ſuit.

COMMENCEMENT, kŏm-mĕnſe'mĕnt. ſ.
Beginning, date; the time when degrees are taken in a univerſity.

To COMMEND, kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a.
To repreſent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, { kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl. / kŏm-mĕn'dă-bl. } a.
Laudable, worthy of praiſe.

☞ This word, like *Acceptable*, has, ſince Johnſon wrote his Dictionary, ſhifted its accent from the ſecond to the firſt ſyllable. The ſound of the language certainly ſuffers by theſe tranſitions of accent. However, when cuſtom has once decided, we may complain, but muſt ſtill acquieſce. The accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reaſon for baniſhing it from polite pronunciation.

COMMENDABLY, kŏm'mĕn-dă-blē. ad.
Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kŏm-mĕn'dăm. ſ.
Commendation is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied.

COMMENDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'dă-tă-rē. ſ. (512).
One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn ſ. Recommendation, favourable repreſentation; praiſe, declaration of eſteem.—See To COLLECT.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'dă-tŭr-rē. a. (512).
Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

COMMENDER, kŏm-mĕn'dŭr. ſ.
Praiſer.

COMMENSALITY, kŏm-mĕn-săl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Fellowſhip of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſhū-ră-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure, or of being meaſured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-ră-bl. a. (452).
Reducible to ſome common meaſure, as a yard and foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-ră-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Commenſurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte. v. a. (91).
To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte a. (91). Reducible to ſome common meaſure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte-lē. ad.
With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kŏm-mĕn-ſhū-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

To COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt. v. n.
To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt. ſ. (492).
Annotations on an author, notes, expoſition.

COMMENTARY, kŏm'mĕn-tă-rē. ſ.
An expoſition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tā'tŭr. ſ. (521). Expoſitor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'tŭr. ſ.
An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kŏm'mĕrſe. ſ.
Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kŏm-mĕrſe'. v. n.
To hold intercourſe.

☞ Milton has, by the licence of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form (492).

" And looks *commércing* with the ſkies,
" Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thy eyes."
PENSEROSO.

But this verb, like To *Comment*, would, in proſe, require the accent on the firſt ſyllable as in the noun. Though Akenſide has taken the ſame liberty with this word as Milton had done with that——

" ——— the ſober zeal
" Of age *comménting* on prodigious things."
PLEAS. OF IMAG.

COMMERCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'ſhăl. a,
Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kŏm-mâre'. ſ., *French*.
A common mother. Not uſed.

To COMMIGRATE, kŏm'mē-grāte. v. n. To remove by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kŏm-mē-grā'shŭn. ſ. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kŏm-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ. A threat, a denunciation of puniſhment; the recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMINATORY, kŏm-mĭn'nă-tŭr-ē. a. Denunciatory, threatening. (512)

COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. v. a.
To mix into one maſs, to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. v. n.
To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kŏm-mĭn'ū-ē-bl. a. Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kŏm-mē-nūte'. v. a. To grind, to pulveriſe.

COMMINUTION, kŏm-mē-nū'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of grinding into ſmall parts, pulveriſation.

COMMISERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-ā-bl. a. Worthy of compaſſion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To pity, to compaſſionate.

COMMISERATION, kŏm-mĭz-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Pity, compaſſion, tenderneſs.

COMMISSARY, kŏm'mĭs-sār-ē. ſ. An officer made occaſionally, a delegate, a deputy; ſuch as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe, far diſtant from the chief city; an officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion.—See To COLLECT.

COMMISSARISHIP, kŏm'mĭs-sār-ē-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a commiſſary.

COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ. The act of entruſting any thing; a truſt, a warrant by which any truſt is held; a warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime; ſins of commiſſion are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion; a number of people joined in a truſt or office; the ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers, as the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion; the order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn. v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One included in a warrant of authority. (98).

COMMISSURE, kŏm-mĭſh'ūre. ſ. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kŏm-mĭt'. v. a. To entruſt, to give in truſt; to put in any place to be kept ſafe; to ſend to priſon, to impriſon; to perpetrate, to do a fault.—See To COLLECT.

☞ This word was firſt uſed in Junius's letters in a ſenſe unknown to our former Engliſh writers; namely, to *expoſe*, to *venture*, to *hazard*. This ſenſe is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by ſubſequent writers.

COMMITMENT, kŏm-mĭt'mĕnt. ſ. Act of ſending to priſon; an order for ſending to priſon.

COMMITTEE, kŏm-mĭt'tē. ſ. Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties.

☞ This word is often pronounced improperly with the accent on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

COMMITTER, kŏm-mĭt'tŭr. ſ. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kŏm-mĭt'tā-bl. a. Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, kŏm-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXON, kŏm-mĭk'ſhŭn. ſ. Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kŏm-mĭks'tſhūre. ſ. (291). The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled; the maſs formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kŏm-mōde'. ſ. The head-dreſs of women.

COMMODIOUS, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs, or kŏm-mō'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Convenient, ſuitable, accommodate; uſeful, ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-lē. ad. Conveniently; without diſtreſs; ſuitably to a certain purpoſe.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē. ſ. Intereſt, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandiſe.

COMMODORE, kŏm-mō-dōre'. ſ. The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

☞ This is one of thoſe words which may have the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, according to its poſition in the ſentence. Thus we ſay, "The voyage was made by *Cómmodore* Anſon; for though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as *Commodóre*." (524) (528).

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. a. (166). Belonging equally to more than one; having no poſſeſſor or owner; vulgar, mean, eaſy to be had, not ſcarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or deſcent; frequent, uſeful, ordinary; proſtitute.

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. ſ. An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

To COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. v. n. To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

COMMON LAW, kŏm'mŭn-lâw'. ſ. Cuſtoms which have by long preſcription obtained the force of laws, diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm'mŭn-plēēz'. ſ. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kŏm'mŭn-ā-bl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kŏm'mŭn-āje. ſ. (90). The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kŏm'mŭn-ăl-tē. ſ. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kŏm'ŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98). One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the houſe of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; a proſtitute.

COMMONITION, kŏm-mō-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kŏm'mŭn-lē. ad. Frequently, uſually.

COMMONNESS, kŏm'mŭn-nĕs. ſ. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plāſe' v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plāſe'bŏŏk. ſ. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kŏm'mŭnz. ſ. (166). The vulgar, the lower people; the lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kŏm-mŭm-wēēl'. (528). COMMONWEALTH, kŏm'mŭn-wĕlth. } ſ. A polity, an eſtabliſhed form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

☞ Theſe words have the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the laſt, and the latter on the firſt.—See COMMODORE.

COMMORANCE, kŏm'mō-rănſe. } COMMORANCY, kŏm'mō-răn-ſē. } ſ. Dwelling, habitation, reſidence.

COMMORANT, kŏm'mō-rănt. a. Reſident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kŏm-mō'ſhŭn. ſ. Tumult, diſturbance, combuſtion; perturbation, diſorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō'ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. A diſturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kŏm-mōove'. v. a. To diſturb, to unſettle.

To COMMUNE, kŏm-mūne'. v. n. To converſe, to impart ſentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kŏm-mū-nē-kā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kŏm-mū'nē-kā-bl. a. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kŏm-mū'nē-kănt. ſ. One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nē-kāte. v. a.—See To COMMAND. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nē-kāte. v. n. (91). To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament; to have ſomething in common with another, as The houſes communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kŏm-mū-nē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, converſation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kŏm-mū'nē-kā-tĭv a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not ſelfiſh.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū'nē-kā-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kŏm-mūne'yŭn. ſ. Intercourſe, fellowſhip, common poſſeſſion; the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or public act; union in the common worſhip of any church. (113).

COMMUNITY, kŏm-mū'nē-tē. ſ. The commonwealth, the body politic; common poſſeſſion; frequency, commonneſs.

COMMUTABILITY, kŏm-mū-tā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kŏm-mū'tā-bl. a. That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTATION, kŏm-mū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ranſom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

COMMUTATIVE, kŏm-mū'tā-tĭv. a. Relative to exchange. (157).

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte'. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.—See To COLLECT.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte'. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kŏm-mū'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kŏm'păkt. ſ. (492). A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kŏm-păkt'. v. a. To join together with firmneſs, to conſolidate; to make out of ſomething; to league with; to join together, to bring into a ſyſtem.

COMPACT, kŏm-păkt'. a. (494). Firm, ſolid, cloſe, denſe; brief, as a compact diſcourſe.

COMPACTEDNESS, kŏm-păk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ. Firmneſs, denſity.

COMPACTLY, kŏm-păkt'lē. ad. Cloſely, denſely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kŏm-păkt'nĕs. ſ. Firmneſs, cloſeneſs.

COMPACTURE, kŏm-păk'tshūre. ſ. (461). Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kŏm-pā'jēs. ſ. A ſyſtem of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kŏm-păd-jĕ-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Union, ſtructure.

COMPANION, kŏm-păn'yŭn. ſ. (113). One with whom a man frequently converſes, a partner, an aſſociate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kŏm-păn'yŭn-ă-bl. a. Fit for good fellowſhip, ſocial.

COMPANIONABLY, kŏm-păn'yŭn-ă-blē. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kŏm-păn'yŭn-ſhip ſ. Company, train; fellowſhip, aſſociation.

COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nē. ſ. (165). Perſons aſſembled together; an aſſembly of pleaſure; perſons conſidered as capable of converſation; fellowſhip; a number of perſons united for the execution of any thing, a band; perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip; a body corporate, a corporation; a ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to aſſociate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houſes of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nē. v. a. To accompany, to be aſſociated with. Obſolete.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pă-nē. v. n. To aſſociate one's ſelf with. Not uſed.

COMPARABLE, kŏm'pă-ră-bl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.—See ACADEMY, ACCEPTABLE, COMMENDABLE, and INCOMPARABLE.

COMPARABLY, kŏm'pă-ră-blē. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv. a. Eſtimated by compariſon, not abſolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the ſtronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv-lē. ad. In a ſtate of compariſon, according to eſtimate made by compariſon.

To COMPARE, kŏm-pâre'. v. a. To make one thing the meaſure of another, to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, See To COLLECT.

COMPARE, kŏm-pâre'. ſ. Comparative eſtimate, compariſon; ſimile, ſimilitude.—See To COMMAND.

COMPARISON, kŏm-păr'ĕ-sŭn. ſ. The act of comparing; the ſtate of being compared; a comparative eſtimate; a ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification, as ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.

☞ I have inſerted the vowel in the laſt ſyllable of this word, becauſe in ſolemn pronunciation ſome ſpeakers may think it proper to preſerve it; but in common and unpremeditated ſpeaking, I am convinced it falls into the general analogy, and is ſunk as much as in *Reaſon*, *Seaſon*, *Priſon*, &c. (103) (170). See To COLLECT.

To COMPART, kŏm-pârt'. v. a. To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kŏm-pârt'ĕ-mĕnt. ſ. A diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

COMPARTITION, kŏm-pâr-tĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or ſeparated, a ſeparate part.

COMPARTMENT, kŏm-pârt'mĕnt. ſ. Diviſion.

To COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs. v. a. (165). To encircle, to environ, to ſurround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take meaſures preparatory to any thing, as to compaſs the death of the king.

COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs. ſ. (88) (165). Circle, round; ſpace, room, limits; encloſure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate ſpace, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſic; the inſtruments with which circles are drawn; the inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

COMPASSION, kŏm-păsh'ŭn. ſ. Pity, commiſeration, painful ſympathy.

To COMPASSION, kŏm-păsh'ŭn. v. a. To pity. Not uſed.

COMPASSIONATE, kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ăte. a. (91). Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ăte. v. a. (91). To pity, to commiſerate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ăte-lē. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kŏm-pă-tĕr'nĕ-tē. ſ. The ſtate of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kŏm-păt-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Conſiſtency, the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPATIBLE, kŏm-păt'ĕ-bl. a. Suitable to, fit for, conſiſtent with: conſiſtent, agreeable.

☞ Mr. Nares obſerves, that this word ought to be written *competible*, becauſe it comes from the Latin *competo*.

COMPATIBLENESS, kŏm-păt'ĕ-bl-nĕs ſ. Conſiſtency.

COMPATIBLY, kŏm-păt'ĕ-blē. ad. Fitly, ſuitably.

COMPATIENT, kŏm-pā'shĕnt. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kŏm-pā'trē-ŭt. ſ. One of the ſame country. (166).

COMPEER, kŏm-pēer'. ſ. Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kŏm-pēer'. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not uſed.

To COMPEL, kŏm-pĕl'. v. a. To force to ſome act, to oblige, to conſtrain; to take by force or violence.—See To COLLECT.

COMPELLABLE, kŏm-pĕl'lă-bl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kŏm-pĕl-lā'shŭn. ſ. The ſtile of addreſs.

COMPELLER, kŏm-pĕl'lŭr. ſ. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kŏm'pĕnd. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-jĕ-ā'-rē-ŭs. a. (294). Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kŏm-pĕn-jĕ-ŏs'ĕ-tē. ſ. (294). Shortneſs.

COMPENDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs. a. Short, ſummary, abridged, comprehenſive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs-lē ad. (294). Shortly, ſummarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (294). Shortneſs, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭm. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kŏm-pĕn'să-bl. a. That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSATE, kŏm-pĕn'sāte. v. a, (91). To recompenſe, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kŏm-pĕn-sā'shŭn, ſ. Recompenſe, ſomething equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn'sā-tĭv. a. That which compenſates.

To COMPENSE, kŏm-pĕnſe'. v. a. To compenſate, to counterbalance, to recompenſe.

COMPETENCE, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnſe. } ſ.
COMPETENCY, kŏm'pĕ-tĕn-sē }
Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient; a fortune equal to the neceſſities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or ſuperfluity; reaſonable, moderate; qualified, fit; conſiſtent with.

COMPETENTLY, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt-lē. ad. Reaſonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-bl. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-bl-nĕs ſ. Suitableneſs, fitneſs.

COMPETITION, kŏm-pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Rivalry, conteſt; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-tŭr. ſ. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kŏm-pĕ-lā'shŭn. ſ. A collection from various authors; an aſſemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kŏm-pile'. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compoſe.

COMPILEMENT, kŏm-pile'mĕnt. ſ. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kŏm-pl'lŭr. s. A collector, one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kŏm-plā'sĕnſe. } COMPLACENCY, kŏm-plā'sĕn-sē. } s. Pleaſure, ſatisfaction, gratification; civility, complaiſance.

COMPLACENT, kŏm-plā'sĕnt. a. Civil, affable, mild.

To COMPLAIN, kŏm-plāne'. v. n. To mention with ſorrow, to lament; to inform againſt.

COMPLAINANT, kŏm-plā'nănt. s. One who urges ſuit againſt another.

COMPLAINER, kŏm-plā'nŭr. s. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kŏm-plānt'. s. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; the cauſe or ſubject of complaint; a malady, a diſeaſe; remonſtrance againſt.

COMPLAISANCE, kŏm-plĕ-zānſe'. s. Civility, deſire of pleaſing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kŏm-plĕ-zānt'. a. Civil, deſirous to pleaſe.

COMPLAISANTLY, kŏm-plĕ-zānt'lĕ. ad. Civilly, with deſire to pleaſe, ceremoniouſly.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kŏm-plĕ-zānt'-nĕs. s. Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kŏm-plā'-nāte. (503). } To COMPLANE, kŏm-plāne'. } v. a. To level, to reduce to a flat ſurface.

COMPLEMENT, kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt. s. Perfection, fulneſs, completion; complete ſet, complete proviſion, the full quantity.

COMPLETE, kŏm-plēte'. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finiſhed, ended, concluded.—See To COLLECT.

To COMPLETE, kŏm-plēte'. v. a. To perfect, to finiſh.

COMPLETELY, kŏm-plēte'lē. ad. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kŏm-plēte'mĕnt. s. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kŏm-plēte'nĕs. s. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kŏm-plē'shŭn. s. Accompliſhment, act of fulfilling; utmoſt height, perfect ſtate.

COMPLEX, kŏm'plĕks. a. Compoſite, of many parts, not ſimple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'sĕd-nĕs s. (365). Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn. s. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-ăl. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-ăl-lē. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kŏm'plĕks-lē. ad. In a complex manner, not ſimply.

COMPLEXNESS, kŏm'plĕks-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kŏm-plĕk'shŭre. s. (452). The involution of one thing with others.

☞ The *s* in the compoſition of *x* in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the ſharp aſpiration *ſh*, as it is preceded by the ſharp conſonant *k* in the ſame manner as the *s* in *pleaſure*, goes into the flat aſpiration *zh*, as it is preceded by a vowel (479).

COMPLIANCE, kŏm-plī'ănſe. s. The act of yielding, accord, ſubmiſſion; a diſpoſition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kŏm-plī'ănt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaiſant.

To COMPLICATE, kŏm'plĕ-kāte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kŏm'plĕ-kāte. a. (91). Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kŏm'plĕ-kāte-nĕs s. The ſtate of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kŏm-plĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral conſiſting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kŏm'plis. s. One who is united with others in an ill deſign, a confederate.

☞ This word is only in uſe among the loweſt vulgar as a contraction of *Accomplice*.

COMPLIER, kŏm-plī'ŭr. s. A man of an eaſy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt. s. An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares.

To COMPLIMENT, kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt. v. a. To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect, to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'tăl. a. Expreſſive of reſpect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'-tăl-lē. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kŏm'plĕ-mĕn-tŭr. s. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To COMPLORE, kŏm-plōre'. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, kŏm'plŏt. s. A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime, a plot.

☞ I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnſon's, and have differed from both in the noun *comport*, for the ſame reaſon (492).

To COMPLOT, kŏm-plŏt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conſpire.

COMPLOTTER, kŏm-plŏt'tŭr. s. A conſpirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kŏm-plī'. v. n. To yield to, to be obſequious to.

COMPONENT, kŏm-pō'nĕnt. a. That which conſtitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pōrt'. v. n. To agree, to ſuit.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pōrt'. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kŏm'pōrt. s. (492). Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kŏm-pōr'tă-bl. a. Conſiſtent.

COMPORTANCE, kŏm-pōr'tănſe. s. Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kŏm-pōrt'mĕnt. s. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kŏm-pōze'. v. a. To form a maſs by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to diſpoſe, to put in the proper ſtate; to put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to conſtitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs; to adjuſt, to ſettle, as to compoſe a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in muſic, to form a tune from the different muſical notes.—See To COLLECT.

COMPOSED, kŏm-pōzd'. particip. a. Calm, ſerious, even, ſedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kŏm-pō'zĕd-lē. ad. (364). Calmly, ſeriouſly.

COMPOSEDNESS, kŏm-pō'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Sedateneſs, calmneſs.

COMPOSER, kŏm-pō'zŭr. s. An author, a writer; he that adapts the muſick to words.

COMPOSITE, kŏm-pŏz'ĭt. a. (140). The Compoſite order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders, ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts; the act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis; a maſs formed by mingling different ingredients; the ſtate of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; conſiſtency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv. a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr. s. He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kŏm'pŏſt. s. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kŏm-pŏs'tshŭre. s. (461). Soil, manure. Not uſed.

COMPOSURE, kŏm-pō'zhŭre. s. (452) The act of compoſing or indicting; arrangement, combination, order; the form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjuſtment; compoſition, framed diſcourſe; ſedateneſs, calmneſs, tranquillity; agreement, compoſition, ſettlement of differences.

COMPOTATION, kŏm-pō-tā'shŭn. s. The act of drinking together.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏund'. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjuſt a difference by receſſion from the rigour of claims; to diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏund'. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kŏm'pŏund. a. Formed out of many ingredients, not ſingle; compoſed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kŏm'pŏund. s. The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

COMPOUNDABLE, kŏm-pŏun'dă-bl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kŏm-pŏun'dŭr. ſ. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kŏm-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To compriſe, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-blē. ad. With great power of ſignification or underſtanding.

COMPREHENSION, kŏm-prē-hĕn'shŭn. ſ. The act or quality of compriſing or containing, incluſion; ſummary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand; having the quality of compriſing much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

To COMPRESS, kŏm-prĕs'. v. a. To force into a narrow compaſs: to embrace.

COMPRESS, kŏm'prĕs. ſ. (492). Bolſters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kŏm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRESSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl. a. Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ. Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRESSION, kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kŏm-prĕsh'shŭre. ſ. (452). The act or force of one body preſſing againſt another.

To COMPRINT, kŏm-prĭnt'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kŏm-prize'. v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kŏm-prō-bā'shŭn. ſ. Proof, atteſtation.

COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mize. ſ. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to arbitrators; an adjuſtment of a difference of parties by mutual conceſſions.

To COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mize. v. a. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kŏm-prō-mis-sō'rē-ăl. a. Relating to compromiſe.

COMPROVINCIAL, kŏm-prō-vĭn'shăl. ſ. Belonging to the ſame province.

COMPT, kŏunt. ſ. (407). Account, computation, reckoning. Not uſed.

To COMPT, kŏunt. v. a. To compute, to number. We now uſe To Count.

COMPTIBLE, kŏun'tē-bl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obſolete.

To COMPTROLL, kŏn-trōll'. v. a. (84) (406). To controll, to over-rule, to oppoſe.

COMPTROLLER, kŏn-trō'lŭr. ſ. Director, ſupervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō'lŭr-shĭp. ſ. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sā-tĭv-lē. ad. By conſtraint.

COMPULSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'sā-tŭr-ē. a. Having the force of compelling.—See DOMESTIC. (512).

COMPULSION, kŏm-pŭl'shŭn. ſ. The act of compelling to ſomething, force; the ſtate of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-lē. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. Force, compulſion.

COMPULSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'sō-rē-lē. ad In a compulſory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kŏm-pŭl'sŭr-ē. a. Having the power of compelling.—See DOMESTIC. (512).

COMPUNCTION, kŏm-pŭng'shŭn. ſ. The power of pricking, ſtimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭng'shŭs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kŏm-pŭng'tĭv. a. Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGATION, kŏm-pŭr-gā'shŭn. ſ. The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā'tŭr. ſ. One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kŏm-pū'tă-bl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kŏm-pū-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act of reckoning, calculation; the ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kŏm-pūte'. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kŏm-pū'tŭr. ſ. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kŏm'pū-tĭſt. ſ. Calculator, one ſkilled in computation.

COMRADE, kŭm'răde. ſ. (165). One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kŏn. A Latin inſeparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union, as concourſe, a running together.

CON, kŏn. ad. An abbreviation of *contra*. On the oppoſite ſide, againſt another, as to diſpute *pro* and *con*.

To CON, kŏn. v. a. To know; to ſtudy; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kŏn-kăm'ē-rāte, v. a. (91) (408). To arch over, to vault.

To CONCATENATE, kŏn-kăt'ē-nāte. v. a. (91). To link together.

CONCATENATION, kŏn-kăt-ē-nā'shŭn. ſ. A ſeries of links.

CONCAVATION, kŏn-kā-vā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kŏng'kāve. a. (408). Hollow, oppoſed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kŏng'kāve-nĕs. ſ. Hollowneſs.

CONCAVITY, kŏn-kăv'ē-tē. ſ. Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏng'kāve. a. (408). Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'vĕks. a. Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kŏn-kā'vŭs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kŏn-kā'vŭs-lē. ad. With hollowneſs.

To CONCEAL, kŏn-sēle'. v. a. To hide, to keep ſecret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kŏn-sē'lă-bl. a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kŏn-sē'lĕd-nĕs. ſ. Privacy, obſcurity.

CONCEALER, kŏn-sē'lŭr. ſ. He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kŏn-sēle'mĕnt. ſ. The act of hiding, ſecrecy; the ſtate of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.

To CONCEDE, kŏn-sēde'. v. a. To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kŏn-sēte'. ſ. Conception, thought, idea; underſtanding, readineſs of apprehenſion; fancy, fantaſtical notion; a fond opinion of one's ſelf; a pleaſant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kŏn-sēte'. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kŏn-sē'tĕd. particip. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himſelf; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kŏn-sē'tĕd-lē. ad. Fancifully, whimſically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kŏn-sē'tĕd-nĕs. ſ. Pride, fondneſs of himſelf.

CONCEITLESS, kŏn-sēte'lĕs. a. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kŏn-sē'vă-bl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be underſtood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kŏn-sē'vă-blnĕs. ſ. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kŏn-sē'vă-blē. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve'. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to underſtand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve'. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Conceiver, kŏn-sē'vŭr. ſ.
One that underſtands or apprehends.

Concent, kŏn-sĕnt'. ſ.
Concert of voices, harmony; conſiſtency.

To Concentrate, kŏn-sĕn'trāte. v. a. (91). To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the centre.

Concentration, kŏn-sĕn-trā'shŭn. ſ. Collection into a narrower ſpace round the centre.

To Concentre, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. v. n. (416). To tend to one common centre.

To Concentre, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. v. a.
To emit towards one centre.

Concentrical, kŏn-sĕn'trĕ-kăl. }
Concentrick, kŏn-sĕn'trĭk. }
a. Having one common centre.

Conceptacle, kŏn-sĕp'tă-kl. ſ. (405). That in which any thing is contained, a veſſel.

Conceptible, kŏn-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a.
Intelligible, capable to be underſtood.

Conception, kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. ſ.
The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the ſtate of being conceived; notion, idea; ſentiment, purpoſe; apprehenſion, knowledge; conceit, ſentiment, pointed thought.

Conceptious, kŏn-sĕp'shŭs. a.
Apt to conceive, pregnant.

Conceptive, kŏn-sĕp'tĭv. a.
Capable to conceive.

To Concern, kŏn-sĕrn'. v. a.
To relate to; to belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to intereſt, to engage by intereſt; to diſturb, to make uneaſy.

Concern, kŏn-sĕrn'. ſ.
Buſineſs, affair; intereſt, engagement; importance, moment; paſſion, affection, regard.

Concerning, kŏn-sĕr'ning. prep.
Relating to, with relation to.

Concernment, kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. ſ.
The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted, buſineſs, intereſt; intercourſe, importance; interpoſition, meddling; paſſion, emotion of mind.

To Concert, kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a.
To ſettle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to ſettle, to contrive, to adjuſt.

Concert, kŏn'sĕrt. ſ.
Communication of deſigns; a ſymphony, many performers playing to the ſame tune.

Concertation, kŏn-sĕr-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Strife, contention.

Concertative, kŏn-sĕr'tă-tĭv. a.
Contentious.

Concession, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn. ſ.
The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

Concessionary, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn-ăr-ē. a. Given by indulgence.

Concessively, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad.
By way of conceſſion.

Conch, kŏngk. ſ. (408).
A ſhell, a ſea ſhell.

Conchoid, kŏng'kŏid. ſ.
The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

To Conciliate, kŏn-sĭl'yāte. v. a. (91). (113). To gain over, to reconcile.

Conciliation, kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of gaining or reconciling.

Conciliator, kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'tŭr. ſ.
One that makes peace between others.

Conciliatory, kŏn-sĭl'yă-tŭr-ē. a.
Relating to reconciliation.—See Domestic.

☞ Mr. Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthöepiſts place it more properly upon the ſecond ſyllable. (512).

Concinnity, kŏn-sĭn'nĕ-tē. ſ.
Decency, fitneſs.

Concinnous, kŏn-sĭn'nŭs. a.
Becoming, pleaſant.

Concise, kŏn-sīse'. a. Brief, ſhort.

Concisely, kŏn-sīse'lē. ad.
Briefly, ſhortly.

Conciseness, kŏn-sīse'nĕs. ſ.
Brevity, ſhortneſs.

Concision, kŏn-sĭzh'zhŭn. ſ.
Cutting off, exciſion.

Concitation, kŏn-sē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtirring up.

Conclamation, kŏng-klă-mā'shŭn. ſ. (408). An outcry.

Conclave, kŏng'klāve. ſ. (408).
Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the aſſembly of the cardinals; a cloſe aſſembly.—See To Collect.

To Conclude, kŏn-klūde'. v. a.
To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finiſh.

To Conclude, kŏn-klūde'. v. n.
To perform the laſt act of ratiocination, to determine; to ſettle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

Concludency, kŏn-klū'dĕn-sē. ſ.
Conſequence, regular proof.

Concludent, kŏn-klū'dĕnt. a.
Deciſive.

Conclusible, kŏn-klū'zĕ-bl. a. (439). Determinable.

Conclusion, kŏn-klū'zhŭn. ſ.
Determination, final deciſion; collection from propoſitions premiſed, conſequence; the cloſe; the event of experiment; the end, the upſhot.

Conclusive, kŏn-klū'sĭv. a. (158). (428). Deceſive, giving the laſt determination; regularly conſequential.

Conclusively, kŏn-klū'sĭv-lē. ad.
Deciſively.

Conclusiveness, kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. Power of determining the opinion.

To Concoagulate, kŏng-kō-ăg'gū-lāte. v. a. (408).
To congeal one thing with another.

Concoagulation, kŏng-kō-ăg-gū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To Concoct, kŏn-kŏkt'. v. a.
To digeſt by the ſtomach; to purify by heat.

Concoction, kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. ſ.
Digeſtion in the ſtomach, maturation by heat.

Concolour, kŏn-kŭl'lŭr. a.
Of one colour.

Concomitance, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănse.
Concomitancy, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tăn-sē.
Subſiſtence together with another thing.

Concomitant, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt. a.
Conjoined with, concurrent with.

Concomitant, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt. ſ.
Companion, perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Concomitantly, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt-lē. ad.
In company with others.

To Concomitate, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tāte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

Concord, kŏng'kŏrd. ſ. (408).
Agreement between perſons and things, peace, union, harmony, concent of ſounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Concordance, kŏn-kŏr'dănse. ſ. (496). Agreement; a book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

☞ Johnſon, Sheridan, Aſh, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnſon, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word in both its ſenſes; and every plea of diſtinction is trifling againſt all theſe authorities, and the diſcordance of the accent on the firſt ſyllable. See To Bowl.

Concordant, kŏn-kŏr'dănt. a.
Agreeable, agreeing.

Concordate, kŏn-kŏr'dāte. ſ. (91).
A compact, a convention.

Concorporal, kŏn-kŏr'pō-răl. a.
Of the ſame body.

To Concorporate, kŏn-kŏr'pō-rāte. v. a. (91).
To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

Concorporation, kŏn-kŏr-pō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Union in one maſs.

Concourse, kŏng'kŏrſe. ſ. (408).
The confluence of many perſons or things: the perſons aſſembled; the point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

Concremation, kŏng-krē-mā'shŭn. ſ. The act of burning together.

Concrement, kŏng'krē-mĕnt. ſ. (408). The maſs formed by concretion.

Concrescence, kŏn-krĕs'sĕnse. ſ.
The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

To Concrete, kŏn-krēte'. v. n.
To coaleſce into one maſs.

To Concrete, kŏn-krēte'. v. a.
To form by concretion.

Concrete, kŏn-krēte'. a. (408).
Formed by concretion; in logick, not abſtract, applied to a ſubject.—See Discrete.

Concrete, kŏng'krēte. ſ. (408).
A maſs formed by concretion.

Concretely, kŏn-krēte'lē. ad.
In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate.

Concreteness, kŏn-krēte'nĕs. ſ.
Coagulation, collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs.

Concretion, kŏn-krē'shŭn. ſ.
The act of concreting, coalition; the maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

Concretive, kŏn-krē'tĭv. a.
Coagulative.

Concreture, kŏn-krē'tshŭre. ſ. (461). A maſs formed by coagulation.

Concubinage, kŏn-kū'bĕ-nāje. ſ. (91). The act of living with a woman not married.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

CONCUBINE, kŏng'kū-bine. s. (408).
A women kept in fornication, a whore.
☞ Anciently this word ſignified a woman who was married, but who had no legal claim to any part of the huſband's property.

To CONCULCATE, kŏn-kŭl'kāte. v. a.
To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kŏng-kŭl-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408). Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kŏn-kū'pē-sĕnſe. ſ. Irregular deſire, libidinous wiſh. (510).

CONCUPISCENT, kŏn-kū'pē-sĕnt. a.
Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kŏn-kū-pē-sĕn'ſhāl. a.
Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kŏn-kū'pē-sē-bl. a.
Impreſſing deſire.

To CONCUR, kŏn-kŭr'. v. n. (408).
To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnſe. } ſ.
CONCURRENCY, kŏn-kŭr'rĕn-sē. }
Union, aſſociation, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumſtances; aſſiſtance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt. a.
Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt. ſ.
That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kŏn-kŭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſhaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'ſĭv. a.
Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDEMN, kŏn-dĕm'. v. a.
To find guilty, to doom to puniſhment; to cenſure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'nā-bl. a.
Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kŏn-dĕm-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment.

CONDEMNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'nā-tŭr-ē a. Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation.—See DOMESTIC. (512).

CONDEMNER, kŏn-dĕm'nŭr. ſ. (411)
A blamer, a cenſurer.

CONDENSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'sā-bl. a.
That which is capable of condenſation.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte. v. a. (91). To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte. v. n.
To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte. a. (91).
Made thick, compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

CONDENSATION, kŏn-dĕn-sā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of thickening any body; oppoſite to rarefaction.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. v. a.
To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. v. n.
To grow cloſe and weighty.

CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. a.
Thick, denſe.

CONDENSER, kŏn-dĕn'sŭr. ſ.
A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kŏn-dĕn'sē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being condenſed.

To CONDESCEND, kŏn-dē-sĕnd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority; to conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require; to ſtoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kŏn-dē-sĕn'-dĕnſe. ſ.
Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kŏn-dē-sĕnd'-ĭng-lē. ad.
By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCENSION, kŏn-dē-sĕn'ſhŭn. ſ. Voluntary humiliation, deſcent from ſuperiority.—See To COLLECT.

CONDESCENSIVE, kŏn-dē-sĕn'sĭv. a.
Courteous.

CONDIGN, kŏn-dine'. a. (385).
Suitable, deſerved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kŏn-dine'nĕs. ſ.
Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDIGNLY, kŏn-dine'lē. ad.
Deſervedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kŏn'dē-mĕnt. ſ.
Seaſoning, ſauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kŏn-dĭs-sī'pl. ſ.
A ſchool-fellow.

To CONDITE, kŏn-dite'. v. a.
To pickle, to preſerve by ſalts.

CONDITION, kŏn-dĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; ſtate, circumſtances; rank; ſtipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kŏn-dĭſh'ŭn-ăl. a.
By way of ſtipulation, not abſolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kŏn-dĭſh-ē-ŏ-năl'ē-tē. ſ.
Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kŏn-dĭſh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kŏn-dĭſh'ŭn-ā-rē. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kŏn-dĭſh'ē-ŏ-nāte. a. Eſtabliſhed on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kŏn-dĭſh'ŭnd. a.
Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle'. v. n.
To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle'. v. a.
To bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kŏn-dōle'mĕnt. ſ.
Grief, ſorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kŏn-dō'lĕnſe. ſ.
Griefs for the ſorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kŏn-dō'lŭr. ſ.
One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION, kŏn-dō-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kŏn-dūſe'. v. n.
To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCIBLE, kŏn-dū'sē-bl. a.
Having the power of conducing.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCIVE, kŏn-dū'sĭv. a.
That which may contribute to any end.

CONDUSIVENESS, kŏn-dū'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, kŏn'dŭkt. ſ. (492).
Management, œconomy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a.
To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to ſhew the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as to conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kŏn-dŭk'tŭr. ſ. (418).
A leader, one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDUCTRESS, kŏn-dŭk'trĕs. ſ.
A woman that directs.

CONDUIT, kŭn'dĭt. ſ. (165) (341).
A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, kŏn-dū-plē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, kone. ſ.
A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE, kŏn-făb'ū-lāte. v. n. To talk eaſily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, kŏn-făb-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
Eaſy converſation.

CONFABULATORY, kŏn-făb'ū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Belonging to talk.—See DOMESTIC.

CONFARREATION, kŏn-făr-rē-ā'ſhŭn ſ. The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CONFECT, kŏn-fĕkt'. v. a.
To make up into ſweetmeats.

CONFECT, kŏn'fĕkt. ſ.
A ſweetmeat.

CONFECTION, kŏn-fĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A preparation of fruit with ſugar, ſweetmeat; a compoſition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk'ſhŭn-ā-rē ſ. The place where ſweetmeats are made or ſold.

CONFECTIONER, kŏn-fĕk'ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ă-sē. ſ.
League, union, engagement.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. v. n. To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. a. (91). United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. ſ.
One who engages to ſupport another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, kŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn ſ. League, alliance.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. n.
To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. a.
To compare; to give, to beſtow.

CONFERENCE, kŏn'fĕr-ĕnſe. ſ. (503)
Formal diſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion; an appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point; compariſon. In this laſt ſenſe little uſed.

CONFERRER, kŏn-fĕr'ŭr. ſ.
He that confers; he that beſtows.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To Confess, kŏn-fĕs′. v. a.
To acknowledge a crime; to diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt; to hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt; to own, to avow; to grant.

To Confess, kŏn-fĕs′. v. n.
To make confeſſion, as he is gone to the prieſt to confeſs.

Confessedly, kŏn-fĕs′sĕd-lē. ad. (364). Avowedly, indiſputably.

Confession, kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn. ſ.
The acknowledgement of a crime; the act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt; a formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

Confessional, kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl. ſ.
The ſeat in which the confeſſor ſits.

Confessionary, kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn-ă-rē. ſ. The ſeat where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

Confessor, kŏn′fĕs-sŭr. ſ.
One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes penance; he who confeſſes his crimes.

☞ Dr Kenrick ſays, this word is ſometimes, but improperly, accented on the firſt ſyllable; but it may be obſerved, that this impropriety is become ſo univerſal that no one, who has the leaſt pretenſion to politeneſs, dares to pronounce it otherwiſe. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are ſo fond of Latin originals as enterely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, only when it means one who confeſſes his crimes: a ſenſe in which it is ſcarcely ever uſed. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, Mr. Scott on the firſt and ſecond; Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Aſh, Bailey, and Smith, on the ſecond: but notwithſtanding this weight of authority, the beſt uſage is certainly on the other ſide.

Confest, kŏn-fĕſt′. a.
Open, known, not concealed.

☞ Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *Confeſſed:* and, indeed, we frequently find it ſo written by Pope and others——

"This clue thus found unravells all the reſt;
"The proſpect clears, and Clodio ſtands con-
" feſt,"

But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the leaſt neceſſity for departing from the common ſpelling, ſee Principles of Engliſh Pronunciation, No. 360.

Confestly, kŏn-fĕſt′lē. ad.
Indiſputably, properly Confessedly (364)

Confidant, kŏn-fē-dănt′. ſ.
A perſon truſted with private affairs.

☞ This word, very unlike moſt others from the ſame ſource, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the Engliſh pronunciation of it. Some affected ſpeakers on the ſtage pronounce the firſt ſyllable like *cone*, as it is marked in the firſt edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with that affectation which has altered the ſpelling of the laſt. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnſon, we find this word ſpelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but ſo univerſal is its uſe at preſent, that a greater mark of ruſticity can not be given than to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and to pronounce the laſt *dent* inſtead of *dant*.

To Confide, kŏn-fīde′. v. n.
To truſt in.

Confidence, kŏn′fē-dĕnſe. ſ.
Firm belief of another; truſt in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldneſs, oppoſed to modeſty; honeſt boldneſs, firmneſs of integrity; truſt in the goodneſs of another.

Confident, kŏn′fē-dĕnt. a.
Aſſured beyond doubt; poſitive, dogmatical; ſecure of ſucceſs; without ſuſpicion, truſting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

Confident, kŏn′fē-dĕnt. ſ.
One truſted with ſecrets.—See Confidant.

Confidential, kŏn-fē-dĕn′ſhăl. adj. Worthy of confidence.

Confidentially, kŏn-fē-dĕn′ſhăl-lē. adv.
In a confidential manner.

Confidently, kŏn′fē-dĕnt-lē. ad.
Without doubt, without fear; with firm truſt; poſitively, dogmatically.

Confidentness, kŏn′fē-dĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Aſſurance.

Configuration, kŏn-fĭg-ū-rā′ſhŭn ſ. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoſcope.

To Configure, kŏn-fĭg′ūre. v. a.
To diſpoſe into any form.

Confine, kŏn′fine. ſ. (140).
Common boundary, border, edge.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that the ſubſtantive *confine* was formerly pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the caſe; for inſtances are numerous of the propenſity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly; and when by this accentuation a noun is to be diſtinguiſhed from a verb, it is not entirely without its uſe (492).

To Confine, kŏn-fīne′. v. n.
To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To Confine, kŏn-fīne′. v. a.
To limit; to impriſon; to reſtrain, to tie up to.

Confineless, kŏn-fīne′lĕs. a.
Boundleſs, unlimited.

Confinement, kŏn-fīne′mĕnt. ſ.
Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty.

Confiner, kŏn-fī′nŭr. ſ.
A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.

Confinity, kŏn-fĭn′ē-tē. ſ.
Nearneſs.

To Confirm, kŏn-fĕrm′ v. a. (108).
To put paſt doubt by new evidence; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Confirmable, kŏn-fĕr′mă-bl. a.
That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

Confirmation, kŏn-fĕr-mā′ſhŭn. ſ. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon, evidence, additional proof; an eccleſiaſtical rite.

Confirmator, kŏn-fĕr-mā′tŭr. ſ.
An atteſter, he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

Confirmatory, kŏn-fĕrm′ă-tŭr-ē. a. Giving additional teſtimony.—See Domestic. (512).

Confirmedness, kŏn-fĕrm′ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Confirmed ſtate.

☞ This word ought to be added to thoſe taken notice of—Prin. No. (365).

Confirmer, kŏn-fĕrm′ŭr. ſ.
One that confirms, an atteſter, an eſtabliſher.

Confiscable, kŏn-fĭs′kă-bl. a.
Liable to forfeiture.

To Confiscate, kŏn-fĭs′kāte. v. a.
To transfer private property to the public, by way of penalty.

Confiscate, kŏn-fĭs′kāte. a.
Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

☞ Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnſon for accenting this word on the ſecond ſyllable, when the example he brings from Shakeſpeare accents it on the firſt; but it may be obſerved, that as the verb ought to have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the ſame ſyllable likewiſe; and the example from Shakeſpeare muſt be looked upon as a poetical licence.

Confiscation, kŏn-fĭs-kā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

Confitent, kŏn′fē-tĕnt. ſ.
One confeſſing.

Confiture, kŏn′fē-tſhūre. ſ. (461).
A ſweetmeat, a confection.

To Confix, kŏn-fĭks′. v. a.
To fix down.

Conflagrant, kŏn-flā′grănt. a.
Involved in a general fire.

Conflagration, kŏn-flă-grā′ſhŭn. ſ. A general fire: it is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

Conflation, kŏn-flā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of blowing many inſtruments together; a caſting or melting of metal.

Conflexure, kŏn-flĕk′ſhūre. ſ. (452). A bending.

To Conflict, kŏn-flĭkt′. v. n.
To conteſt, to ſtruggle.

Conflict, kŏn′flĭkt. ſ. (492).
A violent colliſion, or oppoſition; a combat, ſtrife, contention; ſtruggle, agony.

Confluence, kŏn′flū-ĕnſe. ſ.
The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourſe; a multitude.

Confluent, kŏn′flū-ĕnt. a.
Running one into another, meeting.

Conflux, kŏn′flŭks. ſ.
The union of ſeveral currents; crowd, multitude collected.

Conform, kŏn-fôrm′. a.
Aſſuming the ſame form, reſembling.

To Conform, kŏn-fôrm′. v. a.
To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe.

To Conform, kŏn-fôrm′. v. n.
To comply with.

Conformable, kŏn-fôr′mă-bl. a.
Having the ſame form, ſimilar; agreeable, ſuitable; compliant, obſequious.

Conformably, kŏn-fôr′mă-blē. ad.
With conformity, ſuitably.

Conformation, kŏn-fôr-mā′ſhŭn. ſ. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kŏn-fôr'mĭst. s.
One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Similitude, reſemblance; conſiſtency.

To CONFOUND, kŏn-fŏund'. v. a.
To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into conſternation; to aſtoniſh, to ſtupify; to deſtroy.

CONFOUNDED, kŏn-fŏun'dĕd. par. a.
Hateful, deteſtable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kŏn-fŏun'dĕd-lĕ. ad.
Hatefully, ſhamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kŏn-fŏun'dŭr. ſ.
He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kŏn-frā-tĕr'nĕ-tĕ. ſ.
A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

CONFRICATION, kŏn-frĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

To CONFRONT, kŏn-frŏnt'. v. a.
To ſtand againſt another in full view; to ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another; to oppoſe one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

☞ In colloquial pronunciation this word has its laſt ſyllable ſounded like the laſt of *affront*, but the ſecond ſyllable of *confrontation* ought never to be ſo pronounced.

CONFRONTATION, kŏn-frŏn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kŏn-fūze'. v. a.
To diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly; to perplex, to obſcure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kŏn-fū'zĕd-lĕ. ad. (364).
In a mixed maſs, without ſeparation; indiſtinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuouſly, haſtily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kŏn-fū'zĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365).
Want of diſtinctneſs, want of clearneſs.

CONFUSION, kŏn-fū'zhŭn. ſ.
Irregular mixture, tumultuous medly; tumult; indiſtinct combination; overthrow, deſtruction; aſtoniſhment, diſtraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kŏn-fū'tā-bl. a.
Poſſible to be diſproved.

CONFUTATION, kŏn-fū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of confuting, diſproof.

To CONFUTE, kŏn-fūte'. v. a.
To convict of error, to diſprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kŏn-jēē'. ſ.
Act of reverence, bow, courteſy; leave, farewel.

To CONGE, kŏn-jēē'. v. a. *French.*
To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kŏn-jē-dĕ-lēēr'. ſ.
The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to chooſe a biſhop.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jēēl'. v. a.
To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jēēl'. v. n.
To concrete by cold.

CONGELABLE, kŏn-jēēl'ā-bl. a.
Suſceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kŏn-jēēl'mĕnt. ſ.
The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kŏn-jĕ-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

CONGENER, kŏn-jē'nŭr. ſ. (98).
Of the ſame kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs. a.
Of the ſame kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being from the ſame original.

CONGENIAL, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl. a.
Partaking of the ſame genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kŏn-jē-nē-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kŏn-jĕn'nīt. a. (140) (154).
Of the ſame birth, connate.

CONGER, kŏng'gŭr. ſ. (409).
The ſea-eel.

CONGERIES, kŏn-jē'rē-ēz. ſ.
A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kŏn-jĕſt'. v. a.
To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kŏn-jĕſt'ĕ-bl. a.
That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kŏn-jĕſt'yŭn. ſ. (464)
A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes.

CONGIARY, kŏn'jē-ā-rē. ſ.
A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kŏn-glā'ſhē-āte. v. n. (461).
To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kŏng-glā-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte. v. a.
To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte. a. (91).
Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glō'bāte-lĕ. ad.
In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kŏng-glō-bā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glōbe'. v. a.
To gather into a round maſs.

To CONGLOBE, kŏng-glōbe'. v. n.
To coaleſce into a round maſs.

To CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte. v. a.
To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte. a. (91).
Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct; collected, twiſted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Collection of matter into a looſe ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'tĕ-nāte v. a.
To cement, to re-unite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'tĕ-nāte v. n.
To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINATION, kŏn-glū-tĕ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kŏn-glū'tĕ-nā-tĭv. a. (91).
Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kŏn-glū'tĕ-nā-tŭr. ſ. (520) (166).
That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kŏn-grătſh'ū-lānt. a.
Rejoicing in participation. (461).

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grătſh'ū-lāte. v. a. (461).
To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grătſh'ū-lāte. v. n. (461).
To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kŏn-grătſh-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. (462).
The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another; the form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRATULATORY, kŏn-grătſh'ū-lā-tŭr-ĕ. a. (512).
Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kŏn-grēēt'. v. n.
To ſalute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grĕ-gāte. v. a. (408).
To collect, to aſſemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grĕ-gāte. v. n.
To aſſemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kŏng'grĕ-gāte. a. (91)
Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kŏng-grĕ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
A collection, a maſs of various matters brought together; an aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kŏng-grĕ-gā'ſhŭn-ŭl. a. (88).
Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kŏng'grĕs. ſ. (408).
A meeting, a ſhock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kŏn-grĕs'ĭv. a.
Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kŏng'grū-ĕnſe. ſ. (408).
Agreement, ſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kŏng'grū-ĕnt. a.
Agreeing, correſpondent.

CONGRUITY, kŏn-grū'ĕ-tĕ. ſ. (408).
Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs; fitneſs; conſiſtency.

CONGRUMENT, kŏng'grū-mĕnt. ſ.
Fitneſs, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kŏng'grū-ŭs. a.
Agreeable to, conſiſtent with; ſuitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kŏng'grū-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kŏn'ĕ-kăl. } a. (509).
CONICK, kŏn'ĭk. }
Having the form of a cone.

☞ The *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word is pronounced ſhort, though it is long in its primitive *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *Conus* and Greek Κῶνος; in both which the *o* is long: but *Conicus*, or Κωνικὸς, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *Conic*, or *Conical*, have the *o* as ſhort as in the Engliſh words, and ſerve to corroborate the opinion of Biſhop Hare with reſpect to the ſhortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent (537).

CONICALLY, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kŏn'ĭk sĕk'ſhŭnz. } ſ.
CONICKS, kŏn'ĭks.
That part of geometry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To CONJECT, kŏn-jĕkt'. v. n.
To gueſs, to conjecture. Not uſed.

CONJECTOR, kŏn-jĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A gueſſer, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭ-rā-bl. a. (461).
Poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJECTURAL, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭ-rāl. a.
Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kŏn-jĕk-tſhŭ-rāl'ē-tē. ſ.
That which depends upon gueſs.

CONJECTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭ-rāl-ē ad. By gueſs, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭre. ſ. (461). Gueſs, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭre. v. a. To gueſs, to judge by gueſs.

CONJECTURER, kŏn-jĕk'tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ.
A gueſſer.

CONIFEROUS, kō-nĭf'ē-rŭs. a.
Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-jŏin'. v. a.
To unite, to conſolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to aſſociate, to connect.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-jŏin'. v. n.
To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kŏn-jŏint', a.
United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kŏn-jŏint'lē. ad.
In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kŏn'jū-gāl. a.
Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kŏn'jū-gāl-ē. ad.
Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kŏn'jū-gāte. v. a. (91). To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kŏn-jū-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, aſſemblage.

CONJUNCT, kŏn-jŭnkt'. a.
Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kŏn-jŭnk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Union, aſſociation, league; the congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of ſpeech, whoſe uſe is to join words or ſentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv. a.
Cloſely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-lē. ad. In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt'lē. ad.
Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk'tſhŭre. ſ.
Combination of many circumſtances; occaſion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kŏn-jū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conſpiracy.

To CONJURE, kŏn-jūre'. v. a.
To ſummon in a ſacred name; to conſpire.

To CONJURE, kŭn'jŭr. v. n. (495).
To practiſe charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kŭn'jŭr-ŭr. ſ. (165).
An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts, a cunning man; a man of ſhrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kŏn-jūre'mĕnt. ſ.
Serious injunction.

CONNACENCE, kŏn-nās'sĕnſe. ſ.
Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kŏn-nāte'. a. (91).
Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kŏn-nătſh'ū-rāl. a. (461). Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the ſame nature.

CONNATURALITY, kŏn-nătſh-ū-rāl'ē-tē. ſ. (462).
Participation of the ſame nature.

CONNATURALLY, kŏn-nătſh'ū-rāl-ē. ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kŏn-nătſh'ū-rāl-nĕs. ſ.
Participation of the ſame nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕkt'. v. a.
To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a juſt ſeries of thought, as the author connects his reaſons well.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕkt'. v. n.
To cohere, to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
In conjunction, in union.

To CONNEX, kŏn-nĕks'. v. a.
To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kŏn-nĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Union, junction; juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent.

CONNEXIVE, kŏn-nĕks'ĭv. a.
Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kŏn-nī'vănſe. ſ.
Voluntary blindneſs, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kŏn-nīve'. v. n.
To wink; to pretend blindneſs or ignorance.

CONNISSEUR, kŏ-nĕs-ſāre'. ſ.
A judge, a critick.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, though in very general uſe, is not naturalized. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very awkward one, but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to expreſs it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our Engliſh vowel or diphthongal ſounds.

To CONNOTATE, kŏn'nō-tāte. v. a.
To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf.

CONNOTATION, kŏn-nō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf.

To CONNOTE, kŏn-nōte'. v. a.
To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kŏn-nū'bē-ăl. a.
Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kō'nŏid. ſ.
A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kō-nŏi'dē-kăl. a.
Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUASSATE, kŏn-kwăs'sāte. v. a. To ſhake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kŏng-kwăs-ſā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
Agitation, concuſſion.

To CONQUER, kŏnk'ŭr, or kŏn'kwŭr v. a. (415). To gain by conqueſt, to win; to overcome, to ſubdue; to ſurmount.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, have adopted the firſt pronunciation of this word; but as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harſher ſound than the ſecond, it were to be wiſhed it could be reclaimed; but as it is in full poſſeſſion of the ſtage, there is but little hope of a change.

To CONQUER, kŏnk'ŭr. v. n.
To get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kŏnk'ŭr-ā-bl. a.
Poſſible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kŏnk'ŭr-ŭr. ſ. (415).
A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that ſubdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kŏng'kwĕſt. ſ. (408)(415)
The act of conquering, ſubjection; acquiſition by victory, thing gained; victory, ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'nē-ŭs. a.
Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.

CONSANGUINITY, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'ē-tē. ſ.
Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kŏn-ſăr-ſē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kŏn'ſhĕnſe. ſ. (357).
The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves; juſtice, the eſtimate of conſcience; real ſentiment, private thoughts; ſcruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kŏn-ſhē-ĕn'ſhŭs. a.
Scrupulous, exactly juſt.

☞ From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation we not unfrequently hear the ſecond ſyllable of this word ſounded *ſe*, without the aſpiration; but this is the ſame incorrectneſs we ſometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*, which ſee.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kŏn-ſhē-ĕn'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
According to the direction of conſcience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-ſhē-ĕn'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Exactneſs of juſtice.

CONSCIONABLE, kŏn'ſhŭn-ā-bl. a.
Reaſonable, juſt.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'ſhŭn-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Equity, reaſonableneſs.

CONSCIONABLY, kŏn'ſhŭn-ăb-lē. ad.
Reaſonably, juſtly.

CONSCIOUS, kŏn'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kŏn'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The perceptions of what paſſes in a man's own mind; internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kŏn'ſkript. a.
Regiſtered, enrolled; a term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called Patres conſcripti.

CONSCRIPTION, kŏn-ſkrip'ſhŭn. ſ.
An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kŏn'ſē-krāte. v. a. To make ſacred, to appropriate to ſacred uſes; to dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe; to canonize.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

CONSECRATE, kŏn'sē-krāte. a. (91). Conſecrated, ſacred.

CONSECRATER, kŏn'sē-krā-tŭr. ſ. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

CONSECRATION, kŏn-sē-krā'shŭn. ſ. A rite of dedicating to the ſervice of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē. a. Conſequent, conſequential.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē. ſ. Deduction from premiſes, corallary.

CONSECUTION, kŏn-sē-kū'shŭn. ſ. Train of conſequences, chain of deductions; ſucceſſion; in aſtronomy, the month of conſecution, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kŏn-sĕk'kū-tĭv. a. Following in train; conſequential, regularly ſucceeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kŏn-sĕm'ē-nāte. v. a. To ſow different ſeeds together.

CONSENSION, kŏn-sĕn'shŭn. ſ. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. ſ. The act of yielding or conſenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correſpondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Agreeably, conſiſtently, ſuitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Agreement, conſiſtence.

CONSENTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'shē-ĕnt. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kŏn'sē-kwĕnſe. ſ. That which follows from any cauſe or principle; deduction, concluſion; concatenation of cauſes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cauſe.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. ſ. Conſequence, that which follows from previous propoſitions; effect, that which follows an acting cauſe.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'shăl a. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes; concluſive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'shăl-ē. ad. With juſt deduction of conſequences; by conſequence, eventually; in a regular ſeries.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'shăl-nĕs. ſ. Regular conſecution of diſcourſe.

CONSEQUENTLY, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lē. ad. By conſequence, neceſſarily; in conſequence, purſuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Regular connexion.

CONSERVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'vā-bl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'văn-sē. ſ. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery.

CONSERVATION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'shŭn. ſ. The act of preſerving, continuance, protection; preſervation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'vā-tĭv. a. Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kŏn-sĕr-vā'tŭr. ſ. (418). Preſerver.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vā-tŭr-ē. ſ. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vā-tŭr-ē. a. Having a preſervative quality. (512).

To CONSERVE, kŏn-sĕrv'. v. a. To preſerve without loſs or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kŏn'sĕrv. ſ. (492). A ſweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with ſugar.

CONSERVER, kŏn-sĕr'vŭr. ſ. A layer up, a repoſitor; a preparer of conſerves.

CONSESSION, kŏn-sĕsh'shŭn. ſ. A ſitting together.

CONSESSOR, kŏn-sĕs'sŏr. ſ. (418). One that ſits with others.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr. v. a. (418). To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr. v. n. To think maturely; to delibrate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Worthy of conſideration; reſpectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle ſenſe between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. (555). Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ăb-lē. ad. In a degree deſerving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ănſe. ſ. Conſideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte. a. (91). Serious, prudent; having reſpect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte'lē. ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte-nĕs. ſ. (555). Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ŭr-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act of conſidering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compenſation; motive of action, influence; reaſon, ground of concluding; in law, Conſideration is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98). A man of reflection.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sīne'. v. a. (385). To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to tranſfer; to commit; to entruſt.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sīne'. v. n. To yield, to ſign, to conſent to. Obſolete.

CONSIGNATION, kŏn-sĭg-nā'shŭn. ſ. The act of conſigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kŏn-sīne'mĕnt. ſ. The act of conſigning; the writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSIMILAR, kŏn-sĭm'ē-lŭr. a. (88). Having one common reſemblance.

To CONSIST, kŏn-sĭſt'. v. n. To continue fixed, without diſſipation; to be compriſed, to be contained in; to be compoſed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnſe. } ſ.
CONSISTENCY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sē. }
State with reſpect to material exiſtence; degree of denſeneſs or rarity: ſubſtance, form; agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing.

CONSISTENT, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Not contradictory, not oppoſed; firm, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lē. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō'rē-ăl. a. Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

CONSISTORY, kŏn'sĭs-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512). The place of juſtice in the eccleſiaſtical court; the aſſembly of cardinals; any ſolemn aſſembly.

CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. ſ. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. v. a. To unite, to join.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kŏn-sō-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionſhip. —See PRONUNCIATION.

CONSOLABLE, kŏn-sō'lă-bl. a. That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE, kŏn'sō-lāte. v. a. (91). To comfort, to conſole. Little uſed.

CONSOLATION, kŏn-sō-lā'shŭn. ſ. Comfort, alleviation of miſery.

CONSOLATOR, kŏn'sō-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521) A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ē. ſ. A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort. (512).

☞ I have given the *o* in the ſecond ſyllable of this word the ſhort ſound, as heard in *ſolid*; as it ſeems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr. Sheridan has given: for by inſpecting the Rhyming Dictionary we ſhall ſee that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate ſyllable in theſe words, is ſhort. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnſton give this *o* the ſame ſound as I have done.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ē. a. Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE, kŏn-sōle'. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.

CONSOLE, kŏn'sōle. ſ. (492). In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

CONSOLER, kŏn-sō'lŭr. ſ. (98). One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dănt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dāte. v. a. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dāte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

CONSOLIDATION, kŏn-sŏl-ē-dā'shŭn. s. The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.

CONSONANCE, kŏn'sō-nănse. } s.
CONSONANCY, kŏn'sō-năn-sē. }
Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.

CONSONANT, kŏn'sō-nănt. a. (503). Agreeable, according, consistent.

CONSONANT, kŏn'sō-nănt. s. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CONSONANTLY, kŏn'sō-nănt-lē. ad. Consistently, agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kŏn'sō-nănt-nĕs. s. Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS, kŏn'sō-nŭs. a. (503). Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kŏn-sō-pē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of laying to sleep.

CONSORT, kŏn'sōrt. s. (492). Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sōrt'. v. n. To associate with.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sōrt'. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his consorted Eve. To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kŏn-sōr'tā-bl. a. To be compared with, suitable.

CONSORTION, kŏn-sōr'shŭn. s. Partnership, society.

CONSPECTABLE, kŏn-spĕk'tā-bl. a. Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTUITY, kŏn-spĕk-tū'ĕ-tē. s. Sense of seeing. Not used.

CONSPERSION, kŏn-spĕr'shŭn. s. A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kŏn-spē-kū'ĕ-tē. s. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.

CONSPICUOUS, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs-lē. ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kŏn-spĭr'ā-sē. s. (109). A plot, a concerted treason; en agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kŏn-spī'rănt. a. Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kŏn-spē-rā'shŭn. s. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kŏn-spĭr'ā-tŭr. s. (110). A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To CONSPIRE, kŏn-spīre'. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conspire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kŏn-spī'rŭr. s. A conspirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kŭn'stā-bl. s. (165). A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kŭn'stā-bl-shĭp. s. The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kŏn'stăn-sē. s. Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kŏn'stănt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kŏn'stănt-lē. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-stĕl'lāte. v. n. To shine with one general light.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-stĕl'lāte. v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kŏn-stĕl-lā'shŭn. s. A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kŏn-stĕr-nā'shŭn. s. Astonishment, amazement, terrour, dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kŏn'stē-pāte. v. a. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, kŏn-stē-pā'shŭn. s. The act of crouding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt. a. (461). Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt. s. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kŏn'stē-tūte. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kŏn'stē-tū-tŭr. s. He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kŏn-stē-tū'shŭn. s. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kŏn-stē-tū'shŭn-ăl. a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kŏn'stē-tū-tĭv. a. Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN, kŏn-strāne'. v. a. To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.

CONSTRAINABLE, kŏn-strā'nā-bl. a. Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, kŏn-strā'nŭr. s. He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kŏn-strānt'. s. Compulsion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kŏn-strĭkt'. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.

CONSTRICTION, kŏn-strĭk'shŭn. s. Contraction, compression.

CONSTRICTOR, kŏn-strĭk'tŭr. (166). That which compresses or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, kŏn-strĭnje'. v. a. To compress, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kŏn-strĭn'jĕnt. a. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To CONSTRUCT, kŏn-strŭkt'. v. a. To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kŏn-strŭk'shŭn. s. The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the matter of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kŏn-strŭk'tshūre. s. (461). Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To CONSTRUE, kŏn'strū, or kŏn'stūr. v. a. To interpret, to explain.

☞ It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *Accidence* for *Accidents*, *Prepositor* for *Prepositor*, and *Construr* for *Construe*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in the word *true*; this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *Centre*, *Sceptre*, &c.

To CONSTUPRATE, kŏn'stū-prāte. v. a. To violate, to debauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kŏn-stū-prā'shŭn. s. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shăl. a. Having the same essence or subsistence; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'ĕ-tē. s. Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'shē-āte. v. a. To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'shŭn. s. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kŏn'sŭl. s. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kŏn'shū-lăr. a. (452). Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kŏn'shū-lāte. s. (91). The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kŏn'sŭl-shĭp. s. The office of consul.

To CONSULT, kŏn-sŭlt'. v. n. To take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kŏn-sŭlt'. v. a. To ask advice of, as he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULT, kŏn'sŭlt, or kŏn-sŭlt'. s. The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

☞ I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation.

CONSULTATION, kŏn-sŭl-tā'shŭn. s. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kŏn-sŭl'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that conſults or aſks counſel.

CONSUMABLE, kŏn-sū'mă-bl. a.
Suſceptible of deſtruction.

To CONSUME, kŏn-sūme'. v. a. (454)
To waſte, to ſpend, to deſtroy.

☞ The reaſon why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *Conſular* it takes the aſpiration, is, that in one the accent is on the ſyllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding ſyllable. (450).

To CONSUME, kŏn-sūme'. v. n.
To waſte away, to be exhauſted.

CONSUMER, kŏn-sū'mŭr. ſ.
One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kŏn-sŭm'mate. v. a. (91). To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kŏn-sŭm'mate. a.
Complete, perfect.

☞ The propenſity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of ſimple words of three ſyllables makes us ſometimes hear the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word: but by no correct ſpeakers.

CONSUMMATION, kŏn-sŭm-mā'shŭn. ſ. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kŏn-sŭm'shŭn. ſ. (412). The act of conſuming, waſte; the ſtate of waſting or periſhing; a waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kŏn-sŭm'tiv. a.
Deſtructive, waſting, exhauſting; diſeaſed with a conſumption,

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kŏn-sŭm'tiv-nĕs. ſ.
A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSUTILE, kŏn-sū'til. a. (140).
Sewed or ſtitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kŏn-tăb'ū-late. v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kŏn'takt. ſ.
Touch, cloſe union.

CONTACTION, kŏn-tăk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭn. ſ. (542).
The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated; infection, propagation of miſchief; peſtilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭs. a. (542).
Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tāne'. v. a.
To hold as a veſſel; to compriſe, as a writing; to reſtrain, to withhold.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tāne'. v. n.
To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kŏn-tā'nă-bl. a.
Poſſible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'ĕ-nate. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by baſe mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'ĕ-nate. a.
Polluted, defiled. (91).

CONTAMINATION, kŏn-tăm-ĕ-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kŏn-tĕm'. v. a. (411).
To deſpiſe, to ſcorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kŏn-tĕm'nŭr. ſ. (411).
One that contemns, a deſpiſer.

To CONTEMPER, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr. v. a.
To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-ă-mĕnt. ſ.
The degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-ate. v. a.
To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kŏn-tĕm-pŭr-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plate. v. a. To ſtudy, to meditate.

☞ There is a very prevailing propenſity to pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; a propenſity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very ſingular analogy in our tongue of placing the accent on the laſt ſyllable of the verb, and the firſt of the noun, (492) ſeems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the firſt ſyllable. This analogy ſhould teach us to avoid placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this and ſimilar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plate. v. n. To muſe, think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kŏn-tĕm-plā'shŭn ſ. Meditation, ſtudious thought on any ſubject; holy meditation; ſtudy, oppoſed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕm'plă-tiv. a. Given to thought, ſtudious, employed in ſtudy; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕm'plă-tiv-lĕ. ad.
Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One employed in ſtudy.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā-rē. a. Living in the ſame age; born at the ſame time; exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā-rē. ſ. One who lives at the ſame time with another. (512).

To CONTEMPORISE, kŏn-tĕm'pō-rize. v. a. (153).
To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kŏn-tĕmt'. ſ. (412).
The act of deſpiſing others, ſcorn; the ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕm'tĕ-bl. a.
Worthy of contempt, deſerving ſcorn; deſpiſed, ſcorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm'tĕ-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs, cheapneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕm'tĕ-blĕ. ad.
Meanly, in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕm'tshū-ŭs. a. (461). Scornful, apt to deſpiſe.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kŏn-tĕm'tshū-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
With ſcorn, with deſpite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕm'tshū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. n.
To ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. a.
To diſpute any thing, to conteſt.

CONTENDENT, kŏn-tĕn'dĕnt. ſ.
Antagoniſt, opponent.

CONTENDER, kŏn-tĕn'dŭr. ſ.
Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. a.
Satisfied ſo as not to repine, eaſy.

To CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. v. a.
To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; to pleaſe, to gratify.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. ſ.
Moderate happineſs; acquieſcence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is compriſed in a writing; in this ſenſe uſed only in the plural, and then it is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable (493).

CONTENTED, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. part. a.
Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kŏn-tĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Strife, debate, conteſt; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs. a.
Quarrelſome, given to debate, perverſe.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-lĕ. ad. Perverſely, quarrelſomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Proneneſs to conteſt.

CONTENTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'lĕs. a.
Diſcontented, diſſatisfied, uneaſy.

CONTENTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt. ſ.
Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction; gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'mĕ-nŭs. a.
Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs. a. Of the ſame country.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕst'. v. a. (492).
To diſpute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕst'. v. n.
To ſtrive, to contend; to vie, emulate.

CONTEST, kŏn'tĕst. ſ.
Diſpute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kŏn-tĕs'tă-bl. a.
Diſputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Poſſibility of conteſt.

To CONTEX, kŏn-tĕks'. v. a.
To weave together.

CONTEXT, kŏn'tĕkst. ſ.
The general ſeries of a diſcourſe.

CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkst'. a.
Knit together, firm.

CONTEXTURE, kŏn-tĕks'tshūre. ſ. (461). The diſpoſition of parts one among another, the ſyſtem, the conſtitution.

CONTIGNATION, kŏn-tĭg-nā'shŭn. ſ.
A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY, kŏn-tĕ-gū'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Actual contact, nearneſs of ſituation.

CONTIGUOUS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs. a.
Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Without any intervening ſpace.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs s. Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kŏn'tē-nĕnse. } s.
CONTINENCY, kŏn'tē-nĕn-sē. }
Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tē-nĕnt a.
Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tē-nĕnt. s.
Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kŏn-tē-nĕnt'ăl. adj.
Relating to the Continent.

To CONTINGE, kŏn-tĭnje'. v. a.
To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnse. } s.
CONTINGENCY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕn-sē. }
The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. a.
Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. s.
A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-lē. ad. Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-nĕs s. Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl. a.
Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-lē. ad.
Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ănse. s.
Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.

CONTINUATE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăte. a. (91)
Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'shŭn. s. Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ă-tĭv. s.
An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'tŭr. s. (521). He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. n.
To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. a.
To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕd-lē. ad.
Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭr. s.
One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kŏn-tē-nū'ĕ-tē. s.
Connexion, uninterrupted, cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs. a.
Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, kŏn-tŏrt'. v. a.
To twist, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kŏn-tŏr'shŭn. s.
Twist, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kŏn-tōōr'. s. *French.*
The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kŏn'trā-bănd. a. (524)
Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt'. v. a.
To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt'. v. n.
To shrink up, to grow shunt; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kŏn'trăkt. s. (492).
A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

☞ Mr. Nares, in his English Orthöepy, page 338, has very properly criticised Dr. Johnson's observation on this word, where he says, 'Dr. Johnson has accented this word on the 'last syllable, and has subjoined this remark,' "anciently accented on the first." 'It is evi- 'dent that the whole article should be re- 'versed: The word should stand with the 'accent on the first, and the remark should 'be, "anciently accented on the last." The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations.

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd *con-*
"*tract*,
"Was fast belock'd in thine."
SHAKESPEARE.

"I did; and his *contract* with Lady Lucy,
"And his *contract* by deputy in France."
IBID.

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (492).

CONTRACTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk'tĕd-nĕs s. The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kŏn-trăk-tē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s.
Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kŏn-trăk'tē-bl. a.
Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk'tē-bl-nĕs. s.
The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kŏn-trăk'tĭl. a. (145)
Having the power of shortening itself. (140).

CONTRACTION, kŏn-trăk'shŭn. s.
The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kŏn-trăk'tŭr. s.
One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kŏn-trā-dĭkt'. v. a. To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kŏn-trā-dĭk'tŭr. s.
One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kŏn-trā-dĭk'shŭn. s. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kŏn-trā-dĭk'shŭs. a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kŏn-trā-dĭk'shŭs-nĕs. s.
Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kŏn-trā-dĭk'tŭr-ē-lē. ad.
Inconsistency with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-trā-dĭk'tŭr-ē a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-trā-dĭk'tŭr-ē s. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms, inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kŏn-trā-dĭs-tĭng'shŭn. s. (408).
Distinction by opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kŏn-trā-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh. v. a.
To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kŏn-trā-fĭsh'shŭre. s. (450) (452). A crack of the scull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kŏn-trā-ĭn'dē-kāte. v. a.
To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kŏn-trā-ĭn-dē-kā'shŭn. s.
An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kŏn-trā-mūre'. s.
An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kŏn-trā-nī'tĕn-sē s. Re-action, a resistence against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kŏn-trā-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s.
A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kŏn-trā-rĕg-ū-lăr'ĕ-tē. s.
Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kŏn-trā'rē-ănt. a.
Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kŏn'trā-rĭz. s. (99).
Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kŏn-trā-rī'ĕ-tē. s.
Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kŏn'trā-rē-lē. ad.
In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

☞ This and the following word are by Dr. Johnson accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *Contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the substantive and the adverb differently from the adjective; and therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable.—See CONTRARY.

CONTRARINESS, kŏn'trā-rē-nĕs. s.
Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kŏn-trā'rē-ŭs. a.
Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kŏn-trā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Oppoſitely.

CONTRARIWISE, kŏn'trā-rē-wīſe. ad. Converſely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kŏn'trā-rē. a. Oppoſite, contradictory; inconſiſtent, diſagreeing; adverſe, in an oppoſite direction.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the firſt ſyllable of this word by all correct ſpeakers, and as conſtantly removed to the ſecond by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuſe a ſound, it is a ſtrong preſumption *that* ſound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taſte for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular inſtinct, fall into the moſt analogical pronunciation, and ſuch as is moſt ſuitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word was moſt commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but nothing can be now more firmly eſtabliſhed than the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the other pronunciation muſt be ſcrupulouſly avoided.—See CONTRARILY.

CONTRARY, kŏn'trā-rē. ſ. A thing of oppoſite qualities; a propoſition contrary to ſome other; in oppoſition, on the other ſide; to a contrary purpoſe.

CONTRAST, kŏn'trăſt. ſ. Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, kŏn-trăſt'. v. a. To place in oppoſition; to ſhew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kŏn-trā-văl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

CONTRAVENE, kŏn-trā-vēne'. v. a. To oppoſe, to obſtruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kŏn-trā-vē'nŭr. ſ. He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kŏn-trā-vĕn'ſhŭn ſ. Oppoſition.

CONTRECTATION, kŏn-trĕk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tā-rē. a. Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

To CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'ūte. v. a. To give to ſome common ſtock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'ūte. v. n. To bear a part, to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kŏn-trē-bū'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons; that which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe; that which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr. (166) One that bears a part in ſome common deſign.

CONTRIBUTORY, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr-ē. a. Promoting the ſame end, bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign. (512).

To CONTRISTATE, kŏn-trĭs'tāte. v. a. To ſadden, to make ſorrowful. Not uſed.

CONTRISTATION, kŏn-trĭs-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making ſad, the ſtate of being made ſad. Not uſed.

CONTRITE, kŏn'trīte. a. (140). Bruiſed, much worn; worn with ſorrow, haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt, penitent.

☞ This word ought to have the accent on the laſt ſyllable, both as it is an adjective, and ſo forms an abſtract ſubſtantive *contriteneſs*, and as the accent on the firſt ſyllable has a tendency to ſhorten the *i* in the laſt (140). Accordingly Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Scott, and Bailey, place the accent on the laſt ſyllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the firſt, with unqueſtionably the beſt uſage on their ſide.

CONTRITELY, kŏn'trīte-lē. ad. Penitently.

☞ As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, ſeems to prefer the accent on the firſt ſyllable; *contritely* and *contriteneſs* muſt neceſſarily have the accent on the ſame ſyllable. See CONTRARILY.

CONTRITENESS, kŏn'trīte-nĕs. ſ. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kŏn-trĭſh'ŭn. ſ. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, ſorrow for ſin.

CONTRIVABLE, kŏn-trī'vă-bl. a. Poſſible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kŏn-trī'vănſe. ſ. The act of contriving; ſcheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trīve'. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trīve'. v. n. To form or deſign, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kŏn-trīve'mĕnt. ſ. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kŏn-trī'vŭr. ſ. (98). An inventer.

CONTROL, kŏn-trōll'. ſ. (406). A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examinad by the other; check, reſtraint; power, authority, ſuperintendence.

To CONTROL, kŏn-trōll'. v. a. (406). To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to reſtrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kŏn-trōll'a-bl. a. Subject to control, ſubject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kŏn-trōll'ŭr. ſ. One that has the power of governing or reſtraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trōll'ŭr-ſhĭp ſ. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kŏn-trōll'mĕnt. ſ. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining, reſtraint; oppoſition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr'ſhăl. a. Relating to diſputes, diſputations.

CONTROVERSY, kŏn'trō-vĕr-ſē. ſ. Diſpute, debate; a ſuit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kŏn'trō-vĕrt. v. a. To debate, to diſpute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'ē-bl a. Diſputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kŏn'trō-vĕr-tĭſt. ſ. Diſputant.

☞ It is with ſome ſurpriſe I have frequently obſerved thoſe profound philologiſts, the Monthly Reviewers, write this word *Controverſialiſt*. "He appears to be a ſenſible, ingenious and candid Controverſialiſt; one who writes from a regard to truth, and with the full conviction of his own mind." M. R. November 1794, p. 346. But nothing is more evident than that every verbal noun ought to be formed from the verb, and conſequently that to *controvere* ought to form *controvertiſt*.

CONTUMACIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, ſtubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs-lē. ad. Obſtinately, inflexibly, perverſely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

CONTUMACY, kŏn'tū-mā-sē. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs; in law, a wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs. a. Reproachful, ſarcaſtick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, ſhameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-lē. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuouſly.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Rudeneſs, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kŏn'tū-mē-lē. ſ. Contemptuouſneſs, bitterneſs of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kŏn-tūze'. v. a. (437) To beat together, to bruiſe; to bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kŏn-tū'zhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or bruiſing; the ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed; a bruiſe.

CONVALESCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕnſe. (510). } ſ.
CONVALESCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕn-sē. }
Renewal of health, recovery from a diſeaſe.

CONVALESCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕnt. a. Recovering.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne'. v. n. To come together, to aſſemble.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne'. v. a. To call together, to aſſemble, to convoke; to ſummon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnſe. }
CONVENIENCY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sē. }
ſ. Fitneſs, commodiouſneſs, cauſe of eaſe, accommodation; fitneſs of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Fit, ſuitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lē. ad. Commodiouſly, fitly.

CONVENT, kŏn'vĕnt. ſ. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a religious houſe, a monaſtery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt'. v. a. (492) To call before a judge or judicature. Not in uſe.

CONVENTICLE, kŏn-vĕn'tē-kl. ſ. An aſſembly, a meeting; an aſſembly for worſhip; a ſecret aſſembly.

☞ In the firſt edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the firſt ſyllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite uſage, though leſs agreeable to the ear than the accent on the ſecond; but from a farther enquiry and a review of the authorities for both, I am ſtrongly perſuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Aſh, W. Johnſton, and Entick; and for the latter, Dr. Johnſon, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentu-

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

ation ſeems chiefly adopted by the poets, who ſhould not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of ſome words to accommodate them to the verſe.

CONVENTICLER, kŏn-vĕn'tĭk-lŭr. ſ. One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVENTION, kŏn-vĕn'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an aſſembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn'ſhŭn-ŭl, a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn'ſhŭn-ā-rē. a. Acting upon contract, ſettled by ſtipulations.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tſhū-ăl. a. Belonging to a convent, monaſtick.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tſhū-ăl. ſ. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kŏn-vĕrje'. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kŏn-vĕr'jĕnt. } a.
CONVERGING, kŏn-vĕr'jing. } a. Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl. a. Qualified for converſation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kŏn-vĕr'sā-blē. ad. In a converſable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kŏn'vĕr-sănt. / kŏn-vĕr'sănt. } a. Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourſe with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

☞ There are ſuch conſiderable authorities for each of theſe pronunciations as render a deciſion on that ground ſomewhat difficult. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, and Entick, accent the firſt. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and conſequently leave it undecided. Analogy ſeems to demand the ſtreſs on the ſecond ſyllable; perhaps not ſo much from the relation the word bears to the verb to *convérſe*, ſince it may poſſibly be derived from the noun *cónverſe*, (492), as from the very general rule of accenting words of three ſyllables, that are not ſimples in our language, on the ſecond ſyllable when two conſonants occur in the middle. This rule however is frequently violated in favour of the antepenultimate accent (the favourite accent of our language) as in *ággrandize*, *ámneſty*, *chárácter*, *cónvertite*, *anceſtor*, *mágiſtrate*, *próteſtant*, &c.; and where there is but one conſonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the diſſyllable verb neglected, and the triſſyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *Confident*, *Preſident*, *Provident*, &c. are not accented like the verbs *Confide*, *Preſide*, &c. &c. but are conſidered as ſimples, and follow the general rule; which is, that all ſimples of three ſyllables, with but one conſonant in the middle, have the accent on the firſt, and that the vowel in this ſyllable is ſhort (503). Upon the whole therefore, ſince authorities are ſo equal and analogy ſo precarious, uſage muſt be the umpire; and my obſervation fails me if that which may be called the beſt uſage does not decide in favour of the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

CONVERSATION, kŏn-vĕr-sā'ſhŭn. ſ. Familiar diſcourſe, chat, eaſy talk; a particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; commerce, intercourſe; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕrſe'. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourſe with; to be acquainted with; to diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject; to have commerce with a different ſex.

CONVERSE, kŏn'vĕrſe. ſ. (592). Manner of diſcourſing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians it means the contrary.

☞ It is highly probable that this ſubſtantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but nothing is now better eſtabliſhed than the accent on the firſt. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous *cónverſe*; a ſoul exempt from pride,"

However rugged with the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwiſe.

CONVERSELY, kŏn-vĕrſe'lē. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kŏn-vĕr'ſhŭn. ſ. Change from one ſtate into another, tranſmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kŏn-vĕr'sĭv. a. Converſable, ſociable.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt'. v. a. To change into another ſubſtance, to tranſmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any uſe, to appropriate.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be tranſmuted.

CONVERT, kŏn'vĕrt. ſ. (492). A perſon converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kŏn-vĕrt'ŭr. ſ. One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kŏn-vĕr-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kŏn-vĕr'tē-bl. a. Suſceptible of change, tranſmutable; ſo much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kŏn-vĕr'tē-blē. ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kŏn'vĕr-tīte. ſ. (156). A convert. (503).

CONVEX, kŏn'vĕks. a. Riſing in a circular form, oppoſite to concave.

CONVEX, kŏn'vĕks. ſ. A convex body.

CONVEXED, kŏn-vĕkſt'. part. (359). Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kŏn-vĕk'sĕd-lē. (364) In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kŏn-vĕks'ē-tē. ſ. Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kŏn-vĕks'lē. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kŏn-vĕks'nĕs. ſ. Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kŏn-vĕks'ō-kŏng'kāve. a. Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kŏn-vā'. v. a. (269). To carry, to tranſport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move ſecretly; to tranſmit; to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kŏn-vā'ănſe. ſ. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or tranſportation; the method of removing ſecretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kŏn-vā'ăn-sŭr. ſ. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kŏn-vā'ŭr. ſ. One who carries or tranſmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kŏn-vĭkt'. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVICT, kŏn-vĭkt'. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kŏn'vĭkt. ſ. (492). A perſon caſt at the bar.

CONVICTION, kŏn-vĭk'ſhŭn. ſ. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kŏn-vĭk'tĭv. a. (157). Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, kŏn-vĭnſe'. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition; to convict.—See To COLLECT.

CONVINCEMENT, kŏn-vĭnſe'mĕnt. ſ. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kŏn-vĭn'ſē-bl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-nĕs ſ. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kŏn-vīve'. v. a. To entertain, to feaſt. Obſolete.

CONVIVAL, kŏn-vī'văl. } a. (113).
CONVIVIAL, kŏn-vĭv'yăl. } a. (113). Relating to an entertainment, feſtal, ſocial.

CONUNDRUM, kō-nŭn'drŭm. ſ. A low jeſt, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kŏn'vō-kāte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kŏn-vō-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical.

To CONVOKE, kŏn-vōke'. v. a. To call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVOLVE, kŏn-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kŏn-vō-lū'tĕd. part. a. Twiſted, rolled upon itſelf.

CONVOLUTION, kŏn-vō-lū'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kŏn-vŏe'. v. a. To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CONVOY, kŏn'vŏe. ſ. (492). Attendance at ſea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

CONUSANCE, kŏn'ū-sănſe. ſ. Cognizance, notice. A law term.—See COGNIZANCE.

☞ Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentle-

(nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); thin (466), THIS (462)

men of the law, that this is the word they uſe inſtead of *Cognizance*, and conſequently, that the charge againſt them of mutilating that word falls to the ground. But it may be anſwered, that the ſecond ſyllable of theſe words are ſo different as to leave us in no doubt which they make uſe of; and that the words *Cognizable*, *Cognizor*, and *Cognizee*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are ſufficient proofs of the juſtneſs of the accuſation.

To CONVULSE, kŏn-vŭlſe'. v. a.
To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kŏn-vŭl'ſhŭn. ſ.
A convulſion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kŏn-vŭl'ſiv. a. (158).
Giving twitches or ſpaſms. (428).

CONY, kŭn'nē. ſ.
A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kŭn'nē-bŭr-ō. ſ.
A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kōō. v. n. (10).
To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kŏŏk. ſ. (306).
One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kŏŏk'māde. ſ.
A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

COOK-ROOM, kŏŏk'rōōm. ſ.
A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK, kŏŏk. v. a.
To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kŏŏk'ŭr-rē. ſ. (555).
The art of dreſſing victuals.

COOL, kōōl. a. (306).
Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kōōl. ſ.
Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kōōl. v. a.
To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet paſſion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kōōl. v. n.
To grow leſs hot; to grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion.

COOLER, kōōl'ŭr. ſ.
That which has the power of cooling the body; a veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kōōl'lē. ad.
Without heat, or ſharp cold; without paſſion.

COOLNESS, kōōl'nĕs. ſ.
Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, diſinclination; freedom from paſſion.

COOM, kōōm. ſ. (306).
Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOM, kōōm. ſ.
A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

COOP, kōōp. ſ.
A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

To COOP, kōōp. v. a.
To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage.

COOPEE, kōō-pēē'. ſ.
A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kōō'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kōō'pŭr-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The price paid for coopers work.

To CO-OPERATE, kō-ŏp'ĕr-āte.
v. n. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end; to concur in the ſame effect.

CO-OPERATION, kō-ŏp-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kō-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a.
Promoting the ſame end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kō-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ.
He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

CO-OPTATION, kō-ŏp-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Adoption, aſſumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kō-ŏr'dē-nāte. a.
(91). Holding the ſame rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kō-ŏr'dē-nāte-lē.
ad. In the ſame rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kō-ŏr'dē-nāte-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kō-ŏr-dē-nā'ſhŭn.
ſ. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs.

COOT, kōōt. ſ. (306).
A ſmall black water fowl.

COP, kŏp. ſ.
The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kō-pär'sē-nā-rē. ſ.
Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kō-pär'sē-nŭr. ſ.
Coparceners are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.

COPARCENY, kō-pär'sē-nē. ſ.
An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kō-pärt'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kō-pärt'nŭr-ſhĭp.
ſ. The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

COPATAIN, kŏp'ā-tĭn. a. (208).
High raiſed, pointed. Obſolete.

COPAYVA, kō-pā'vā. ſ.
A gum which diſtills from a tree in Braſil.

COPE, kōpe. ſ.
Any thing with which the head is covered; a ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration; any thing which is ſpread over the head.

To COPE, kōpe. v. a.
To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppoſe.

To COPE, kōpe. v. n.
To contend, to ſtruggle, to ſtrive.

COPIER, kŏp'pē-ŭr. ſ.
One that copies, a tranſcriber; a plagiary, an imitator.

COPING, kō'pĭng. ſ.
The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kō'pē-ŭs. a.
Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kō'pē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffuſely.

COPIOUSNESS, kō'pē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Plenty, abundance; exuberance of ſtile.

COPLAND, kŏp'land. ſ.
A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kŏp'pĕd, or kŏpt. a. (366).
Riſing to a top or head.

COPPEL, kŏp'pĕl. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

COPPER, kŏp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One of the ſix primitive metals.

COPPER, kŏp'pŭr. ſ.
A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp'pŭr-nōſe. ſ.
A red noſe.

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp-pŭr-plāte'. ſ.
A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrk. ſ.
A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kŏp'pŭr-ăs. ſ.
A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kŏp'pŭr-ſmĭth. ſ.
One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrm. ſ.
A little worm in ſhips; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kŏp'pŭr-ē. a.
Containing copper.

COPPICE, kŏp'pĭs. ſ. (142).
Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kŏp'pl-dŭſt. ſ.
Powder uſed in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kŏp'pld. a. (359).
Riſing in a conick form.

COPSE, kŏps. ſ.
Short wood.

To COPSE, kŏps. v. a.
To preſerve underwoods.

COPULA, kŏp'ū-lă. ſ.
The word which unties the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-lāte. v. a.
To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-lāte. v. n.
To come together as different ſexes.

COPULATION, kŏp-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

COPULATIVE, kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv. a. (157).
A term of grammar.

COPY, kŏp'pē. ſ. (482).
A tranſcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kŏp'pē-bŏŏk. ſ.
A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kŏp'pē-hōld. ſ.
A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kŏp'pē-hōl-dŭr. ſ.
One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kŏp'pē. v. a.
To tranſcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propoſe to imitation.

To COPY, kŏp'pē. v. n.
To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

COPYER, kŏp'pē-ŭr. } ſ.
COPYIST, kŏp'pē-ĭſt. }
One who copies writing or pictures.

To Coquet, kō-kĕt'. v. a. (415).
To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

Coquetry, kō'kĕt-rē. s.
Affectation of amorous advances.

Coquette, kō-kĕt'. s.
A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

Coracle, kŏr'ā-kl. s.
A boat used in Wales by fishers.

Coral, kŏr'ăl. a.
Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced Cirral; but this is contrary to all our Pronouncing Dictionaries, and ought to be avoided.

Coralline, kŏr'ăl-ĭn. a. (150).
Consisting of coral.

Coralline, kŏr'ăl-ĭn. s.
Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.

Coralloid, or Coralloidal, kŏr'ăl-loid, kŏr-ăl-loid'ăl. a.
Resembling coral.

Corant, kō-rănt'. s.
A nimble sprightly dance.

Corban, kŏr'băn. s. (168).
An alms basket, a gift, an alms.

Corbeils, kŏr'bēlz. s.
Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

Corbel, kŏr'bĕl. s.
In architecture, the representation of a basket.

Cord, kŏrd. s.
A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

Cord-maker, kŏrd'mā-kŭr. s.
One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

Cord-wood, kŏrd'wŭd. s.
Wood piled up for fuel.

To Cord, kŏrd. v. a.
To bind with ropes.

Cordage, kŏr'dĭdje. s. (90).
A quantity of cords.

Corded, kŏr'dĕd. a.
Made of ropes.

Cordelier, kŏr-dĕ-lēēr'. s. (275).
A franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

Cordial, kŏr'jē-ăl. s. (294) (376).
A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

☞ There is certainly a tendency in the *d* as well as in the *t* to slide into a soft hissing sound when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the sound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate*, *verdure*, &c. as if written *immejeate*, *verjure*, &c. (294); and this pronunciation is so agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs slide into it insensibly. Mr. Sheridan, in order to mark this sound, has adopted the *y*, and spelled the word *Cor-dyal*; and if *y* is here articulated as a consonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a sound so near the hiss in *Cor-je-al*, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it.

Cordial, kŏr'jē-ăl. a.
Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.

Cordiality, kŏr-jē-ăl'ē-tē. s.
Relation to the heart; sincerity.

Cordially, kŏr'jē-ăl-ē. ad.
Sincerely, heartily.

Core, kōre. s.
The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.

Coriaceous, kō-rē-ā'shŭs. a.
Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

Coriander, kō-rē-ăn'dŭr. s. (98).
A plant.

Corinth, kŭr'răn. s.
A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.

Corinthian, kō-rĭn'*th*ē'ăn. s.
Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

Cork, kŏrk. s.
A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork-tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

To Cork, kŏrk. v. a.
To put corks into bottles.

Corking-pin, kŏr-kĭng-pĭn'. s.
A pin of the largest size.

Corky, kŏr'kē. a.
Consisting of cork.

Cormorant, kŏr'mō-rănt. s.
A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

Corn, kŏrn. s.
The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the foot, hard and painful.

To Corn, kŏrn. v. a.
To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

Corn-field, kŏrn'fēēld. s.
A field where corn is growing.

Corn-flag, kŏrn'flăg. s.
A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

Corn-floor, kŏrn'flōre. s.
The floor where corn is stored.

Corn-flower, kŏrn'flŏŏ-ŭr. s.
The blue bottle.

Corn-land, kŏrn'lănd. s.
Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Corn-mill, kŏrn'mĭl. s.
A mill to grind corn into meal.

Corn-pipe, kŏrn'pipe. s.
A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Cornchandler, kŏrn'tshănd-lŭr. s.
One that retails corn.

Corncutter, kŏrn'kŭt-tŭr. s.
A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

Cornel, kŏr'nĕl.
Cornelian-tree, kŏr-nē'lē-ăn-trēē. } s.
The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.

Corneous, kŏr'nē-ŭs. a.
Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

Corner, kŏr'nŭr. s. (98).
An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

Corner-stone, kŏr'nŭr-stōne'. s.
The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

Cornerwise, kŏr'nŭr-wize. ad.
Diagonally.

Cornet, kŏr'nĕt. s. (99).
A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin.

Cornice, kŏr'nĭs. s. (142).
The highest projection of a wall or column.

Cornicle, kŏr'nĭk-kl. s. (405).
A little horn.

Cornigerous, kŏr-nĭdje'ē-rŭs. a.
Horned, having horns.

Cornucopiæ, kŏr-nū-kō'pē-ē. s.
The horn of plenty.

To Cornute, kŏr-nūte'. v. a.
To bestow horns, to cuckold.

Cornuted, kŏr-nū'tĕd. a.
Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

Cornuto, kŏr-nū'tō. s. *Italian.*
A man horned, a cuckold.

Corny, kŏr'nē. a.
Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

Corollary, kŏr'ō-lăr-ē. s. (168).
The conclusion; an inference.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith, accent this word on the first; and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the second syllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation I have adopted, and analogy seems to confirm this authority. For as the word is derived from *Corollarium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, our pronunciation of this word generally lays an additional accent on the first syllable, which, when the word is shortened by dropping a syllable in *Corollary*, becomes the principal accent, as in a thousand other instances.—See Academy.

Coronal, kŏr'ō-năl. s. (168).
A crown, a garland.

Coronal, kō-rō'năl. a.
Belonging to the top of the head.

Coronary, kŏr'ō-năr-ē. a.
Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

Coronation, kŏr-ō-nā'shŭn. s.
The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

Coroner, kŏr'ō-nŭr. s.
An officer whose duty is to enquire how any violent death was occasioned.

Coronet, kŏr'ō-nĕt. s.
An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

Corporal, kŏr'pō-răl. s. (168).
The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

Corporal, kŏr'pō-răl. a.
Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

Corporality, kŏr-pō-răl'ē-tē. s.
The quality of being embodied.

Corporally, kŏr'pō-răl-ē. ad.
Bodily.

Corporate, kŏr'pō-rāte. a. (91).
United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kŏr-pŏ-rā'shŭn. s. A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kŏr-pō'rē-ăl. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kŏr-pō-rē'ē-tē. s. Materiality, bodyliness.

CORPS, kōre. s. Plural, kōrz. A body of forces.

☞ Perhaps it is the unpleasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

CORPSE, kŏrps. s. (168). A carcase, a dead body, a corse.

CORPULENCE, kŏr'pū-lĕnse. } s.
CORPULENCY, kŏr'pū-lĕn-sē. }
Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kŏr'pū-lĕnt. a. Fleshy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kŏr'pŭs-sl. s. (351). (405). A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kŏr-pŭs'kū-lăr. }
CORPUSCULARIAN, kŏr-pŭs-kū-lā'rē-ăn. } a.
Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To CORRADE, kŏr-rāde'. v. a. (168). To rub off, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kŏr-rā-dē-ā'shŭn. s. A conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. v. a. To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. a. Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kŏr-rĕk'shŭn. s. Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kŏr-rĕk'shŭn-ŭr. s. A jail-bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv. a. (157). Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv. s. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kŏr-rĕkt'lē. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt'nĕs. s. Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kŏr-rĕk'tŭr. s. (98). He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kŏr-rē-lāte'. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kŏr'ē-lāte. s. One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kŏr-rĕl'ā-tĭv. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl'ā-tĭv-nĕs. s. The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kŏr-rĕp'shŭn. s. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kŏr-rē-spŏnd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnse. }
CORRESPONDENCY, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕn-sē. } s.
Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, intercharge of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnt. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rē-spŏn'dĕnt. s. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kŏr-rē-spŏn'sĭv. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kŏr-rē-dōre'. s. The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long isle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kŏr'rē-jē-bl a. That which may be altered or amended; punishable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRIVAL, kŏr-rī'văl. s. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kŏr-rī'văl-rē. s. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rănt. a. Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rāte. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kŏr-rŏb-ō-rā'shŭn s. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kŏr-rōde'. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō'dĕnt. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kŏr-rō'dē-bl. a. Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kŏr-rō-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kŏr-rō'sē-bl. a. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kŏr-rō'zhŭn. s. (451). The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv. a. (428). Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv. s. (140). That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kŏr-rō'sĭv-lē. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kŏr-rō'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kŏr'rū-gănt. a. (503). Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kŏr'rū-gāte. v. a. (91). To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kŏr-rū-gā'shŭn. s. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.—See To COLLECT.

CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kŏr-rŭp'tŭr. s. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kŏr-rŭp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl. a. Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

☞ Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable; thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are as proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress. See INCOMPARABLE.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp'tē-blnĕs. s. Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp'tē-blē. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kŏr-rŭp'shŭn. s. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kŏr-rŭp'tĭv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt'lĕs. a. Insusceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kŏr-rŭpt'lē. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt'nĕs. s. The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORSAIR, kŏr'sāre. s. (168). A pirate.

CORSE, kŏrse. s. A dead body, a carcase.

CORSLET, kŏrs'lĕt. s. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kŏr'tē-kăl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kŏr'tē-kā-tĕd. a. Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kŏr-tē-kōse'. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kŏr-vĕt'tō. s. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kō-rŭs'kănt. a. Glittering by flashes, flashing.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

CORUSCATION, kŏr-ŭs-kā'shŭn. ſ.
Flaſh, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kō-rĭm'bē-ā-tĕd. a.
Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kŏr-ĭm-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kō-rĭm'bŭs. ſ.
Amongſt ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries; amongſt modern botaniſts, a compounded diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygolds.

COSIER, kō'zhē-ŭr. ſ.
A botcher. Obſolete.

COSMETICK, kŏz-mĕt'ĭk. a.
Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kŏz'mē-kăl. a.
Relating to the world; riſing or ſetting with the ſun.

COSMICALLY, kŏz'mē-kăl-ē. ad.
With the ſun.

COSMOGONY, kŏz-mŏg'gō-nē. (518).
The riſe or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ. (518). One who writes a deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kŏz-mō-grăf'ē-kăl. a. (509).
Relating to a general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kŏz-mō-grăf'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fē. ſ.
The ſcience of the general ſyſtem of the world; a general deſcription of the univerſe. (518).

COSMOPOLITAN, kŏz-mō-pŏl'ē-tăn. } ſ.
COSMOPOLITE, kŏz-mŏp'ō-lite. }
(156). A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kŏſt. ſ.
The price of any thing; charge, expence; loſs, detriment.

To COST, kŏſt. v. n.
To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kŏs'tăl. a.
Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kŏs'tărd. ſ.
A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kŏs'tĭv. a. (157).
Bound in the body; cloſe.

COSTIVENESS, kŏs'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

COSTLINESS, kŏſt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Sumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs.

COSTLY, kŏſt'lē. a.
Sumptuous, expenſive.

COT, kŏt. ſ.
A ſmall houſe, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kō-tăn'jĕnt. ſ.
The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kō-tĕm'pō-rā-rē. a.
Living at the ſame time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kŏt'lănd. ſ.
Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kŏt'kwēne. ſ.
A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kŏt'tăje. ſ. (90).
A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kŏt'tā-jŭr. ſ.
One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kŏt'yĕr. ſ. (113).
One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kŏt'tn. ſ. (170).
The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kŏt'tn. ſ.
Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kŏt'tn. v. n.
To riſe with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kŏŏtſh. v. n. (313).
To lie down in a place of repoſe; to lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt; to lie down, in ambuſh; to ſtoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kŏŏtſh. v. a.
To lay on a place of repoſe; to lay down any thing in a ſtratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include ſecretly, to hide; to fix the ſpear in the reſt; to depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kŏŏtſh. ſ.
A ſeat of repoſe; a layer, or ſtratum.

COUCHANT, kŏŏtſh'ănt. a.
Lying down, ſquatting.

COUCHEE, kōō'shēe. ſ. *French.*
Bedtime, the time of viſiting late at night; oppoſite to Levee.

COUCHER, kŏŏtſh'ŭr. ſ.
He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kŏŏtſh'fĕl-lō. ſ.
Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kŏŏtſh'grăs. ſ.
A weed.

COVE, kōve. ſ.
A ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kŭv'ē-nănt (165) (503).
A contract, a ſtipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kŭv'ē-nănt. v. n.
To bargain, to ſtipulate.

COVENANTEE, kŭv'ē-năn-tēē'. ſ.
A party to a covenant, a ſtipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kŭv'ē-năn-tŭr. ſ.
One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kŭv'ŭr. v. a. (165).
To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe; to conceal under ſomething laid over; to hide by ſuperficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to ſhelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kŭv'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a ſcreen, a veil; ſhelter, defence.

COVERING, kŭv'ŭr-ĭng. ſ.
Dreſs, veſture.

COVERLET, kŭv'ŭr-lĕt. ſ. (99).
The outermoſt of the bedclothes.

COVERT, kŭv'ŭrt. ſ. (98).
A ſhelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kŭv'ŭrt. a.
Sheltered, ſecret, hidden, inſidious.

COVERT-WAY, kŭv'ŭrt-wā'. ſ.
A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kŭv'ŭrt-lē. ad.
Secretly, cloſely.

COVERTNESS, kŭv'ŭrt-nĕs. ſ.
Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kŭv'ŭr-tūre. ſ.
Shelter, defence; in law, the ſtate and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kŭv'ĕt. v. a. (99).
To deſire inordinately, to deſire beyond due bounds; to deſire earneſtly.

To COVET, kŭv'ĕt. v. n.
To have a ſtrong deſire.

COVETABLE, kŭv'ĕt-ă-bl. a.
To be wiſhed for.

COVETOUS, kŏv'ē-tŭs. a.
Inordinately deſirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgariſm, of which one could ſcarcely have ſuſpected him. But pronouncing *covetſbus* for *covetous* is not only a vulgariſm, but contrary to analogy. All thoſe diphthongs and diphthongal vowels which draw the preceding conſonants to aſpiration are ſuch as commence with the ſound of *e*; which, from its nearneſs to the ſound of double *e*, and the nearneſs of this ſound to the commencing ſound of *y*, approaches to the hiſſing ſound of *ſ*, *z*, and ſoft *c*, and in the abſence of accent coaleſces with them. *T* and *D* being formed in the ſame ſeat of ſound as the *ſ*, *z*, and ſoft *c*, when the accent is before them, eaſily ſlide into the ſame ſound before ſimilar vowels, but never before any other. For we might with as much propriety pronounce *calamitous* and *neceſſitous*, *calamitſbus* and *neceſſitſbus*, as *covetous*, *covetſbus*. (459).

COVETOUSLY, kŭv'ē-tŭs-lē. ad.
Avariciouſly, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kŭv'ē-tŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Avarice, eagerneſs of gain.

COVEY, kŭv'ē. ſ. (165).
A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kŏf. ſ. (321).
A convulſion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf. v. n.
To have the lungs convulſed, to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf. v. a. (391).
To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kŏf'fŭr. ſ. (98).
One that coughs.

COVING, kō'vĭng. ſ.
A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kŭd. (320).
The imperfect preterit of Can.—See the word BEEN.

COULTER, kōle'tŭr. ſ. (318).
The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kŏun'sĭl. ſ. (313).
An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation; perſons called together to be conſulted; the body of privy counſellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kŏun'sĭl-bōrd. ſ.
Counſil-table, table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kŏun'sĕl. ſ. (99).
Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; ſecrecy, the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting;

ſcheme, purpoſe, deſign; thoſe that plead a cauſe, the counſellors.

☞ The difference of *Council* and *Counſel* is merely ocular.

To COUNSEL, kŏŏn'sĕl. v. a. (99). To give advice or counſel to any perſon; to adviſe any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kŏŏn'sĕl-â-bl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kŏŏn'sĕl-lŭr. ſ. One that gives advice; confidant, boſom friend; one whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs; one that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kŏŏn'sĕl-lŭr-ſhip ſ. The office or poſt of privy counſellor.

To COUNT, kŏŏnt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to conſider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kŏŏnt. v. n. (313). To lay a ſcheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kŏŏnt. ſ. Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kŏŏnt. ſ. A title of foreign nobility, an earl,

COUNTABLE, kŏŏn'tâ-bl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kŏŏn'tĕ-nânſe. ſ. The form of the face, the ſyſtem of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aſpect of aſſurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, ſupport.

To COUNTENANCE, kŏŏn'tĕ-nânſe. v. a. To ſupport, to patroniſe, to make a ſhew of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kŏŏn'tĕ-nân-sŭr. ſ. One that countenances or ſupports another.

COUNTER, kŏŏn'tŭr. ſ. (98). A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

COUNTER, kŏŏn'tŭr. ad. Contrary to, in oppoſition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kŏŏn-tŭr-ăkt'. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŏn-tŭr-băl'lânſe. v. a. To act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

☞ We may obſerve, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that diſtinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in diſſyllables. Thus the verb to *counterbalance* has the accent on the third ſyllable, and the noun of the ſame form on the firſt, and ſo of the reſt. (492).

COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŏn'tŭr-băl-lânſe. ſ. Oppoſite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kŏŏn-tŭr-bŭf'. v. a. To impel; to ſtrike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kŏŏn'tŭr-bŭf. ſ. A ſtroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kŏŏn'tŭr-kăs-tŭr. ſ. A book-keeper, a caſter of accounts, a reckoner. Not uſed.

COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŏn'tŭr-tſhânje. ſ. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŏn-tŭr-tſhânje'. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kŏŏn'tŭr-tſhărm. ſ. That by which a charm is diſſolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, kŏŏn-tŭr-tſhărm'. v. a. To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kŏŏn-tŭr-tſhĕk' v. a. To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHECK, kŏŏn'tŭr-tſhĕk. ſ. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, kŏŏn-tŭr-drâw' v. a. To copy a deſign by means of an old paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kŏŏn-tŭr-ĕv'ĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fĭt. v. a. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to imitate, to reſemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fĭt. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fĭt. ſ. One who perſonates another, an impoſtor; ſomething made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kŏŏn'tŭr-fĭt-ŭr. ſ. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kŏŏn'tŭr-fĭt-lĕ. ad. Falſely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kŏŏn-tŭr-fĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fŏrt. ſ. Counterforts are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls ſubject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kŏŏn'tŭr-gâje. ſ. A method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kŏŏn'tŭr-gârd. ſ. (92). A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, kŏŏn-tŭr-mând' v. a. (79). To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kŏŏn'tŭr-mând. ſ. Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, kŏŏn-tŭr-mârtſh'. v. n. To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH, kŏŏn'tŭr-mârtſh. ſ. Retroceſſion, march backward; change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kŏŏn'tŭr-mârk. ſ. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the goldſmith's company.

COUNTERMINE, kŏŏn'tŭr-mine. ſ. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine; means of oppoſition; a ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, kŏŏn-tŭr-mine'. v. a. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COUNTERMOTION, kŏŏn-tŭr-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kŏŏn'tŭr-mure. ſ. A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kŏŏn-tŭr-năt'ſh'ŭ-râl. a. Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kŏŏn'tŭr-nŏĕze. ſ. A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kŏŏn-tŭr-ō'pn-ĭng. ſ. An aperture on the contrary ſide.

COUNTERPACE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pâſe. ſ. Contrary meaſure.

COUNTERPANE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pâne. ſ. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares.

COUNTERPART, kŏŏn'tŭr-pârt. ſ. The correſpondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, kŏŏn'tŭr-plĕ. ſ. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, kŏŏn-tŭr-plŏt'. v. a. To oppoſe one machine by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kŏŏn'tŭr-plŏt. ſ. An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kŏŏn'tŭr-pŏint. ſ. A coverlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPOISE, kŏŏn-tŭr-pŏĕze' v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPOISE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pŏĕze. ſ. Equiponderance, equivalance of weight; the ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kŏŏn'tŭr-pŏĕ'zn. ſ. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kŏŏn-tŭr-prĕſh'ure. ſ. Oppoſite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, kŏŏn-tŭr-prŏd'jĕkt. ſ. Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kŏŏn'tŭr-ſkârp. ſ. That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, kŏŏn-tŭr-sine'. v. a. To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, kŏŏn-tŭr-tĕn'nŭr. ſ. One of the mean or middle parts of muſick, ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kŏŏn'tŭr-tide. ſ. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kŏŏn'tŭr-time. ſ. Defence, oppoſition.

COUNTERTURN, kŏŏn'tŭr-tŭrn. ſ. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which deſtroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kŏŏn-tŭr-vâle'. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act againſt with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kŏŏn'tŭr-vâle. ſ. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kŏŏn'tŭr-vu. ſ. Oppoſition, a poſture in which two perſons front each other; contraſt.

To COUNTERWORK, kŏŏn-tŭr-wŭrk' v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kŏun'tĕs. ſ.
The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kŏun'ting-hŏuſe ſ. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kŏunt'lĕs. a.
Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kŭn'trē. ſ.
A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native ſoil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kŭn'trē. a.
Ruſtick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kŭn'trē-măn. ſ. (88)
One born in the ſame country; a ruſtick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a huſbandman.

COUNTY, kŏun'tē. ſ.
A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obſolete in this laſt ſenſe.

COUPEE, kōō-pēē'. ſ.
A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kŭp'pl. ſ. (314).
A chain or tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.—See To CODLE.

To COUPLE, kŭp'pl. v. a. (405).
To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kŭp'pl. v. n.
To join embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kŭp'pl-bĕg-ŭr. ſ.
One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kŭp'lĕt. ſ.
Two verſes, a pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kŭr'rĭdje. ſ. (90).
Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs. a.
Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Bravely, ſtoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs-nĕs ſ. Bravery, boldneſs, ſpirit, courage.

COURANT, kŭr-rănt'.
COURANTO, kŭr-răn'tō. } ſ.
A nimble dance; any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kōōrb. v. n.
To bend, to bow. Obſolete.

COURIER, kōō'rēēr. ſ. (275).
A meſſenger ſent in haſte.
☞ This word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Engliſhman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*, a dreſſer of leather.

COURSE, kōrſe. ſ. (318).
Race, career; paſſage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the liſts; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ſhip ſails; ſails, means by which the courſe is performed; order of ſucceſſion; ſeries of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kōrſe. v. a.
To hunt, to purſue; to purſue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to ſpeed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kōrſe. v. n.
To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kōr'ſŭr. ſ.
A ſwift horſe, a war horſe; one who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

COURT, kōrte. ſ. (318).
The place where the prince reſides, the palace; the hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered; open ſpace before a houſe; a ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broadſtones; perſons who compoſed the retinue of a prince; perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice; any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical; the art of pleaſing, the art of inſinuation.

To COURT, kōrte. v. a.
To woo, to ſolicit a woman; to ſolicit, to ſeek; to flatter, to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kōrte-tſhăp'lĭn. ſ. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kōrte-dā'. ſ.
Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

COURT FAVOUR, kōrte-fā'vŭr. ſ.
Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kōrte'hănd. ſ.
The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kōrte-lā'dē. ſ.
A lady converſant in court.

COURTEOUS, kŭr'tſhē-ŭs. a. (314).
Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kŭr'tſhē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Reſpectfully, civilly, complaiſantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kŭr'tſhē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Civility, complaiſance.

COURTESAN,
COURTEZAN, } kŭr-tē-zăn'. ſ.
A woman of the town; a proſtitute, a ſtrumpet.

COURTESY, kŭr'tē-sē. ſ.
Elegance of manners, civility, complaiſance; an act of civility or reſpect; a tenure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kŭrt'sē. ſ.
The reverence made by women.
☞ This word, when it ſignifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its ſyllables by all ſpeakers, but by the vulgar has its laſt ſyllable changed into *che* or *tſhe*, as if written *curt-ſhe*; this impropriety, however, ſeems daily to loſe ground even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to reſtore the *s* to its pure ſound.

To COURTESY, kŭrt'sē. v. n.
To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kōrte'yŭr. ſ. (113).
One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kōrte'like. a.
Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kōrt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Elegance of manners, complaiſance, civility.

COURTLY, kōrte'lē. a.
Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, ſoft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kōrte'ſhĭp. ſ.
The act of ſoliciting favour; the ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kŭz'zn. ſ. (314) (159).
Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW, kŏŏ. ſ. (323).
The female of the bull.

To COW, kŏŏ. v. a.
To depreſs with fear.

COW-HERD, kŏŏ'hĕrd. ſ.
One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kŏŏ'hŏuſe. ſ.
The houſe in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kŏŏ'lētſh. ſ.
One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

COW-WEED, kŏŏ'wēde. ſ.
A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kŏŏ'hwēte. ſ.
A plant.

COWARD, kŏŏ'ŭrd. ſ. (88) (323).
A poltron, a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear; it is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kŏŏ'ŭr-dis. ſ. (142).
Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kŏŏ'ŭrd-lē-nĕs. ſ.
Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kŏŏ'ŭrd-lē. a.
Fearful, timorous, puſillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kŏŏ'ŭrd-lē. ad.
In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kŏŏ'ŭr. v. n. (223).
To ſink by bending the knees, to ſtoop, to ſhrink.

COWISH, kŏŏ'ĭſh. a.
Timorous, fearful. Not uſed.

COWKEEPER, kŏŏ'kē-pŭr. ſ.
One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

COWL, kŏŏl. ſ. (323).
A monk's hood; a veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kŏŏl'ſtăf. ſ.
The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

COWSLIP, kŏŏ'slĭp. ſ.
Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe.

COXCOMB, kŏks'kōme. ſ.
The top of the head; the comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a ſuperficial pretender.

COXCOMBRY, kŏks'cōm-rē. ſ.
Foppiſhneſs.—*Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCOMICAL, kŏks-kŏm'ĭk-ăl. a.
Foppiſh, conceited.

COY, kŏē. a.
Modeſt, decent; reſerved, not acceſſible.

To COY, kŏē. v. n. (329).
To behave with reſerve, to reject familiarity; not to condeſcend willingly.

COYLY, kŏē'lē. ad.
With reſerve.

COYNESS, kŏē'nĕs. ſ.
Reſerve, unwillingneſs to become familiar.

COZ, kŭz. ſ.
A cant or familiar word, contracted from couſin.

To COZEN, kŭz'zn. v. a. (314).
To cheat, to trick, to defraud. (159).

COZENAGE, kŭz'zn-āje. ſ. (90).
Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kŭz'zn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, krăb. ſ.
A ſhell fiſh; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peeviſh, moroſe perſon; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips; a ſign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, krăb'bĕd. a. (366).
Peeviſh, moroſe; harſh, unpleaſing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, krăb'bĕd-lē. ad.
Peeviſhly.

CRABBEDNESS, krăb'bĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Sourneſs of taſte; ſourneſs of countenance, aſperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krā'bŭr. ſ.
The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, krăbs'ize. ſ.
Small whitiſh bodies found in the common crawfiſh, reſembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krăk. ſ.
A ſudden diſruption; chink, fiſſure, narrow breach: the ſound of any body burſting or falling; any ſudden and quick ſound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw: crazineſs of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boaſt; a boaſter. Theſe laſt are low and vulgar uſes of the word.

To CRACK, krăk. v. a.
To break into chinks; to break, to ſplit; to do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs; to break or deſtroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krăk. v. n.
To burſt, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and ſudden ſound; to boaſt, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krăk-brānd'. a.
Crazy, without right reaſon.

CRACK-HEMP, krăk'hĕmp. ſ.
A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krăk'ŭr. ſ.
A noiſy boaſting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

To CRACKLE, krăk'kl. v. n. (405).
To make ſlight cracks, to make ſmall and frequent ſharp ſounds.

CRADLE, krā'dl. ſ. (405).
A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth motion; infancy, or the firſt part of life; with ſurgeons, a caſe for a broken bone; with ſhipwrights, a frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip.

To CRADLE, krā'dl. v. a.
To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krā'dl-klōze. ſ.
Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, krăft. ſ. (79).
Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; ſmall ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT, krăft. v. n.
To play tricks. Obſolete.

CRAFTILY, krăf'tē-lē. ad.
Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, krăf'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Cunning ſtratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, krăfts'măn. ſ.
An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMASTER, krăfts'măs-tŭr. ſ.
A man ſkilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, krăf'tē. a.
Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krăg. ſ.
A rough ſteep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krăg'gĕd. a. (366).
Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krăg'gĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krăg'gē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krăg'gē. a. (383).
Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krăm. v. a.
To ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond ſatiety; to thruſt in by force.

To CRAM, krăm. v. a.
To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRAMBO, krăm'bō. ſ.
A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, krămp. ſ.
A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs; a reſtriction, a confinement; a piece of iront bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krămp. a.
Difficult, knotty, a low term.

To CRAMP, krămp. v. a.
To pain with cramps or twiches; to reſtrain, to confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, krămp'fiſh. ſ.
The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krămp'ī-ŭrn. ſ.
See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krā'nĭdje. ſ. (90).
A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels.

CRANE, krāne. ſ.
A bird with a long beak: an inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES BILL, krānz'bĭl. ſ.
An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANIUM, krā'nē-ŭm. ſ. (507).
The ſkull.

CRANK, krăngk. ſ. (408).
A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; any bending or winding paſſage; any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word.

CRANK, krăngk. a.
Healthy, ſprightly; among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be crank when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRANKLE, krăng'kl. v. n. (405).
To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, krăng'kl. v. a.
To break into unequal ſurfaces.

CRANKNESS, krăngk'nĕs. ſ.
Health, vigour; diſpoſition to overſet.

CRANNIED, krăn'nē-ĕd. ſ.
A chink, a cleft.

CRAPE, krāpe. ſ.
A thin ſtuff looſely woven.

To CRASH, krăſh. v. n.
To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, krăſh. v. a.
To break or bruiſe.

CRASH, krăſh. ſ.
A loud mixed ſound.

CRASS, krăs. a.
Groſs, coarſe, not ſubtle.

CRASSITUDE, krăs'sē-tude. ſ.
Groſſneſs, coarſeneſs.

CRASTINATION, krăs-tē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Delay.

CRATCH, krătſh. ſ.
The palliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krā-văt'. ſ.
A neckcloth.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French, and Menage tells us it aroſe among them from the *Croats*; who, being in alliance with France againſt the Emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This ſoon became a faſhion, and was called after the original wearers *Croat*, which, by a ſmall alteration, became *Cravat*. This word is ſometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr. Aſh and Buchanan, while Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

To CRAVE, krāve. v. a.
To aſk with earneſtneſs, to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to aſk inſatiably; to long, to wiſh unreaſonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krā'vn. ſ. (103).
A cock conquered and diſpirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krā'vn. v. a.
To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krăntſh. v. a. (214).
To cruſh in the mouth.

CRAW, krăw. ſ.
The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krăw'fiſh. ſ.
A ſmall ſhell-fiſh found in brooks.

To CRAWL, krăwl. v. n.
To creep, to move with a ſlow motion, to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and ſlowly.

CRAWLER, krăw'lŭr. ſ.
A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krăw'fiſh. ſ.
The river lobſter.—See CRAWFISH.

CRAYON, krā'ŭn. ſ.
A kind of pencil, a roll of paſte to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, krāze. v. a.
To break, to cruſh, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krā'zĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365).
Decrepitude, brokenneſs.

CRAZINESS, krā'zē-nĕs. ſ.
State of being crazy, imbecility, weakneſs.

CRAZY, krā'zē. a.
Broken, decrepit; broken witted, ſhattered in the intellect; weak, ſhattered.

To CREAK, krēke. v. n.
To make a harſh noiſe.

CREAM, krēme. ſ.
The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, krēme. v. n.
To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krēme'fāſte. a.
Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krē'mē. a.
Full of cream.

Crease, krēse. s. (427).
A mark made by doubling any thing.

To Crease, krēse. v. a.
To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To Create, krē-āte'. v. a.
The form out of nothing, to cauſe to exiſt; to produce, to cauſe, to be the occaſion of; to beget; to inveſt with any new character.

Creation, krē-ā'shŭn. s.
The act of creating or conferring exiſtence; the act of inveſting with new character; the things created, the univerſe; any thing produced, or cauſed.

Creative, krē-ā'tĭv. a. (157).
Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

Creator, krē-ā'tŭr. s. (166).
The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Creature, krē'tshūre. s. (461) (462)
A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderneſs; a perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

Creaturely, krē'tshūre-lē. a.
Having the qualities of a creature.

Credence, krē'dĕnse. s.
Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

Credenda, krē-dĕn'dă. s. *Latin.*
Things to be believed, articles of faith.

Credent, krē'dĕnt. a.
Believing, eaſy of belief; having credit, not to be queſtioned.

Credential, krē-dĕn'shăl. s.
That which gives a title to credit.

Credibility, krĕd-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s.
Claim to credit, poſſibility of obtaining belief, probability.

Credible, krĕd'ē-bl. a. (405).
Worthy of credit, having a juſt claim to belief.

Credibleness, krĕd'ē-bl-nĕs. s.
Credibility, worthineſs of belief, juſt claim to belief.

Credibly, krĕd'ē-blē. ad.
In a manner that claims belief.

Credit, krĕd'ĭt. s.
Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, teſtimony; truſt repoſed; promiſe given; influence, power not compulſive.

To Credit, krĕd'ĭt. v. a.
To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to truſt, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

Creditable, krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl. a.
Reputable, above contempt; eſtimable.

Creditableness, krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl-nĕs. s.
Reputation, eſtimation.

Creditably, krĕd'ĭt-ă-blē. ad.
Reputably, without diſgrace.

Creditor, krĕd'ĭt-tŭr. s. (166).
He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

Credulity, krē-dū'lē-tē. s.
Eaſineſs of belief.

Credulous, krĕd'jū-lŭs. a. (367) (293).
Apt to believe, unſuſpecting, eaſily deceived.

Credulousness, krĕd'jū-lŭs-nĕs. s.
Aptneſs to believe, credulity.

Creed, krēēd. s.
A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

To Creek, krēēk. v. a.
To make a harſh noiſe.

Creek, krēēk. s. (246).
A promineence or jut in a winding coaſt; a ſmall port, a bay, a cove.

Creeky, krēē'kē. a.
Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To Creep, krēēp. v. n. (246).
To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other ſupports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects; to move ſlowly and feebly; to move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing; to behave with ſervility, to fawn, to bend.

Creeper, krēē'pŭr. s. (98).
A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body; an iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

Creephole, krēēp'hōle. s.
A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger; a ſubterfuge, an excuſe.

Creepingly, krēēp'ĭng-lē. ad.
Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To Crepitate, krĕp'ē-tāte. v. n. (91).
To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

Crepitation, krĕp-ē-tā'shŭn. s.
A ſmall crackling noiſe.

Crept, krĕpt.
Particip. from Creep.

Crepuscule, krē-pŭs'kūle. s.
Twilight.

Crepusculous, krē-pŭs'kū-lŭs. a.
Glimmering, in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

Cresent, krĕs'sĕnt. a.
Increaſing, growing.

Crescent, krĕs'sĕnt. s.
The moon in her ſtate of increaſe, any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

Crescive, krĕs'sĭv. a. (158).
Increaſing, growing.

Cress, krĕs. s.
An herb.

Cresset, krĕs'sĕt. s. (99).
A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower.

Crest, krĕst. s.
The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, ſpirit, fire.

Crested, krĕs'tĕd. a.
Adorned with plume or creſt; wearing a comb.

Crest-fallen, krĕst'fălln. a.
Dejected, ſunk, heartleſs, ſpiritleſs.

Crestless, krĕst'lĕs. a.
Not dignified with coat armour.

Cretaceous, krē-tā'shŭs. a.
Abounding with chalk, chalky.

Cretated, krē'tā-tĕd. a.
Rubbed with chalk.

Crevice, krĕv'ĭs. s. (140).
A crack, a cleft.

Crew, krōō. s. (339).
A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; the company of a ſhip. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

Crew, krōō.
The preterit of Crow.

Crewel, krōō'ĭl. s. (99).
Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

Crib, krĭb. s.
The rack or manger of a ſtable; the ſtall or cabin of an ox; a ſmall habitation, a cottage.

To Crib, krĭb. v. a.
To ſhut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to ſteal. A low phraſe.

Cribbage, krĭb'bĭdje. s. (90).
A game at cards.

Cribration, krī-brā'shŭn. s. (123).
The act of ſifting.

Crick, krĭk. s.
The noiſe of a door; a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

Cricket, krĭk'kĭt. s. (99).
An inſect that ſpeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks; a low ſeat or ſtool.

Crier, krī'ŭr. s. (98).
The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

Crime, krīme. s.
An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

Crimeful, krīme'fŭl. a.
Wicked, criminal.

Crimeless, krīme'lĕs. a.
Innocent, without crime.

Criminal, krĭm'ē-năl. a. (88).
Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal proſecution.

Criminal, krĭm'ē-năl. s.
A man accuſed of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

Criminally, krĭm'ē-năl-lē. ad.
Wickedly, guiltily.

Criminalness, krĭm'ē-năl-nĕs. s.
Guiltineſs.

Crimination, krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. s.
The act of accuſing, arraignment, charge.

Criminatory, krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr-rē. a.
Relating to accuſation, accuſing. (512).

Criminous, krĭm'ē-nŭs. a.
Wicked, iniquitous.

Criminously, krĭm'ē-nŭs-lē. ad.
Very wickedly.

Criminousness, krĭm'ē-nŭs-nĕs. s.
Wickedneſs, guilt, crime.

Crimp, krĭmp. a.
Criſp, brittle, eaſily crumbled.

To Crimple, krĭm'pl. v. a. (405).
To contract, to cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

Crimson, krĭm'zn. s. (170).
Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To Crimson, krĭm'zn. v. a.
To dye with crimſon.

Crincum, krĭngk'ŭm. s.
A cramp, whimſy. A cant word.

Cringe, krĭnje. s.
Bow, ſervile civility.

To Cringe, krĭnje. v. a.
To draw together, to contract. Little uſed.

To Cringe, krĭnje. v. n.
To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

Crinigerous, krī-nĭd'jĕ-rŭs. a. (123).
Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To Crinkle, krĭng'kl. v. n.
To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obſolete.

Cripple, krĭp'pl. s. (405).
A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, krip'pl. v. a.
To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krip'pl-nes. f.
Lameneſs.

CRISIS, kri'sis. f.
The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krisp. a.
Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krisp. v. a.
To curl, to contract into knots; to twiſt; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, kris-pa'shun. f.
The act of curling; the ſtate of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, kris'ping-pin. f.
A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krisp'nes. f.
Curledneſs.

CRISPY, kris'pe. a.
Curled.

CRITERION, kri-te're-un. f. (123).
A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

CRITICK, krit'ik. f.
A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a cenſurer, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krit'ik. a.
Critical, relating to criticiſm.

CRITICK, krit'ik. f.
A critical examination, critical remarks; ſcience of criticiſm.

CRITICAL, krit'e-kal. a.
Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticiſm; captious, inclined to find fault; compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krit'e-kal-e. ad.
In a critical manner, exactly, curiouſly.

CRITICALNESS, krit'e-kal-nes. f.
Exactneſs, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krit'e-size. v. n. (153).
To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krit'e-size. v. a.
To cenſure, to paſs judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krit'e-sizm. f.
Criticiſm is a ſtandard of judging well; remark, animadverſion, critical obſervations.

To CROAK, kroke. v. n.
To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, kroke. f.
The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEUS, kro'she-us. a. (357).
Conſiſting of ſaffron, like ſaffron.

CROCK, krok. f.
A cup, any veſſel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krok'ur-e. f. (555).
Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krok'o-dil. f. (145).
An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Perry, make the *i* in the laſt ſyllable ſhort as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long.

CROCUS, kro'kus. f.
An early flower.

CROFT, kroft. f.
A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

CROISADE, kroe-side'. f.
A holy war.—See CRUSADE.

CROISES, kroe'sez. f.
Pilgrims who carry a croſs; ſoldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE, krone. f.
An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, kro'ne. f.
An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krook. f.
Any crooked or bent inſtrument; a ſheep-hook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krook. v. a.
To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krook'bak. f.
A man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krook'bakt. a. (359)
Having bent ſhoulders.

CROOKED, krook'ed. a. (366).
Bent, not ſtraight, curve; winding, oblique; perverſe, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krook'ed-le. ad.
Not in a ſtraight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krook'ed-nes. f.
Deviation from ſtraightneſs, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krop. f.
The craw of a bird.

CROPFULL, krop'ful. a.
Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krop'sik. a.
Sick with exceſs and debauchery.

CROP, krop. f.
The harveſt, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, krop. v. a.
To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, krop. v. n.
To yield harveſt. Not uſed.

CROPPER, krop'pur. f.
A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, kro'zhe-er. f. (451) (453).
The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop.

CROSLET, kros'let. f. (99).
A ſmall croſs.

CROSS, kros. f.
One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another; the enſign of the Chriſtian religion; a monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obſtructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, oppoſition, miſadventure, trial of patience; money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

CROSS, kros. a.
Tranſverſe, falling athwart ſomething elſe; adverſe, oppoſite; perverſe, untractable; peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wiſh, unfortunate.

CROSS, kros. prep.
Athwart, ſo as to enterſect any thing; over, from ſide to ſide.

To CROSS, kros. v. a.
To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to ſign with the croſs; to mark out, to cancel, as to croſs an article; to paſs over; to thwart, to interpoſe obſtruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconſiſtent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, kros'bar-shot. f.
A round ſhot, a great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, kros'egz-am'in v. a.
To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, kros'staf. f.
An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

CROSSBITE, kros'bite. f.
A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, kros'bite. v. a.
To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, kros'bo. f.
A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

CROSSGRAINED, kros-grand'. a.
Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular; perverſe, troubleſome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, kros'le. ad.
Athwart, ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe; oppoſitely, adverſely, in oppoſition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, kros'nes. f.
Tranſverſeneſs, interſection; perverſeneſs, peeviſhneſs.

CROSSROW, kros-ro'. f.
Alphabet, ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhow that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, kros'wind. f.
Wind blowing from the right or left.—See WIND.

CROSSWAY, kros'wa. f.
A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, kros'wurt. f. (166).
A plant.

CROTCH, krotsh. f.
A hook.

CROTCHET, krotsh'et. f. (99).
In muſick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitting into another to ſupport a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverſe conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, kroutsh. v. n. (313).
To ſtoop low, to lie cloſe to the ground; to fawn, to bend ſervilely.

CROUP, kroop. f. (315).
The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPADES, kroo-padz'. f.
Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets.

CROW, kro. f. (324).
A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts; a piece of iron uſed as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, kro'fut. f.
A flower.

To CROW, kro. v. n.
Pret. Crew or Crowed. To make the noiſe which a cock makes; to boaſt, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, kroud. f. (323).
A multitude confuſedly preſſed together; a promiſcuous medly; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.

To CROWD, kroud. v. a.
To fill with confuſed multitudes; to preſs cloſe together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd ſail, a ſea phraſe, to ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD, kroud. v. n.
To ſwarm, to be numerous and confuſed; to thruſt among a multitude.

CROWDER, krōu'dŭr. ſ.
A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krō'kē-pūr. ſ.
A ſcarecrow.

CROWN, krōun. ſ. (324).
The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and legal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary diſtinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krōun-im-pē'rē-ăl. ſ.
A plant.

To CROWN, krōun. v. a.
To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illuſtrious; to reward, to recompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finiſh.

CROWNGLASS, krōun'glās. ſ.
The fineſt ſort of window glaſs.

CROWNPOST, krōun'pōſt. ſ.
A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upwright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krōun'skăb. ſ.
A ſtinking filthy ſcab round a horſe's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krōun'hwēle. ſ.
The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krōun'wŭrks. ſ.
In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground.

CROWNET, krōun'ĕt. ſ.
The ſame with coronet; chief end, laſt purpoſe.

CROYLSTONE, krōil'stōne. ſ.
Cryſtallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krōō'shē-ăl. a. (357).
Tranſverſe, interſecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krōō'shē-āte. v. a.
To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krōō'sē-bl. ſ.
A chymiſt's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krōō-sĭf'ē-rŭs. a.
Bearing the croſs.

CRUCIFIER, krōō'sē-fī-ŭr. ſ.
He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krōō'sē-fĭks. ſ.
A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

CRUCIFIXION, krōō-sē-fĭk'shŭn. ſ.
The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

CRUCIFORM, krōō'sē-fōrm. a.
Having the form of a croſs.

To CRUCIFY, krōō'sē-fī. v. a. (183).
To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

CRUDE, krōōd. a. (339).
Raw, not ſubdued by fire; not changed by any proceſs or preparation; harſh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digeſted; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigeſted notions.

CRUDELY, krōōd'lē. ad.
Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krōōd'nēs. ſ.
Unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

CRUDITY, krōō'dē-tē. ſ.
Indigeſtion, inconcoction, unripeneſs, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krōō'ĕl. a. (339) (99).
Pleaſed with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, miſchievous, deſtructive.

CRUELLY, krōō'ĕl-lē. ad.
In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarouſly.

CRUELNESS, krōōl'ĕl-nēs. ſ.
Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krōō'ĕl-tē. ſ.
Inhumanity, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krōō'ĕn-tāte. a. (91).
Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krōō'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krōōs. ſ. (339).
A ſmall cup.

CRUISE, krōōz. ſ.
A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE, krōōz. v. n. (441).
To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRUISER, krōō'zŭr. ſ.
One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUM, CRUMB, krŭm. ſ.
The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt; a ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl. v. a. (405).
To break into ſmall pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krŭm'bl. v. n.
To fall into ſmall pieces.

CRUMMY, krŭm'mē. a.
Soft.

CRUMP, krŭmp. a.
Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, krŭm'pl. v. a.
To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krŭmp'lĭng. ſ.
A ſmall degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krŭp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krōō'răl. a.
Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krōō-sāde'. CRUSADO, krōō-sā'dō. ſ.
An expedition againſt the infidels; a coin ſtamped with a croſs.

CRUSET, krōō'sĭt. ſ. (99).
A goldſmith's melting-pot

To CRUSH, krŭsh. v. a.
To preſs between two oppoſite bodies, to ſqueeze; to preſs with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to ſubdue, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

CRUSH, krŭsh. ſ.
A colliſion.

CRUST, krŭſt. ſ.
Any ſhell, or external coat; an incruſtation, collection of matter into a hard body; the caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waſte piece of bread.

To CRUST, krŭſt. v. a.
To envelop, to cover with a hard caſe; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krŭſt. v. n.
To gather or contract a cruſt.

CRUSTACEOUS, krŭs-tā'shŭs. a. (357)
Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krŭs-tā'shŭs-nēs ſ. The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRUSTILY, krŭs'tē-lē. ad.
Peeviſhly, ſnappiſhly.

CRUSTINESS, krŭs'tē-nēs. ſ.
The quality of a cruſt; peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRUSTY, krŭs'tē. a.
Covered with a cruſt; ſturdy, moroſe, ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH, krŭtsh. ſ.
A ſupport uſed by cripples.

To CRUTCH, krŭtsh. v. a.
To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, krī. v. n.
To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to ſquall, as an infant; to weep, to ſhed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

To CRY, krī. v. n.
To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found.

To CRY DOWN, krī dōun'. v. a.
To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, krī out'. v. n.
To exclaim, to ſcream, to clamour: to complain loudly; to blame, to cenſure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krī ŭp'. v. a.
To applaud, to exalt, to praiſe; to raiſe the price by proclamation.

CRY, krī. ſ.
Lamenting, ſhriek, ſcream; weeping mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expreſſion; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noiſe; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, krī'ăl. ſ.
The heron.

CRYER, krī'ŭr. ſ. (166).
The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krĭp'tē-kăl. CRYPTICK, krĭp'tĭk. a.
Hidden, ſecret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krĭp'tē-kăl-lē. ad.
Occultly, ſecretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'grā-fē. ſ. (518).
The act of writing ſecret characters; ſecret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krĭp-tŏl'lŏ-jē. ſ. (518)
Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl. a.
Cryſtals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures; Cryſtal is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo cryſtal glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; Cryſtals, in chymiſtry, expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of cryſtal.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl. a.
Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, tranſparent, lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, krĭs'tăl-līne. krĭs'tăl-lĭn. a.
(148) (149). Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, pellucid, tranſparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krĭs'tăl-lĭn-ū'mŭr. ſ.
The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

Crystallization, krĭs-tăl-lĕ-zā'-shŭn. f.
Congelation into cryſtals, The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

To Crystallize, krĭs'tăl-lize. v. a.
To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To Crystallize, krĭs'tăl-lize. v. n. (159).
To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

Cub, kŭb. ſ.
The young of a beaſt, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.

To Cub, kŭb. v. a.
To bring forth. Little uſed.

Cubation, kū-bā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of lying down.

Cubatory, kū'bā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Recumbent.

Cubature, kū'bā-ture. ſ.
The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body.

Cube, kūbe. ſ.
A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

Cube Root, kūbe' rōōt. } a.
Cubick Root, kū'bĭk rōōt.
The origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

Cubical, kū'bĕ-kăl. } a. (509).
Cubick, kū'bĭk.
Having the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of ſixty-four.

Cubicalness, kū'bĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

Cubicular, kū-bĭk'kū-lăr-ē. a.
Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

Cubiform, kū'bĕ-fŏrm. a.
Of the ſhape of a cube.

Cubit, kū'bĭt. ſ.
A meaſure in uſe among the ancients, which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cubital, kū'bĕ-tăl. a.
Containing only the length of a cubit.

Cuckold, kŭk'kŭld. ſ. (166).
One that is married to an adultreſs.

To Cuckold, kŭk'kŭld. v. a.
To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

Cuckoldly, kŭk'kŭld-lē. a.
Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

Cuckoldmaker, kŭk'kŭld-mā-kŭr. ſ. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

Cuckoldom, kŭk'kŭl-dŭm. ſ.
The act of adultery; the ſtate of a cuckold.

Cuckoo, kŭk'kōō. ſ. (174).
A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

Cuckoo-bud, kŭk'kōō-bŭd. }
Cuckoo-flower, kŭk'kōō-flŏu-ŭr }
ſ. The name of a flower.

Cuckoo-spittle, kŭk'kōō-ſpĭt-tl.
ſ. A ſpumous dew found upon plants, with a little inſect in it.

Cucullate, kū-kŭl'lāte. (91). } a.
Cucullated, kū-kŭl'lā-tĕd. }
Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

Cucumber, kōō'kŭm-bŭr. ſ. (159).
The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

☞ In ſome counties of England, eſpecially in the Weſt, this word is pronounced as if written *Coocumber*: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *Cowcumber*, is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuſe *u* heard in *bull*, rather than the open *u* heard in *Cucumis*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived: though, from the adoption of the *b*, I ſhould rather ſuppoſe we took it from the French *Concumbre*. But however this may be, it ſeems too firmly fixed in its ſound of *Cowcumber* to be altered, and muſt be claſſed with its irregular fellow eſculent *Aſparagus*, which ſee.

Cucurbitaceous, kū-kŭr-bĕ-tā'-shŭs. a.
Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd, ſuch as the pompion and melon.

Cucurbite, kū'kŭr-bĭt. ſ. (156).
A chymical veſſel, commonly called a Body.

Cud, kŭd. ſ.
That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to be chewed again.

Cudden, kŭd'dn. } ſ. (103).
Cuddy, kŭd'dē. }
A clow, a ſtupid low dolt.

To Cuddle, kŭd'dl. v. n. (405).
To lie cloſe, to ſquat.

Cudgel, kŭd'jĭl. ſ. (99).
A ſtick to ſtrike with.

To Cudgel, kŭd'jĭl. v. a.
To beat with a ſtick.

Cudgel-proof, kŭd'jĭl-prōōf. a.
Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

Cudweed, kŭd'wēde. ſ.
A plant.

Cue, kū. ſ.
The tail or end of any thing; the laſt words of a ſpeech in acting, to be anſwered by another; a hint, an intimation, a ſhort direction; humour, temper of mind.

Cuerpo, kwĕr'pō. ſ.
To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

Cuff, kŭf. ſ.
A blow with the fiſt, a box, a ſtroke.

To Cuff, kŭf. v. n.
To fight, to ſcuffle.

To Cuff, kŭf. v. a.
To ſtrike with the fiſt; to ſtrike with talons.

Cuff, kŭf. ſ.
Part of the ſleeve.

Cuiras, kwē-rās'. ſ. (340).
A breaſtplate.

Cuirassier, kwē-rās-sēer'. ſ. (275).
A man of arms, a ſoldier in armour.

Cuish, kwĭs. ſ. (340).
The armour that covers the thighs.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnſon's ſpelling in this word, though I think it not ſo correct as *cuiſſe*, the original French, and which he has himſelf followed in his Edition of Shakeſpeare, and his notes upon the word in the firſt part of Henry the Fourth. But whatever may be the ſpelling, the pronunciation is certainly that which I have given.

Culdees, kŭl'dēze. ſ.
Monks in Scotland.

Culinary, kū'lĕ-năr-ē. a. (512).
Relating to the kitchen.

To Cull, kŭl. v. a.
To ſelect from others.

Culler, kŭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One who pricks or chooſes.

Cullion, kŭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A ſcoundrel.

Cullionly, kŭl'yŭn-lē. a.
Having the qualities of cullion, mean, baſe.

Cully, kŭl'lē. ſ.
A man deceived or impoſed upon.

To Cully, kŭl'lē. v. a.
To befool, to cheat, to impoſe upon.

Culmiferous, kŭl-mĭf'fĕ-rŭs. a.
Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks.

To Culminate, kŭl'mĕ-nāte. v. n.
To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

Culmination, kŭl-mĕ-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpability, kŭl-pă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Blameableneſs.

Culpable, kŭl'pă-bl. a. (405).
Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.

Culpableness, kŭl'pă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Blame, guilt.

Culpably, kŭl'pă-blē. ad.
Blameably, criminally.

Culprit, kŭl'prĭt. ſ.
A man arraigned before his judge.

Culter, kŭl'tŭr. ſ.
The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.—See Coulter

To Cultivate, kŭl'tĕ-vāte. v. a.
To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry; to improve, to meliorate.

Cultivation, kŭl-tĕ-vā'shŭn. ſ.
The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

Cultivator, kŭl'tĕ-vā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
One who improves, promotes or meliorates.

Culture, kŭl'tshure. ſ. (461).
The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To Culture, kŭl'tshure. v. a.
To cultivate, to till. Not uſed.

Culver, kŭl'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A pigeon. Old word.

Culverin, kŭl'vĕ-rĭn. ſ.
A ſpecies of ordnance.

Culverkey, kŭl'vĕr-kē. ſ.
A ſpecies of flower.

To Cumber, kŭm'bŭr. v. a. (98).
To embarraſs, to entangle, to obſtruct; to croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to diſtreſs; to buſy, to diſtract with multiplicity of cares; to be troubleſome in any place.

Cumber, kŭm'bŭr. ſ.
Vexation, embarraſſment. Not uſed.

Cumbersome, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm. a.
Troubleſome, vexatious; burthenſome, embarraſſing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

Cumbersomely, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-lē. ad. In a troubleſome manner.

Cumbersomeness, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Encumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.

CUMBRANCE, kúm'bránse. ſ.
Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kúm'brús. a.
Troubleſome, vexatious, diſturbing; oppreſſive, burthenſome; jumbled, obſtructing each other.

CUMFREY, kúm'frè. ſ.
A medicinal plant.—See COMFREY.

CUMIN, kúm'min. ſ.
A plant.

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary altered it, was, I believe, univerſally ſpelled with double *m*. Our anceſtors were homebred enough to think, that if we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, that it was neceſſary to ſhow that conformity by a ſpecific orthography of our own. Thus, the firſt *u* in *Cuminum* being ſhort, they doubled the *m* to indicate that ſhortneſs; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the conſonant were ſingle in the ſame manner as in *Cubic*, *Cupid*, &c.—See DRAMA.

To CUMULATE, kú'mú-láte. v. a.
To heap together.

CUMULATION, kú-mú-lá'ſhún. ſ.
The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kúnk-tá'ſhún. ſ.
Delay, procraſtination, dilatorineſs.

CUNCTATOR, kúnk-tá'túr. ſ.
One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kú'né-ál. a.
Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kú'né-á-téd. a.
Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kú-né'é-fórm. a.
Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kún'núr. ſ.
A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks.

CUNNING, kún'níng. a. (410).
Skilful, knowing, learned; perfonned with ſkill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickiſh, ſubtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kún'níng. ſ.
Artifice, deceit, ſlyneſs, ſleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, ſkill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kún'níng-lè. ad.
Artfully, ſlyly, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kún-níng-mán'. ſ.
A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kún'níng-nés. ſ.
Deceitfulneſs, ſlyneſs.

CUP, kúp. ſ.
A ſmall veſſel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; ſocial entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the huſk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kúp. v. a.
To ſupply with cups, Obſolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glaſſes.

CUPBEARER, kúp'bá-rúr. ſ.
An officer of the king's houſhold; an attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

CUPBOARD, kúb'búrd. ſ. (412).
A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kú-pid'é-tè. ſ. (511).
Concupiſcence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kú'pó-lá. ſ.
A dome, the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

CUPPER, kúp'púr. ſ.
One who applied cupping glaſſes, a ſcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'ping-glás. ſ.
A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kú'pré-ús. a.
Coppery, conſiſting of copper.

CUR, kúr. ſ.
A worthleſs degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kú'rá-bl. a. (405).
That admits a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kú'rá-bl-nés. ſ.
Poſſibility to be healed.

CURACY, kú'rá-sè. ſ.
Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kú'ráte. ſ. (91).
A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another: a pariſh prieſt.

CURATESHIP, kú'ráte-ſhip. ſ.
The ſame with curacy.

CURATIVE, kú'rá-tív. a. (157).
Relating to the cure of diſeaſes, not preſervative.

CURATOR, kú-rá'tór. ſ. (521).
One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

CURB, kúrb. ſ.
A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe; reſtraint, inhibition, oppoſition.

To CURB, kúrb. v. a.
To guide a horſe with a curb; to reſtrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kúrd. ſ.
The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kúrd. v. a.
To turn to curds, to cauſe to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kúrd'dl. v. n. (405).
To coagulate, to concrete.

To CURDLE, kúrd'dl. v. a.
To cauſe to coagulate.

CURDY, kúr'dè. a.
Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, kurdled.

CURE, kúre. ſ.
Remedy, reſtorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kúre. v. a.
To heal, to reſtore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

CURELESS, kúre'lés. a.
Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kú'rúr. ſ. (98).
A healer, a phyſician.

CURFEW, kúr'fú. ſ.
An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man ſhould take up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.

CURIALITY, kú-ré-ál'é-tè. ſ.
The privileges, or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kú-ré-ós'é-tè. ſ.
Inquiſitiveneſs, inclination to enquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactneſs; an act of curioſity, nice experiment, an object of curioſity, rarity.

CURIOUS, kú'ré-ús. a. (314).
Inquiſitive, deſirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to miſtake; difficult to pleaſe, ſolicitous of perfection; exact, nice, ſubtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finiſhed.

CURIOUSLY, kú'ré-ús-lè. ad.
Inquiſitively, attentively, ſtudiouſly; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kúrl. ſ.
A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, ſinuoſity, flexure.

To CURL, kúrl. v. a.
To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twiſt; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

To CURL, kúrl. v. n.
To ſhrink into ringlets; to riſe in undulations; to twiſt itſelf.

CURLEW, kúr'lú. ſ.
A kind of water fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kúr-múd'jún. ſ. (259).
An avaricious churliſh fellow, a miſer, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kúr-múd'jún-lè. a. (259).
Avaricious, covetous, churliſh, niggardly.

CURRANT, kúr'rán. ſ.
The tree; a ſmall dried grape, properly written Corinth.

CURRENCY, kúr'rén-sè. ſ.
Circulation, power of paſſing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readineſs of utterance; continuence, conſtant flow; general eſteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CURRENT, kúr'rént. a.
Circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation; faſhionable, popular: paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted; what is now paſſing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kúr'rént. ſ.
A running ſtream; currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places.

CURRENTLY, kúr'rént-lè. ad.
In a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; popularly, faſhionably, generally; without ceaſing.

CURRENTNESS, kúr'rént-nés. ſ.
Circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CURRIER, kúr'ré-úr. ſ.
One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who makes ſhoes, or other things.

CURRISH, kúr'riſh. a.
Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, ſour, quarrelſome.

To CURRY, kúr'ré. v. a.
To dreſs leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kúr'ré-kóme. ſ.
An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CURSE, kúrſe. v. a.
To wiſh evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kúrſe. v. n.
To imprecate.

CURSE, kúrſe. ſ.
Malediction, wiſh of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kûr'sĕd. part. a. (362).
Under a curſe, hateful, deteſtable; unholy, unſanctified; vexatious, troubleſome.

CURSEDLY, kûr'sĕd-lė. ad.
Miſerably, ſhamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kûr'sĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP, kûr'ſhip. ſ.
Dogſhip, meanneſs.

CURSITOR, kûr'sė-tŭr. ſ.
An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORARY, kûr'sŏ-râ-rė. a.
Curſory, haſty, careleſs.

CURSORILY, kûr'sŏ-rė-lė. ad.
Haſtily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kûr'sŏ-rė-nĕs. ſ.
Slight attention.

CURSORY, kûr'sŏ-rė. a.
Haſty, quick, inattentive, careleſs.

CURST, kûrſt. a.
Froward, peeviſh, malignant, malicious, ſnarling.

CURSTNESS, kûrſt'nĕs. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs, forwardneſs, malignity.

CURT, kûrt. a.
Short.

To CURTAIL, kûr-tâle'. v. a.
To cut off, to cut ſhort, to ſhorten.

CURTAIN, kûr'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure; To draw the curtain, to cloſe ſo as to ſhut out the light; to open it ſo as to diſcern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kûr'tĭn-lĕk'-tſhûre. ſ.
A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To CURTAIN, kûr'tĭn. v. a.
To incloſe with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kûr'tâte dĭs'-tânſe. ſ.
In aſtronomy, the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, kûr-tâ'ſhûn. ſ.
The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

CURTSY, kûrt'sė. ſ.
See COURTESY.

CURVATED, kûr'vâ-tĕd. a.
Bent.

CURVATION, kûr-vâ'ſhûn. ſ.
The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kûr'vâ-tûre. ſ. (461).
Crookedneſs, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kûrv. a.
Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kûrv. ſ.
Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedneſs.

To CURVE, kûrv. v. a.
To bend, to crook, to inflect.

To CURVET, kûr-vĕt'. v. n.
To leap, to bound; to friſk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kûr-vĕt'. ſ.
A lead, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kûr-vė-lĭn'yâr. a.
Conſiſting of a crooked line; compoſed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kûr'vė-tė. ſ.
Crookedneſs.

CUSHION, kûſh'ŭn, or kûſh'ûn. ſ. (289).
A pillow for the ſeat, a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

☞ I have given this word two ſounds; not that I think they are equally in uſe. I am convinced the firſt is the more general, but becauſe the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the univerſal rule of pronouncing words of this termination.

CUSHIONED, kûſh'ŭnd. a. (359).
Seated on a cuſhion.

CUSP, kûſp. ſ.
A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kûs'pâ-tĕd. } a.
CUSPIDATED, kûs'pė-dâ-tĕd. }
Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kûs'tûrd. ſ. (88).
A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar.

CUSTODY, kûs'tŏ-dė. ſ.
Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty; care, preſervation, ſecurity.

CUSTOM, kûs'tŭm. ſ. (166).
Habit, habitual practice; faſhion, common way of acting; eſtabliſhed manner; practice of buying of certain perſons; application from buyers, as this trader has good cuſtom; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kûs'tŭm-hŏuſe. ſ.
The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kûs'tŭm-â-bl. a.
Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kûs'tŭm-â-bl-nĕs ſ. Frequency, habit; conformity to cuſtom.

CUSTOMABLY, kûs'tŭm-â-blė. ad.
According to cuſtom.

CUSTOMARILY, kûs'tŭm-âr-ė-lė. ad.
Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kûs'tŭm-âr-ė-nĕs. ſ. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kûs'tŭm-âr-ė. a.
Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, according to preſcription; habitul; uſual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kûs'tŭmd. a. (359).
Uſual, common.

CUSTOMER, kûs'tŭm-ûr. ſ.
One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

CUSTREL, kûs'trĕl. ſ.
A buckler-bearer; a veſſel for holding wine.

To CUT, kŭt. pret. Cut, part. paſſ. Cut. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to hew; to carve, to make by ſculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation; to divide packs of cards; to interſect, to croſs, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to ſell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to ſeparate from the other parts, to deſtroy, to exterpate, to put to death untimely; to reſcind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to ſilence, to apoſtrophiſe, to abbreviate; To cut out, to ſhape, to form, to ſcheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo; To cut ſhort, to hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption, to abridge, as the ſoldiers were cut ſhort of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kŭt. v. n.
To make its way by dividing obſtructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

CUT, kŭt, part. a.
Prepared for uſe.

CUT, kŭt. ſ.
The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the reſt; a ſmall particle, a ſhred; a lot cut off a ſtick; a near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; faſhion, form, ſhape, manner of cutting into ſhape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kû-tâ'nė-ŭs. a.
Relating to the ſkin.

CUTICLE, kû'tė-kl. ſ. (405).
The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin; thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kû-tĭk'û-lûr. a.
Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTLASS, kŭt'lâs. ſ.
A broad cutting ſword.

CUTLER, kŭt'lûr. ſ. (98).
One who makes or ſells knives.

CUTPURSE, kŭt'pûrſe. ſ.
One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kŭt'tûr. ſ. (98).
An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rôte. ſ.
A ruffian, a murderer, an aſſaſſin.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rôte. a.
Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

☞ This adjective is frequently uſed very abſurdly, (and not always by the loweſt of the people) when it is applied to a houſe of entertainment that charges an exorbitant price; ſuch a houſe is not uncommonly, though very improperly, called a *Cut-throat-houſe*. This ſenſe, I ſee, has been adopted by Entick; though it ought not to have a place in any Dictionary.

CUTTING, kŭt'tĭng. ſ.
A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl. ſ. (405).
A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl. ſ.
A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sī'kl. ſ. (405).
A circle: a round of time, a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again, a periodical ſpace of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the ſame courſe begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sī'klŏid. ſ.
A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sė-klŏid'âl. a.
Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sī-klŏ-pė'dė-â. ſ.
A circle of knowledge, a courſe of the ſciences.

☞ I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnſon, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable inſtead of

the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and ſeems to have prevailed. For though Dr. Johnſon has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable of *Ambroſia*, *Euthanaſia*, and *Hydrophobia*, though theſe have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. The pronunciation I have adopted I ſee is ſupported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly ſhows the general current of cuſtom.

To theſe obſervations may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it muſt neceſſarily have the long open ſound, as in *Elegiac*, and not the ſound of *e*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.

Cygnet, sĭg'nĕt. ſ.
A young ſwan.

Cylinder, sĭl'ĭn-dŭr. ſ.
A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

Cylindrical, sē-lĭn'drē-kăl. } a.
Cylindrick, sē-lĭn'drĭk.
Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

Cymar, sē-mär'. ſ.
A ſlight covering, a ſcarf.

Cymbal, sĭm'băl. ſ.
A muſical inſtrument.

Cynanthropy, sē-năn'*th*rō-pē. ſ.
A ſpecies of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

Cynegeticks, sĭn-nē-jĕt'ĭks. ſ.
The art of hunting.

Cynical, sĭn'ĭk-ăl. } a.
Cynick, sĭn'ĭk.
Having the qualities of a dog, churliſh, brutal, ſnarling, ſatirical.

Cynick, sĭn'nĭk. ſ.
A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort, a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler, a miſanthrope.

Cynosure, sĭn'ō-sūre, or sī'nō-sūre ſ. The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

☞ I have, in the firſt ſyllable of this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, preferred the ſhort to the long ſound of *y*. My firſt reaſon is, that this letter in Greek is the ſame as in *Cynic* and *Cylinder*; both which have the *y* ſhort. The next reaſon is, the very general rule in our language of pronouncing the vowel ſhort in all ſimples which have the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable. (535) (537) (503). I am not certain, however, that the beſt uſage is not againſt me.

Cypress-tree, sī'prĕs-trēē. ſ.
A tall ſtraight tree: its fruit is of no uſe, its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

Cyprus, sī'prŭs. ſ.
A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Cyst, sĭſt. } ſ.
Cystis, sĭs'tĭs.
A bag containing ſome morbid matter.

Cystick, sĭs'tĭk. a.
Containing in a bag.

Cystotomy, sĭs-tŏt'tō-mē. ſ. (518).
The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours.

Czar, zär. ſ.
The title of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Czarina, zä-rē'nä. ſ.
The Empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

To Dab, dăb. v. a.
To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

Dab, dăb. ſ.
A ſmall lump of any thing; a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft; ſomething moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artiſt; a kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Dab-chick, dăb'tſhĭk. ſ.
A water-fowl.

To Dabble, dăb'bl. v. a. (405).
To ſmear, to daub, to wet.

To Dabble, dăb'bl. v. n.
To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a ſlight manner, to tamper.

Dabbler, dăb'lŭr. ſ.
One that plays in water; one that meddles without maſtery, a ſuperficial meddler.

Dace, dāſe. ſ.
A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach.

Dactyle, dăk'tĭl. ſ. (145).
A poetical foot, conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort ones.

Dad, dăd. } ſ.
Daddy, dăd'dē.
The child's way of expreſſing father.

Daffodil, dăf'fō-dĭl. } ſ.
Daffodilly, dăf-fō-dĭl'lē.
Daffodowndilly, dăf-fō-dŏŭn-dĭl'lē.
This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped.

To Daft, dăft. v. a.
To toſs aſide, to throw away ſlightly. Obſolete.

Dag, dăg. ſ.
A dagger; a handgun, a piſtol.

Dagger, dăg'ŭr. ſ. (98) (381).
A ſhort ſword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence; the obelus, as [†].

Daggersdrawing, dăg'ŭrz-drâw-ĭng. ſ.
The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

To Daggle, dăg'gl. v. a. (405).
To dip negligently in mire or water.

To Daggle, dăg'gl. v. n.
To be in the mire.

Daggletail, dăg'gl-tāle. a.
Bemired, beſpattered.

Daily, dā'lē. a.
Happening every day, quotidian.

Daily, dā'lē. ad.
Every day, very often.

Daintily, dāne'tē-lē. ad.
Elegantly, delicately, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

Daintiness, dāne'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Delicacy, ſoftneſs; elegance, nicety; ſqueamiſhneſs, faſtidiouſneſs.

Dainty, dāne'tē. a.
Pleaſing to the palate; delicate, nice, ſqueamiſh; ſcrupulous; elegant; nice.

Dainty, dāne'tē. ſ.
Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

Dairy, dā'rē. ſ.
The place where milk is manufactured.

Dairymaid, dā'rē-māde. ſ.
The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

Daisy, dā'zē. ſ. (438).
A ſpring flower.

Dale, dāle. ſ.
A vale, a valley.

Dalliance, dăl'lē-ănſe. ſ.
Interchange of careſſes, acts of fondneſs; conjugal converſation; delay, procraſtination.

Dallier, dăl'lē-ŭr. ſ.
A trifler, a fondler.

To Dally, dăl'lē. v. n.
To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange careſſes, to fondle; to ſport, to play, to frolick; to delay.

Dam, dăm. ſ.
The mother.

Dam, dăm. ſ.
A mole or bank to confine water.

To Dam, dăm. v. a.
To confine, to ſhut up water by moles or dams.

Damage, dăm'mĭdje. ſ. (90).
Miſchief, detriment; loſs; the value of miſchief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

To Damage, dăm'ĭdje. v. a. (90).
To miſchief, to injure, to impair.

To Damage, dăm'ĭdje. v. n.
To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dăm'ĭdje-ă-bl. a.
Suſceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; miſchievous, pernicious.

DAMASCENE, dăm'zn. ſ.
A ſmall black plum, a damſon.

DAMASK, dăm'ŭsk. ſ. (88).
Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at Damaſcus, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers.

To DAMASK, dăm'ŭsk. v. a. (88).
To form flowers upon ſtuffs; to variegate, to diverſify.

DAMASK-ROSE, dăm'ŭsk-rōze. ſ.
A red roſe.

DAME, dāme. ſ.
A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; miſtreſs of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dāmz-vī'ŏ-lĕt. ſ.
Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN, dăm. v. a. (411).
To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate; to procure, or cauſe to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiſs any publick performance, to explode.

DAMNABLE, dăm'nă-bl. a.
Deſerving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dăm'nă-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATION, dăm-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Excluſion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATORY, dăm'nă-tŭr-ē. a. (512)
Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dămmd, or dăm'nĕd. part. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

☞ This word, in familiar language, is ſcarcely ever uſed as an adjective, and pronounced in one ſyllable, but by the loweſt vulgar and profane; in ſerious ſpeaking it ought always, like *curſed*, to be pronounced in two (362). Thus in Shakeſpeare——

" But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
" Who dotes, yet doubts—ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly
" loves."

There is a very ſingular uſage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it ſignifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorized by the politeſt ſpeakers, has an unhallowed harſhneſs in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones.

DAMNIFICK, dăm-nĭf'ĭk. a.
Procuring loſs, miſchievous.

To DAMNIFY, dăm'nē-fī. v. a.
To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dăm'nĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dămp. a.
Moiſt, inclining to wet; dejected, ſunk, depreſſed.

DAMP, dămp. ſ.
Fog, moiſt air, moiſture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depreſſion of ſpirit.

To DAMP, dămp. v. a.
To wet, to moiſten; to depreſs, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.

DAMPISHNESS, dămp'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Tendency to wetneſs, moiſture.

DAMPNESS, dămp'nĕs. ſ.
Moiſture.

DAMPY, dămp'ē. a.
Dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful.

DAMSEL, dăm'zĕl. ſ. (102).
A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country laſs.

DAMSON, dăm'zn. ſ. (170).
A ſmall black plum.

DAN, dăn. ſ.
The old term of honour for men.

To DANCE, dănſe. v. n. (78) (79).
To move in meaſure.

To DANCE Attendance, dănſe. v. a.
To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

To DANCE, dănſe. v. a.
To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dănſe. ſ. (78) (79).
A motion of one or many in concert.

DANCER, dăn'sŭr. ſ.
One that practiſes the art of dancing.

DANCINGMASTER, dăn'sĭng-măs-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dăn'sĭng-skōōl. ſ.
The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dăn-dē-lī'ŭn. ſ.
The name of a plant, ſo called from its likeneſs to the tooth of a lion.

To DANDLE, dăn'dl. v. a. (405).
To ſhake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dănd'lŭr. ſ.
He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dăn'drŭf. ſ.
Scurf in the head.

DANEWORT, dāne'wŭrt. ſ.
A ſpecies of elder, called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER, dāne'jŭr. ſ. (98).
Riſque, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dāne'jŭr. v. a.
To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in uſe.

DANGERLESS, dāne'jŭr-lĕs. a.
Without hazard, without riſque.

DANGEROUS, dāne'jŭr-ŭs. a. (543).
Hazardous, perillous.

DANGEROUSLY, dāne'jŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Hazardouſly, perilouſly, with danger.

DANGEROUSNESS, dāne'jŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Danger, hazard, peril.

To DANGLE, dăng'gl. v. n. (405).
To hang looſe and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dăng'glŭr. ſ.
A man that hangs about women.

DANK, dăngk. a. (408).
Damp, moiſt.

DANKISH, dăngk'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat dank.

DAPPER, dăp'pŭr. a. (98).
Little and active, lively without bulk.

DAPPERLING, dăp'pŭr-lĭng. ſ.
A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dăp'pl. a. (405).
Marked with various colours, variegated.

To DAPPLE, dăp'pl. v. a.
To ſtreak, to vary.

DAR, dăr. (78).
DART, dărt. } ſ.
A fiſh found in the Severn.

To DARE, dāre. v. n. pret. I Durſt, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpoſe, to be adventurous.

☞ If I am not miſtaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far*, *bar*, &c. That this is contrary to univerſal uſage in England, and to the moſt general rule in the language, needs not be inſiſted on; the only word of a ſimilar form which is ſo pronounced, is the firſt perſon plural of the verb to *be* But this, it muſt be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the reſt of the language.

To DARE, dāre. v. a.
To challenge, to defy.

☞ In this ſenſe, this verb is regular.

To DARE LARKS, dāre lărks. v. n.
To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs.

DARE, dāre. ſ.
Defiance, challenge. Not in uſe.

DAREFUL, dāre'fŭl. a.
Full of defiance.

DARING, dā'rĭng. a.
Bold, adventurous, fearleſs.

DARINGLY, dā'rĭng-lē. ad.
Boldly, courageouſly.

DARINGNESS, dā'rĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Boldneſs.

DARK, dărk. a.
Without light; not of a ſhowey or vivied colour; blind; opake; obſcure; ignorant; gloomy.

To DARK, dărk. v. a.
To darken, to obſcure.

To DARKEN, dăr'kn. v. a. (405).
To make dark; to perplex; to fully.

To DARKEN, dăr'kn. v. n.
To grow dark.

DARKLING, dărk'lĭng. part. a.
Being in the dark.

DARKLY, dărk'lē. ad.
In a ſituation void of light, obſcurely, blindly.

DARKNESS, dărk'nĕs. ſ.
Abſence of light; opakeneſs; obſcurity; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dărk'sŭm. a.
Gloomy, obſcure.

DARLING, dăr'lĭng. a.
Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of dearling or little dear. (515).

DARLING, dăr'lĭng. ſ.
A favourite, one much beloved.

To DARN, dărn. v. a.
To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

DARNEL, dăr'nĭl. ſ. (99).
A weed growing in the fields.

DART, dărt. ſ.
A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, dărt. v. a.
To throw offenſively; to throw, to emit.

To DART, dărt. v. n.
To fly as a dart.

To DASH, dăſh. v. a.
To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething; to break by colliſion; to throw water in flaſhes; to beſpatter, to beſprinkle; to mingle, to change by ſome ſmall admixture; to form or print in haſte; to obliterate, to croſs out; to confound, to make aſhamed ſuddenly.

To DASH, dăſh. v. n.
To fly off the ſurface; to fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe; to ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

DASH, dăſh. ſ.
Colliſion; infuſion; a mark in writing, a line——; ſtroke, blow.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

DASH, dăsh. ad.
An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

DASTARD, dăs'tărd. ſ. (88).
A coward, a poltron.

To DASTARDISE, dăs'tăr-dize. v. a.
To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dăs'tărd-lē. a.
Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dăs'tăr-dē. ſ.
Cowardlineſs.

DATE, dāte. ſ.
The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time ſtipulated when any thing ſhould be done; end, concluſion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, dāte'trēē. ſ.
A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE, dāte. v. a.
To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATELESS, dāte'lĕs. a.
Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dā'tĭv. a. (157).
In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB, dawb. v. a. (213).
To ſmear with ſomething adheſive; to paint coarſely; to lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly; to flatter groſsly.

DAUBER, daw'bŭr. ſ. (98).
A coarſe low painter.

DAUBY, daw'bē. a.
Viſcous, glutinous, adheſive.

DAUGHTER, daw'tŭr. ſ. (218).
The female offſpring of a man or woman; in poetry, any deſcendant; the penitent of a confeſſor.

To DAUNT, dānt. v. a. (214).
To diſcourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dānt'lĕs. a.
Fearleſs, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dānt'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Fearleſneſs.

DAW, daw. ſ.
The name of a bird.

To DAWN, dawn. v. n.
To begin to grow light; to glimmer obſcurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give ſome promiſes of luſtre.

DAWN, dawn. ſ.
The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe; beginning, firſt riſe.

DAY, dā. ſ. (220).
The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the time from noon to noon; light, ſunſhine; the day of conteſt, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for ſome commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dā'bĕd. ſ.
A bed uſed for idleneſs.

DAYBOOK, dā'book. ſ.
A tradeſman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dā'brāke. ſ.
The dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dā'lā-bŭr. ſ.
Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dā-lā'bŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dā'lite. ſ.
The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dā'lē-lē. ſ.
The ſame with aſphodel.

DAYSPRING, dā'ſpring. ſ.
The riſe of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'stăr. ſ.
The morning ſtar.

DAYTIME, dā'time. ſ.
The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

DAYWORK, dā'wŭrk. ſ.
Work impoſed by the day, daylabour.

DAZIED, dā'zid. a. (282).
Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DAZZLE, dăz'zl. v. a. (405).
To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, dăz'zl. v. n.
To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dē'kn. ſ. (170) (227).
One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nĕs. ſ.
A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rē. } ſ.
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-ſhip. }
The officer or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dĕd. a. (234).
Deprived of life; inanimate; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs; empty; uſeleſs; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; ſpiritleſs; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of ſin.

To DEADEN, dĕd'dn. v. a. (405).
To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation; to make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'dō-ĭng. part. a.
Deſtructive, killing, miſchievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd-lift'. ſ.
Hopeleſs exigence.

DEADLY, dĕd'lē. a.
Deſtructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dĕd'lē. ad.
In a manner reſembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dĕd'nĕs. ſ.
Want of warmth; weakneſs of the vital powers; vapidneſs of liquors, loſs of ſpirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'nĕt-tl. ſ.
A weed, the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'rĕk-nĭng. ſ.
That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf. a. (234).
Wanting the ſenſe of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obſcurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dĕf'fn. v. a. (405).
To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'lē. ad.
Without ſenſe of ſounds; obſcurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'nĕs. ſ.
Want of the power of hearing; unwillingneſs to hear.

DEAL, dēle. ſ. (227).
Great part; quantity, degree of more or leſs; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dēle. v. a.
To diſpoſe to different perſons; to diſtribute cards; to ſcatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To DEAL, dēle. v. n.
To traffick, to tranſact buſineſs; to act between two perſons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any tranſaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practiſe; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to uſe well or ill, to contend with.

To DEALBATE, dē-ăl'bāte. v. a.
To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dē-ăl-bā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a perſon who deals the cards.

DEALING, dē'lĭng. ſ.
Practice, action; intercourſe; meaſures of treatment; truffick, buſineſs.

DEAMBULATION, dē-ăm-bū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm'bū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dēne. ſ. (227).
The ſecond dignitary of a dioceſe.

DEANERY, dē'nŭr-rē. ſ. (98).
The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the houſe of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dēne'ſhip. ſ.
The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dēre. a. (227).
Beloved, darling; valuable, coſtly; ſcarce; ſad, hateful, grievous. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

DEAR, dēre. ſ.
A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dēre'bawt. a.
Purchaſed at a high price.

DEARLY, dēre'lē. ad.
With great fondneſs; at a high price.

To DEARN, dărn. v. a.
To mend clothes.—See DARN.

DEARNESS, dēre'nĕs. ſ.
Fondneſs, kindneſs, love; ſcarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth. ſ. (234).
Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenneſs.

To DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. To diſjoint, to diſmember.

DEATH, dĕth. ſ. (234).
The extinction of life; mortality; the ſtate of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dĕth'bĕd. ſ.
The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

DEATHFUL, dĕth'fŭl. a.
Full of ſlaughter, deſtructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dĕth'lĕs. a.
Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dĕth'like. a.
Reſembling death, ſtill.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕth's-dōre'. ſ.
A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕths'măn. ſ. (88).
Executioner, hangman, headſman.

DEATHWATCH, dĕth'wŏtſh. ſ.
An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe, ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

To DEBARK, dē-bărk'. v. a.
To diſembark.

To DEBAR, dē-bār'. v. a.
To exclude, to preclude.

To DEBASE, dē-bāſe'. v. a.
To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate; to ſink into meanneſs; to adulterate, to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

DEBASEMENT, dē-bāse'mĕnt. s. The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, dē-bā'sŭr. s. (98). He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dē-bāte'ā-bl. a. Disputable.

DEBATE, dē-bāte'. s. A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

To DEBATE, dē-bāte'. v. a. To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

To DEBATE, dē-bāte'. v. n. To deliberate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, dē-bāte'fŭl. a. Quarrelsome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dē-bāte'mĕnt. s. Contest, controversy.

DEBATER, dē-bā'tŭr. s. (98). A disputant, a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, dē-bawtsh'. v. n. (213) To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, dē-bawtsh'. s. A fit of intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, dĕb-aw-shēē'. s. A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dē-bawtsh'ŭr. s. One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dē-bawtsh'ŭr-rē. s. The practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, dē-bawtsh'mĕnt. s. The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To DEBEL, dē-bĕl'.
To DEBELLATE, dē-bĕl'lāte. } v. a. To conquer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dĕb-bĕl-ā'shŭn. s. The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dē-bĕn'tshŭre. s. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, dĕb'ĭl. a. (145). Feeble, languid.

To DEBILITATE, dē-bĭl'ē-tāte. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dē-bĭl-ē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Weakness, feebleness.

DEBONAIR, dĕb-ō-nāre'. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dĕb-ō-nāre'lē. ad. Elegantly.

DEBT, dĕt. s. (347). That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, dĕt'tĕd. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dĕt'tŭr. s. (98). He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.

DECACUMINATED, dē-kā-kū'mē-nā-tĕd. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, dĕk'ād. s. (529). The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dē-kā'dĕn-sē. s. Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dĕk'ā-gŏn. s. (503). A plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, dĕk'ā-lŏg. s. (338). The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP, dē-kămp'. v. a. To shift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dē-kămp'mĕnt. s. The act of shifting the camp.

To DECANT, dē-kănt'. v. a. To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.

DECANTATION, dĕk-ăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dē-kăn'tŭr. s. (98). A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To DECAPITATE, dē-kăp'ē-tāte. v. a. To behead.

To DECAY, dē-kā'. v. n. (220). To lose excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dē-kā'. s. Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

DECAYER, dē-kā'ŭr. s. (98). That which causes decay.

DECEASE, dē-sēse'. s. (227). Death, departure from life.

To DECEASE, dē-sēse'. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dē-sēte'. s. (250). Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dē-sēte'fŭl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dē-sēte'fŭl-ē. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dē-sēte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dē-sē'vā-bl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dē-sē'vā-bl-nĕs. s. Liableness to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, dē-sēve'. v. a. (250). To bring into errour; to delude by stratagem.

DECEIVER, dē-sē'vŭr. s. One that leads another into errour.

DECEMBER, dē-sĕm'bŭr. s. (98). The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dē-sĕm'pē-dăl. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dē-sĕm'vē-rāte. s. (91). The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dē'sĕn-sē. s. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitableness to character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dē-sĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113). What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENT, dē'sĕnt. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dē'sĕnt-lē. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Liableness to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dē-sĕp'tē-bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dē-sĕp'shŭn. s. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dē-sĕp'shŭs. a. (314). Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dē-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157). Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dē-sĕp'tŭr-ē. a. Containing means of deceit.—See RECEPTORY.

DECERPT, dē-sĕrpt'. a. Diminished, taken off.

DESERPTIBLE, dē-sĕrp'tē-bl. a. That may be taken off.

DESERPTION, dē-sĕrp'shŭn. s. The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dē-sĕsh'ŭn. s. A departure.

To DECHARM, dē-tshārm'. v. a. To counteract a charm, to disinchant.

To DECIDE, dē-sīde'. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, dĕs'sē-dĕnse. s. (503). The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dē-sī'dŭr. s. (98). One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs, or dē-sĭd'jū-ŭs. a. (293). Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dĕs'ē-măl. a. Numbered by ten.

To DECIMATE, dĕs'ē-māte. v. a. (91). To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dĕs-sē-mā'shŭn. s. A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To DECIPHER, dē-sī'fŭr. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dē-sī'fŭr-ŭr. s. One who explains writings in cypher.

DECISION, dē-sĭzh'ŭn. s. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dē-sī'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, dē-sī'sĭv-lē. ad. In a conclusive manner.

DESICIVENESS, dē-sī'sĭv-nĕs. s. The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.

DESISORY, dē-sī'sō-rē. a. (429). Able to determine or decide. (557).

To DECK, dĕk. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

DECK, dĕk. s. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dĕk'kŭr. s. A dresser.

To DECLAIM, dē-klāme'. v. n. To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dē-klā'mŭr. s. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dĕk-klā-mā'shŭn. s. (530). A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.

DECLAMATOR, dĕk-klā-mā'tŭr. s. (521). A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dē-klăm'mā-tŭr-ē. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions. (512).

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

DECLARABLE, dē-klā'rā-bl. a.
Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dĕk-klā-rā'shŭn. ſ. (530). A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of ſomething doubtful; in law, declaration is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dē-klăr'ā-tĭv. a.
Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation. (157).

DECLARATORILY, dē-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē-lē. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promiſſively.

DECLARATORY, dē-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē. a.
Affirmative, expreſſive. (512).

To DECLARE, dē-klāre'. v. a.
To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publiſh, to proclaim; to ſhew in open view.

To DECLARE, dē-klāre'. v. n.
To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dē-klāre'mĕnt. ſ.
Diſcovery, declaration, teſtimony.

DECLARER, dē-klā'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dē-klĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Tendency from a great to a leſs degree of excellence; declaration, deſcent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dē-klī'nā-bl. a. (405).
Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dĕk-klē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Deſcent, change from a better to a worſe ſtate, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt; in aſtronomy, the declination of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dĕk-lē-nā'tŭr. (521)
DECLINATORY, dē-klĭn'ā-tŭr-ē. } ſ. An inſtrument in dialing.—See INCLINATORY.

To DECLINE, dē-klīne'. v. n.
To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to ſhun, to refuſe, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dē-klīne'. v. a.
To bend downwards, to bring down; to ſhun, to refuſe, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dē-klīne'. ſ.
The ſtate of tendency to the worſe, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dē-klĭv'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual deſcent.

DECLIVOUS, dē-klī'vŭs. a. (503).
Gradually deſcending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dē-kŏkt'. v. a.
To prepare by boiling for any uſe, to digeſt in hot water; to digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach; to boil up to a conſiſtence.

DECOCTIBLE, dē-kŏk'tē-bl. a.
That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dē-kŏk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dē-kŏk'tshŭre. ſ. (461).
A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dĕk-kŏl-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of beheading.

To DECOMPOSE, dē-kŏm-pōze'. v. a. (*Decompoſer*, French). To diſſolve or reſolve a mixed body.

☞ This word is neither in Johnſon's Dictionary, nor any other I have ſeen, but is of ſuch frequent uſe as to deſerve a place in all. To *Decompound* is frequently uſed in this ſenſe, but improperly; for that word ſignifies to mix compounded things together, while to *Decompoſe* means to unmix or analyze things.

DECOMPOSITE, dē-kŏm-pŏz'ĭt. a.
Compounded a ſecond time. (154).

DECOMPOSITION, dē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, dē-kŏm-pŏund'. v. a. To compoſe of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dē-kŏm-pŏund'. a.
Compoſed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dĕk'kō-rāte. v. a. (91). To adorn, to embelliſh, to beautify.

DECORATION, dĕk-kō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dĕk'kō-rā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
An adorner.

DECOROUS, dē-kō'rŭs. a. (503).
Decent, ſuitable to a character.

☞ An uneducated Engliſh ſpeaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much ſhocked at ſuch a daparture from claſſical propriety, as in the words *ſonorous* and *canorous* (512). When once the mere Engliſh ſcholar is ſet right in this word he will be ſure to pronounce *Dedecorus* with the accent on the penultimate; and when he is told that this wrong, becauſe that ſyllable in the Latin word is ſhort, he will not fail to pronounce *Indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his ſuprize when he is informed that this too is wrong, becauſe the penultimate ſyllable in Latin is ſhort! —See INDECOROUS.

To DECORTICATE, dē-kŏr'tē-kāte. v. a. To diveſt of the bark or huſk.

DECORTICATION, dē-kŏr-tē-kā'shŭn. The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECORUM, dē-kō'rŭm. ſ.
Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, ſeemlineſs.

To DECOY, dē-kŏĕ'. v. a. (329).
To lure into a cage, to intrap.

DECOY, dē-kŏĕ'. ſ.
Allurement to miſchiefs.

DECOYDUCK, dē-kŏĕ'dŭk. ſ.
A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dē-krēsē'. v. n. (227).
To grow leſs, to be diminiſhed.

To DECREASE, dē-krēsē'. v. a.
To make leſs, to diminiſh.

DECREASE, dē-krēsē'. ſ.
The ſtate of growing leſs, decay; the wain of the moon.

To DECREE, dē-krēē'. v. n.
To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, dē-krēē'. v. a.
To doom or aſſign by a decree.

DECREE, dē-krēē'. ſ.
An edict, a law; an eſtabliſhed rule; a determination of a ſuit.

DECREMENT, dĕk'krē-mĕnt. ſ. (503).
Decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs, the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DECREPIT, dē-krĕp'ĭt. a.
Waſted or worn out with age.

☞ This word is frequently miſpronounced, as if ſpelt *decrepid*.

To DECREPITATE, dē-krĕp'ē-tāte. v. a. To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dē-krĕp-ē-tā'shŭn. ſ. The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dē-krĕp'ĭt-nĕs.
DECREPITUDE, dē-krĕp'ē-tūde. } ſ.
The laſt ſtage of decay, the laſt effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dē-krĕs'sĕnt. a.
Growing leſs.

DECRETAL, dē-krē'tăl. a.
Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dē-krē'tăl, or dĕk'rē-tăl.
A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnſon, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word; and this accentuation, it muſt be confeſſed, is agreeable to the beſt uſage. But Dr. Johnſon's accentuation on the firſt ſyllable is unqueſtionably the moſt agreeable to Engliſh analogy; firſt, becauſe it is a triſyllable and a ſimple, (503); next, becauſe it is derived from *Decretatis*; which, in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the firſt and third ſyllable; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the laſt ſyllable, takes the accent on the firſt. See *Academy*. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin which drop the laſt ſyllable, is evident from the words *Decrement*, *Increment*, *Interval*, &c.

DECRETIST, dē-krē'tĭst.
One that ſtudies the decretals.

DECRETORY, dĕk'krē-tŭr-ē. a. (557). (512). Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dē-krī'ăl. ſ.
Clamorous cenſure, haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY, dē-krī'. v. a.
To cenſure, to blame clamorouſly, to clamour againſt.

DECUMBENCE, dē-kŭm'bĕnſe.
DECUMBENCY, dē-kŭm'bĕn-sē. } ſ.
The act of lying down, the poſture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, dē-kŭm'bē-tūre. ſ.
The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

DECUPLE, dĕk'ū-pl. a. (405).
Tenfold.

DECURION, dē-kū'rē-ŭn. ſ.
A commander over ten.

DECURSION, dē-kŭr'shŭn. ſ.
The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dĕk-kŭr-tā'shŭn. ſ. (530). The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECUSSATE, dē-kŭs'sāte. v. a.
To interſect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, dĕk-kŭs-sā'shŭn. ſ. (530). The act of croſſing, ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, dē-dĕk'kō-rāte. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dē-dĕk-kō-rā'shŭn. ſ. The act of diſgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dē-dē'kō-rŭs. a. Disgraceful, reproachful.—See DECOROUS.

DEDENTITION, dĕd-dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn. s. (530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, dĕd'ē-kāte. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, dĕd'ē-kāte. a. Consecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dĕd-ē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; to address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dĕd'ē-kā-tŭr. s. (521). One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dĕd'ē-kā-tŭr-ē. a. Composing a dedication.—See DOMESTIC. (503).

DEDITION, dē-dĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, dē-dūse'. v. a. To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay dow in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dē-dūse'mĕnt. s. The thing deduced, consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, dē-dū'sē-bl. a. Collectible by reason.

DEDUCIVE, dē-dū'sĭv. a. Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, dē-dŭkt'. v. a. To substract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dē-dŭk'shŭn. s. Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dē-dŭk'tĭv. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dē-dŭk'tĭv-lē. ad. Consequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dēēd. s. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dēēd'lĕs. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, dēēm. v. n. part. Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, dēēm. s. Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.

DEEP, dēēp. a. Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark coloured; having a great degree of stilness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.

DEEP, dēēp. s. The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.

To DEEPEN, dēēp'pn. v. a. (359). To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dēēp'mŏŏTHd. a. Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dēēp-mū'zing. a. Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, dēēp'lē. ad. To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dēēp'nĕs. s. Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.

DEER, dēēr. s. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFACE, dē-fāse'. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dē-fāse'mĕnt. s. Violation, injury; erasement.

DEFACER, dē-fā'sŭr. s. (98). Destroyer, abolisher, violater.

DEFAILANCE, dē-fā'lānse. s. Failure.

To DEFALCATE, dē-fāl'kāte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

☞ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only because the consonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the succeeding syllable, but because the word is derived from the Latin; and it must be carefully observed, that words from the learned languages preserve the *a* before *l*, and another consonant in the short middle sound of that vowel; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full*. (84) (177).

DEFALCATION, dĕf-fāl-kā'shŭn. s. (530). Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dē-fām'mā-tŭr-ē. a. Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, dē-fāme'. v. a. To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dē-fā'mŭr. s. One that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dē-fāt'ē-gāte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dē-fāt-ē-gā'shŭn. s. Weariness.

DEFAULT, dē-fawlt'. s. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned. —See FAULT.

DEFAULTER, dē-fawlt'ŭr. s. One who is deficient in duty. A Peculator.

DEFEASANCE, dē-fē'zānse. s. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dē-fē'zē-bl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dē-fēte'. s. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.

To DEFEAT, dē-fēte'. v. a. To overthrow; to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, dē-fē'tshŭre. s. (461). Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To DEFECATE, dĕf'fē-kāte. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. (503).

DEFECATE, dĕf'fē-kāte. a. Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECATION, dĕf-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Purification.

DEFECT, dē-fĕkt'. s. Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault; a blemish.

DEFECTIBILITY, dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dē-fĕk'tē-bl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dē-fĕk'shŭn. s. A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king, or state, revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dē-fĕk'tĭv. a. (157). Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dē-fĕk'tĭv-nĕs. s. Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, dē-fĕnse'. s. Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dē-fĕnse'lĕs. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To DEFEND, dē-fĕnd'. v. a. To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.

DEFENDABLE, dē-fĕn'dā-bl. a. That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dānt. a. Defensive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dānt. s. He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.

DEFENDER, dē-fĕn'dŭr. s. (98). One that defends, a champion; an asserter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dē-fĕn'sā-tĭv. s. Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fĕn'sē-bl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'sĭv. a. (428). That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'sĭv. s. (158). Safeguard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. In a defensive manner.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, dĕf'ĕr-ĕnse. s. (503). Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension; submission.

DEFIANCE, dē-fī'ānse. s. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challeng, to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, dē-fĭsh'ĕnse. } s.
DEFICIENCY, dē-fĭsh'ĕn-sē. }
Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENT, dē-fĭsh'ĕnt. a. Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fī'ŭr. s. A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, dē-file'. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, dē-file'. v. n. To go off, file by file.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93); mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Defile, dē-fīle'. ſ.
A narrow paſſage.

☞ Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to introduce the French pronunciation of this word *Défilé*, as if written *Deff-fe-lay*; others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy by pronouncing it in three ſyllables, as if written *Deff'fe-le*. I am ſorry to find Mr. Sheridan has adopted this pronunciation: he is followed only by Bailey and Aſh; the laſt of whom gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr. Johnſon and the reſt are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the ſame as the verb to *defile*: and if this were urged as a reaſon to alter the pronunciation of the ſubſtantive, it may be anſwered, that the remedy would be worſe than the diſeaſe.—See Bowl.

Defilement, dē-fīle'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

Defiler, dē-fī'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One that defiles, a corrupter.

Definable, dē-fīne'ă-bl. a.
Capable of definition; that which may be aſcertained.

To **Define**, dē-fīne'. v. a.
To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumſcribe, to mark the limit.

To **Define**, dē-fīne'. v. n.
To determine, to decide.

Definer, dē-fī'nŭr. ſ.
One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Definite, dĕf'ē-nīt. a. (503) (154).
Certain, limited; exact, preciſe.

Definite, dĕf'ē-nīt. ſ. (156).
Thing explained or defined.

Definiteness, dĕf'ē-nīt-nĕs. ſ.
Certainty, limitedneſs.

Definition, dĕf-ē-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
A ſhort deſcription of any thing by its properties; in logick, the explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

Definitive, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv. a.
Determinate, poſitive, expreſs.

Definitively, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv-lē. ad.
Poſitively, deciſively, expreſsly.

Definitiveness, dē-fĭn'ē-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. Deciſiveneſs.

Deflagrability, dĕf-flă-gră-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Combuſtibility.

Deflagrable, dē-flā'gră-bl. a.
Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire.

Deflagration, dĕf-flă-grā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Setting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation.

To **Deflect**, dē-flĕkt'. v. n.
To turn aſide, to deviate from a true courſe.

Deflection, dē-flĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Deviation, the act of turning aſide; a turning aſide, or out of the way.

Deflexure, dē-flĕk'ſhŭre. ſ. (479).
A bending down, a turning aſide, or out of the way.

Defloration, dĕf-flō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). The act of deflouring; the ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

To **Deflour**, dē-flŏur'. v. a.
To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

Deflourer, dē-flŏu'rŭr. ſ. (98).
A raviſher.

Defluous, dĕf'flŭ-ŭs. a.
That flows down; that falls off.

Defluxion, dē-flŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The flowing down of humours.

Defly, dĕf'lē. a.
Dexterouſly, ſkilful. Properly deftly. Obſolete.

Defoedation, dĕf-fē-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of making filthy, pollution.

Deforcement, dē-fōrſe'mĕnt. ſ.
A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To **Deform**, dē-fōrm'. v. a.
To diſfigure, to make ugly; to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

Deform, dē-fōrm'. a.
Ugly, diſfigured.

Deformation, dĕf-fŏr-mā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). A defacing.

Deformedly, dē-fōr'mĕd-lē. ad.
In an ugly manner. (364).

Deformedness, dē-fōr'mĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Uglineſs.

Deformity, dē-fōr'mē-tē. ſ.
Uglineſs, ill-favouredneſs; irregularity.

Deforsor, dē-fōr'sŭr. ſ. (166).
One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term.

To **Defraud**, dē-frawd'. v. a.
To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

Defrauder, dē-fraw'dŭr. ſ.
A deceiver.

To **Defray**, dē-frā'. v. a.
To bear the charges of.

Defrayer, dē-frā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that diſcharges expences.

Defrayment, dē-frā'mĕnt. ſ.
The payment of expences.

Deft, dĕft. a.
Neat, proper, dexterous. Obſolete.

Deftly, dĕft'lē. ad.
Neatly, dexterouſly; in a ſkilful manner. Obſolete.

Defunct, dē-fŭnkt'. a.
Dead, deceaſed.

Defunct, dē-fŭnkt'. ſ.
One that is deceaſed, a dead man or woman.

Defunction, dē-fŭnk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Death.

To **Defy**, dē-fī'. v. a.
To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to ſlight.

Defy, dē-fī'. ſ.
A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in uſe.

Defyer, dē-fī'ŭr. ſ.
A challenger, one that invites to fight.

Degeneracy, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ă-sē. ſ.
A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors; a forſaking of that which is good; meanneſs.

To **Degenerate**, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. n. (91). To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors; to fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or baſe.

Degenerate, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. a.
Unlike his anceſtors; unworthy, baſe.

Degenerateness, dē-jĕn'ĕr-āte-nĕs ſ. Degeneracy, ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind.

Degeneration, dē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors; a falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth; the thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

Degenerous, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs. a.
Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, baſe, infamous, unworthy.

Degenerously, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a degenerate manner, baſely, meanly.

Deglutition, dĕg-glū-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (530). The act or power of ſwallowing.

Degradation, dĕg-grā-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baſeneſs.

To **Degrade**, dē-grāde'. v. a.
To put one from his degree; to leſſen, to diminiſh the value of.

Degree, dē-grēe'. ſ.
Quality, rank, ſtation; the ſtate and condition in which a thing is; a ſtep or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, deſcent of family; meaſure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in muſick, the interval of ſounds.

By Degrees, bī dē-grēez'. ad.
Gradually, by little and little.

Degustation, dĕg-gŭs-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). A taſting.

To **Dehort**, dē-hōrt'. v. a.
To diſſuade.

Dehortation, dē-hōr-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diſſuaſion, a counſelling to the contrary.

Dehortatory, dē-hōr'tă-tŭr-ē. a.
Belonging to diſſuaſion. (512).

Dehorter, dē-hōr'tŭr. ſ.
A diſſuader, an adviſer to the contrary.

Deicide, dē'ē-ſide. ſ. (143).
Death of our bleſſed Saviour.

To **Deject**, dē-jĕkt'. v. a.
To caſt down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look ſad.

Deject, dē-jĕkt'. a.
Caſt down, afflicted, low-ſpirited.

Dejectedly, dē-jĕk'tĕd-lē. ad.
In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

Dejectedness, dē-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Loweneſs of ſpirits.

Dejection, dē-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A loweneſs of ſpirits, melancholy; weakneſs, inability; a ſtool.

Dejecture, dē-jĕk'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
The excrements.

Dejeration, dĕd-jē-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). A taking of a ſolemn oath.

Deification, dē-ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of deifying, or making a god.

Deiform, dē'ē-fōrm. a.
Of a godlike form.

To **Deify**, dē'ē-fī. v. a.
To make a god of, to adore as god; to praiſe exceſſively.

To **Deign**, dāne. v. n.
To vouchſafe, to think worthy.

To **Deign**, dāne. v. a. (249).
To grant, to permit. Not in uſe.

Deintegrate, dē-ĭn'tē-grāte. v. a.
To diminiſh.

Deiparous, dē-ĭp'pă-rŭs. a. (518).
That brings forth a god, the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

Deism, dē'ĭzm. ſ.
The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

DEIST, dē'ist. ſ.
A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God.

DEISTICAL, dē-is'tē-kăl. a.
Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

DEITY, dē'ē-tē. ſ.
Divinity, the nature and eſſence of God; a fabulous god; the ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dē-lăs-sēr-ā'shŭn. ſ. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIMATION, dē-lăk-krē-mā'shŭn. ſ.
The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dĕl-ăk-tā'shŭn. ſ. (530). A weaning from the breaſt.

DELAPSED, dē-lăpſt'. a. (359).
Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dē-lāte'. v. a.
To carry, to convey. Not in uſe.

DELATION, dē-lā'shŭn. ſ.
A carrying, conveyance; an accuſation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dē-lā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
An accuſer, an informer.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. a.
To defer, to put off; to hinder, to fruſtrate.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. n.
To ſtop, to ceaſe from action.

DELAY, dē-lā'. ſ.
A deferring, procraſtination; ſtay, ſtop.

DELAYER, dē-lā'ŭr. ſ.
One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dē-lĕk'tă-bl. a.
Pleaſing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dē-lĕk'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DELECTABLY, dē-lĕk'tă-blē. ad.
Delightfully, pleaſantly.

DELECTATION, dĕl-ĕk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Pleaſure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dĕl'ē-gāte. v. a. (91).
To ſend upon an embaſſy; to intruſt, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DELEGATE, dĕl'lē-gāte. ſ. (91).
A deputy, a commiſſioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dĕl'lē-gāte. a. (503).
Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dĕl'lē-gātes. ſ.
A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dĕl-lē-gā'shŭn. ſ.
A ſending away; a putting into commiſſion; the aſſignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dē-lēte'. v. a.
To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dĕl-ē-tē'rē-ŭs. a.
Deadly, deſtructive. (530).

DELETERY, dĕl'ē-tĕr-ē. a.
Deſtructive; deadly.

DELETION, dē-lē'shŭn. ſ.
Act of raiſing or blotting out; a deſtruction.

DELF, DELFE, } dĕlf. ſ.
A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte. v. n. (91). To think in order to choice, to heſitate.

DELIBERATE, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte. a. (91).
Circumſpect, wary; ſlow.

DELIBERATELY, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte-lē. ad.
Circumſpectly, adviſedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte-nĕs. ſ. Circumſpection, warineſs.

DELIBERATION, dē-lĭb-ĕr-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a.
Pertaining to deliberation, apt to conſider.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv. ſ.
The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

DELICACY, dĕl'ē-kā-sē. ſ.
Daintineſs, niceneſs in eating; any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes; ſoftneſs; nicety; politeneſs; indulgence; tenderneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs; weakneſs of conſtitution.

DELICATE, dĕl'ē-kāte. a. (91) (503).
Fine, conſiſting of ſmall parts; pleaſing to the eye; nice, pleaſing to the ſtate; dainty, choice, ſelect; gentle of manners; ſoft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dĕl'ē-kāte-lē. ad.
Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dĕl'ē-kāte-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being delicate.

DELICATES, dĕl'ē-kāts. ſ.
Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dē-lĭsh'ŭs. a. (507).
Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dē-lĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dē-lĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Delight, pleaſure, joy.

DELIGATION, dĕl-lē-gā'shŭn. ſ.
A binding up.

DELIGHT, dē-līte'. ſ. (393).
Joy, pleaſure, ſatisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dē-līte'. v. a.
To pleaſe, to content, to ſatisfy.

To DELIGHT, dē-līte'. v. n.
To have delight or pleaſure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dē-līte'fŭl. a.
Pleaſant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dē-līte'fŭl-lē. ad.
Pleaſantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dē-līte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Pleaſantneſs, ſatisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dē-līte'sŭm. a.
Pleaſant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dē-līte'sŭm-lē. ad.
Pleaſantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dē-līte'sŭm-nĕs. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, delightfulneſs.

To DELINEATE, dē-lĭn'ē-āte. v. a.
To draw the firſt draught of a thing, to deſign; to paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs; to deſcribe.

DELINEATION, dē-lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The firſt draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dē-lĭng'kwĕn-sē. ſ.
A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dē-lĭng'kwĕnt. ſ.
An offender.

To DELIQUATE, dĕl'lē-kwāte. v. n.
To melt, to be diſſolved. (503).

DELIQUATION, dĕl-lē-kwā'shŭn. ſ.
A melting, a diſſolving.

DELIQUIUM, dē-lĭk'kwē-ŭm. ſ.
A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dē-lĭr'ē-ŭs. a. (507).
Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dē-lĭr'ē-ŭm. ſ.
Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dē-lĭv'ŭr. v. a.
To give, to yield; to caſt away; to ſurrender, to put into one's hands; to ſave, to reſcue; to relate, to utter; to diſburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to ſurrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ănſe. ſ.
The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppreſſion, reſcue; the act of ſpeaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ŭr. ſ.
A ſaver, a reſcuer, a preſerver; a relater, one that communicates ſomething.

DELIVERY, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ē. ſ.
The act of delivering, or giving; releaſe, reſcue, ſaving; a ſurrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; childbirth.

DELL, dĕl. ſ.
A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dĕlf. ſ.
A fine ſort of earthen ware.

DELUDABLE, dē-lū'dă-bl. a.
Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dē-lūde'. v. a.
To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dē-lū'dŭr. ſ.
A beguiler, a deceiver, an impoſtor.

To DELVE, dĕlv. v. a.
To dig, to open the ground with a ſpade; to fathom, to ſift.

DELVE, dĕlv. ſ.
A ditch, a pitfal, a den.

DELVER, dĕl'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A digger.

DELUGE, dĕl'lūje. ſ.
A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DELUGE, dĕl'lūje. v. a.
To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū'zhŭn. ſ.
A cheat, guile; a falſe repreſentation, illuſion, errour.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dē-lū'sŭr-ē. (557) (429).
Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dĕm'ă-gŏg. ſ. (338).
A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, DEMESNE, } dē-mēne'. } ſ.
That land which a man holds originally of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mănd'. ſ. (79).
A claim, a challenging; a queſtion, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it; in law, the aſking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dē-mănd'. v. a.
To claim, to aſk for with authority.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

DEMANDABLE, dē-mān'dā-bl. a.
That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dē-mān'dānt. ſ.
He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dē-mān'dūr. ſ.
One that requires a thing with authority; one that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

DEMEAN, dē-mēne'. ſ.
Mien, preſence, carriage. Obſolete.

To DEMEAN, dē-mēne'. v. a.
To behave, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, to debaſe.

DEMEANOUR, dē-mē'nūr. ſ. (314).
Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dē-mēnz'. ſ. pl.
An eſtate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dē-mēr'ĭt. ſ.
The oppoſite to merit, ill-deſerving.

DEMESNE, dē-mēne'. ſ.
See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dĕm'ē. inſeparable particle.
Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dĕm'ē-kăn-nŭn. ſ.
A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm'ē-kŭl-vĕr-ĭn. ſ.
A ſmall cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm'ē-dĕv'vl. ſ.
Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm'ē-gŏd. ſ.
Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm'ē-lānſe. ſ.
A light lance, a ſpear.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm'ē-măn. ſ.
Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm'ē-wŭlf. ſ.
Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dē-mize'. ſ.
Death, deceaſe.

To DEMISE, dē-mize'. v. a.
To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dē-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dē-mĭt'. v. a.
To depreſs.

DEMOCRACY, dē-mŏk'krā-sē. ſ.
One of the three forms of government, that in which the ſoverign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dĕm-ō-krăt'ē-kăl. a. (530).
Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dē-mŏl'lĭſh. v. a.
To throw down buildings, to raze, to deſtroy.

DEMOLISHER, dē-mŏl'lĭſh-ūr. ſ.
One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer.

DEMOLITION, dĕm-ō-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of overthrowing buildings; deſtruction.

DEMON, dē'mŏn. ſ.
A ſpirit, generally an evil ſpirit.

DEMONIACAL, dĕm-ō-nī'ă-kăl. } a.
DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-ăk. }
Belonging to the devil, deviliſh; influenced by the devil (506).

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-ăk. ſ. (505).
One poſſeſſed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dē-mō'nē-ăn. a.
Deviliſh.

DEMONOLOGY, dĕm-ō-nŏl'ō-jē. ſ. (530).
Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dē-mŏn'ſtrā-bl. a.
That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dē-mŏn'ſtrā-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dē-mŏn'ſtrāte. v. a.
To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty. (91).

DEMONSTRATION, dĕm-mŏn-ſtrā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530).
The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dē-mŏn'ſtrā-tĭv. a.
Having the power of demonſtration, invincibly concluſive; having the power of preſſing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dē-mŏn'ſtrā-tĭv-lē. ad.
With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dĕm-mŏn-ſtrā'tūr. ſ.
One that proves, one that teaches.

☞ The accent on the penultimate ſyllable of this word ſeems appropriated to one whoſe office it is to demonſtrate or exhibit any part of philoſophy: when it merely means one who demonſtrates any thing in general, the accent is on the ſame ſyllable as the verb. (521).

DEMONSTRATORY, dē-mŏns'ſtra-tūr-ē. a. (512).
Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMULCENT, dē-mŭl'sĕnt. a.
Softening, mollifying, aſſuaſive.

To DEMUR, dē-mûr'. v. n.
To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have ſcruples.

To DEMUR, dē-mûr'. v. a.
To doubt of.

DEMUR, dē-mûr'. ſ.
Doubt, heſitation.

DEMURE, dē-mūre'. a.
Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modeſt.

DEMURELY, dē-mūre'lē. ad.
With affected modeſty, ſolemnly.

DEMURENESS, dē-mūre'nĕs. ſ.
Modeſty, ſoberneſs, gravity of aſpect; affected modeſty.

DEMURRER, dē-mûr'ûr. ſ. (98).
A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, dĕn. ſ.
A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beaſt; Den may ſignify either a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dē-nā'. ſ.
Denial, refuſal. Obſolete.

DENDROLOGY, dĕn-drŏl'lō-jē. ſ.
The natural hiſtory of trees. (518).

DENIABLE, dē-nī'ă-bl. a.
That which may be denied.

DENIAL, dē-nī'ăl. ſ.
Negation, refuſal.

DENIER, dē-nī'ûr. ſ. (98).
A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuſer, one that refuſes.

DENIER, dē-nēre'. ſ.
A ſmall denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dĕ-nī'grāte. v. a.
To blacken.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnſon, accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable. Placing the accent on the firſt, is undoubtedly conformable to a very prevailing analogy of our language. (503). But all words, derived from Latin words, retaining the ſame number of ſyllables, ſeem to retain the accent of their original. Thus to *Denigrate* has the accent on *i*, becauſe that letter is long, and has the accent in *Denigro*; and to *Emigrate* has the accent on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe in *Emigro* the ſame letter is ſhort, and the accent is on the antepenultimate.—See ARIETATE and COACERVATE.

DENIGRATION, dĕn-ē-grā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dĕn-nē-zā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of infranchiſing.

DENIZEN, } dĕn'ē-zn. (103). }
DENISON, } (170). } ſ.
A freeman, one infranchiſed.

To DENOMINATE, dē-nŏm'ē-nāte. v. a.
To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dē-nŏm-ē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dē-nŏm'ē-nā-tĭv. a.
That which gives a name; that which obtains a diſtinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dē-nŏm'ē-nā-tūr. ſ. (520).
The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dĕn-ō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dē-nōte'. v. a.
To mark, to be a ſign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dē-nŏunſe'. v. a.
To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dē-nŏunſe'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dē-nŏun'sûr. ſ.
One that declares ſome menace.

DENSE, dĕnſe. a.
Cloſe, compact, approaching to ſolidity.

DENSITY, dĕn'sē-tē. ſ.
Cloſeneſs, compactneſs.

DENTAL, dĕn'tăl. a.
Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dĕn-tĕl'lī. ſ.
Modillons. A kind of brackets.

DENTICULATION, dĕn-tĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

DENTICULATED, dĕn-tĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. a.
Set with ſmall teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dĕn'tē-frĭs. ſ. (142).
A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

DENTITION, dĕn-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dē-nū'dāte. v. a.
To diveſt, to ſtrip.—See To DENIGRATE. (503).

DENUDATION, dĕn-nū-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtripping. (527).

To DENUDE, dē-nūde'. v. a.
To ſtrip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dē-nŭn-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of denouncing, a public menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dē-nŭn-ſhē-ā'tūr. ſ.
He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information againſt another.

To DENY, dé-ni'. v. a.
To contradict an accuſation; to refuſe, not to grant; to diſown; to renounce, to diſregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dé-ób-ſtrúkt'. v. a.
To clear from impediments.

DEOBSTRUENT, dé-ób'ſtrú-ent. ſ.
A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities.

DEODAND, dé'ó-dánd. ſ.
A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE dé-óp'pé-láte. v. a.
To deobſtruct, to clear a paſſage.

DEOPPILATION, dé-óp-pé-lá'ſhún. ſ.
The act of clearing obſtructions.

DEOPPILATIVE, dé-óp'pé-lá-tiv. a.
Deobſtruent.

DEOSCULATION, dé-ós-kú-lá'ſhún. ſ.
The act of kiſſing.

To DEPAINT, dé-pánt'. v. a.
To picture, to deſcribe by colours; to deſcribe.

To DEPART, dé-párt'. v. n.
To go away from a place; to deſiſt from a practice; to be loſt; to deſert, to apoſtatiſe; to deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion; to die, to deceaſe, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dé-párt'. v. a.
To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dé-párt'. v. a.
To divide, to ſeparate.

DEPART, dé-párt'. ſ.
The act of going away; death; with chymiſts, an operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dé-pár'túr. ſ.
One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPARTMENT, dé-párt'mént. ſ.
Separate allotment, buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

DEPARTURE, dé-pár'tſhúre. ſ. (461).
A going away; death, deceaſe; a forſaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dé-pás'sént. a.
Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dé-pás'tſhúre. v. a.
To eat up, to conſume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dé-páw'pér-áte. v. a. To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dé-pék'té-bl. a.
Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dé-pénd'. v. n.
To hang from; to be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to be in ſuſpence; to depend upon, to rely on, to truſt to; to be in a ſtate of dependance; to reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

DEPENDANCE, dé-pén'dánſe. }
DEPENDANCY, dé-pén'dán-sé. } ſ.
The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter; ſomething hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; ſtate of being at the diſpoſal of another; the things or perſons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, truſt, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dé-pén'dént. a.
In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dé-pén'dánt. ſ.
One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dé-pén'dénſe. }
DEPENDENCY, dé-pén'dén-sé. } ſ.
A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another; ſtate of being ſubordinate, or ſubject; that which is not principal, that which is ſubordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; truſt, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dé-pén'dént. a.
Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dé-pén'dént. ſ.
One ſubordinate.

DEPENDER, dé-pén'dúr. ſ. (98).
A dependant, one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another.

DEPERDITION, dép-ér-diſh'ún. ſ. (527). Loſs, deſtruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, déf-flég-má'ſhún. ſ. (530). An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dé-flém'. (389). }
To DEPHLEGMATE, dé-flég'máte. } v. a. To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dé-flém'éd-nés. ſ. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPICT, dé-pikt'. v. a.
To paint, to portray; to deſcribe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dé-pil'lá-túr-é. ſ.
An application uſed to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dé-pí'lús. a.
Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dép-lán-tá'ſhún. ſ.
The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dé-plé'ſhún. ſ.
The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dé-ló'rá-bl. a.
Lamentable, ſad, calamitous, deſpicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dé-ló'rá-bl-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dé-ló'rá-blé. ad.
Lamentably, miſerably.

DEPLORATE, dé-ló'ráte. a. (91).
Lamentable, hopeleſs.——See to DENIGRATE.

DEPLORATION, dép-ló-rá'ſhún. ſ. (530). The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dé-plóre'. v. a.
To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dé-ló'rúr. ſ.
A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dép-lú-má'ſhún. ſ. (527). Plucking off the feathers; in ſurgery, a ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dé-plúme'. v. a.
To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, dé-póne'. v. a.
To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity; to riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dé-pó'nént. ſ. (503).
One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; in grammar, ſuch verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dé-póp'ú-láte. v. a.
To unpeople, to lay waſte.

DEPOPULATION, dé-póp-ú-lá'ſhún. ſ. The act of unpeopling, havock, waſte.

DEPOPULATOR, dé-póp'ú-lá-túr. ſ. (521). A diſpeopler, a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dépórt'. v. a.
To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dé-pórt'. ſ.
Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dép-ór-tá'ſhún. ſ.
Tranſportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dé-pórt'mént. ſ. (512).
Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dé-póze'. v. a.
To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to diveſt; to give teſtimony, to atteſt.

To DEPOSE, dé-póze'. v. n.
To bear witneſs.

DEPOSITORY, dé-póz'é-túr-é. (512).
One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

To DEPOSITE, dé-póz'ít. v. a.
To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity; to lay aſide.

DEPOSITE, dé-póz'ít. ſ. (154).
Any thing commited to the truſt and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dép-pó-ziſh'ún. ſ.
The act of giving public teſtimony; the act of degrading a prince from ſoverignty.

DEPOSITORY, dé-póz'é-túr-é. ſ.
The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dép-rá-vá'ſhún. ſ. (530). The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

To DEPRAVE, dé-práve'. v. a.
To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dé-právd'nés. ſ.
Corruption, taint, vitiated taſte.

DEPRAVEMENT, dé-práve'mént. ſ.
A vitiated ſtate.

DEPRAVER, dé-prá'vúr. ſ.
A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dé-práv'é-té. ſ. (511).
Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dép'pré-káte. v. a.
To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from. (91).

DEPRECATION, dép-pré-ká'ſhún. ſ.
Prayer againſt evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dép'pré-ká-tiv. }
DEPRECATORY, dép'pré-ká-túr-é. } a. That ſerves to deprecate. (512).

To DEPRECIATE, dé-pré'ſhé-áte. v. a.
To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue. (91).

To DEPREDATE, dép'pré-dáte. v. a.
To rob, to pillage; to ſpoil, to devour. (91).

DEPREDATION, dép-pré-dá'ſhún. ſ.
A robbing, a ſpoiling; voracity, waſte.

DEPREDATOR, dép'pré-dá-túr. ſ. (521). A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dép-pré-hénd'. v. a.
To catch one, to take unawares; to diſcover, to find out a thing. Little uſed.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dép-pré-hén'sé-bl. a. That may be caught; that may be underſtood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dép-pré-hén'sé-bl-nés. ſ.
Capableneſs of being caught; intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHENSION, dép-pré-hén'ſhún. ſ. A catching or taking unawares; a diſcovery.

To DEPRESS, dé-prés'. v. a.
To preſs or thruſt down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to ſink.

DEPRESSION, dē-prĕsh'ŭn. s.
The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.

DEPRESSOR, dē-prĕs'sŭr. s. (166).
He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION, dĕp-prē-vā'shŭn. s. (530). The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dē-prīve'. v. a.
To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, dĕpth. s.
Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, dĕp'thn. v. a. (103).
To deepen.

DEPULSION, dē-pŭl'shŭn. s. (177).
A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, dē-pŭl'sŭr-ē. a. (440).
Putting or driving away.

To DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte. v. a. (91)
To purify, to cleanse.

DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte. a. (503).
Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dĕp-ū-rā'shŭn. s.
The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dē-pūre'. v. a.
To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dĕp-ū-tā'shŭn. s.
The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency,

To DEPUTE, dē-pūte'. v. a.
To send with a special commission, to impower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, dĕp'ū-tē. s.
A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwŏn'tē-tāte. v. a.
To diminish the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dē-răs'sē-nāte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERAIGN, To DERAIN, } dē-rāne'. } v. a.
To prove, to justify.

DERAY, dē-rā'. s.
Tumult, disorder, noise.

DERELICTION, dĕr-ē-lĭk'shŭn. s.
An utter forsaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dē-ride'. v. a.
To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dē-rī'dŭr. s. (98).
A mocker, a scoffer.

DERISION, dē-rĭzh'ŭn. s.
The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing stock.

DERISIVE, dē-rī'sĭv. a. (428).
Mocking, scoffing.

DERISORY, dē-rī'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512)
Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dē-rī'vā-bl. a.
Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dĕr-ē-vā'shŭn. s. (530)
The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv. a.
Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv. s. (157).
The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv-lē. ad.
In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dē-rīve'. v. a.
To turn the course of any thing; to deduce form its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dē-rīve'. v. n.
To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dē-rīve'ŭr. s.
One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dĕrn-yāre'. a.
Last.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'ō-gāte. v. a.
To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'ō-gāte. v. n.
To detract.

DEROGATE, dĕr'ō-gāte. a. (91).
Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dĕr-ō-gā'shŭn. s. (530)
A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dē-rŏg'ā-tĭv. a.
Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dē-rŏg'ā-tŭr-ē-lē. ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dē-rŏg'ā-tŭr-ē-nĕs. s.
The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dē-rŏg'ā-tŭr-ē. a.
That lessens the value of. (512).

DERVIS, dĕr'vĭs. s.
A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dĕs'kănt. s. (492).
A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dĕs-kănt'. v. n.
To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dē-sĕnd'. v. n.
To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dē-sĕnd'. v. a.
To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dē-sĕn'dănt. s.
The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dē-sĕn'dĕnt. a.
Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dē-sĕn'dē-bl. a.
Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dē-sĕn'shŭn. s.
The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dē-sĕnt'. s.
The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dē-skrībe'. v. a.
To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dē-skrī'bŭr. s.
He that describes.

DESCRIER, dē-skrī'ŭr. s. (98).
A discoverer, a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, dē-skrĭp'shŭn. s.
The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

DESCRIPTIVE, dē-skrĭp'tĭv. a. (157).
Describing.

To DESCRY, dē-skrī'. v. a.
To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dē-skrī'. s.
Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To DESECRATE, dĕs'sē-krāte. v. a.
To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dĕs-sē-krā'shŭn. s.
The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dĕz'ĕrt. s.
Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dĕz'ĕrt. a.
Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERT, dē-zĕrt'. v. a.
To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dē-zĕrt'. s.
Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dē-zĕr'tŭr. s. (98).
He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dē-zĕr'shŭn. s.
The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dē-zĕrt'lĕs. a.
Without merit.

To DESERVE, dē-zĕrv'. v. a.
To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dē-zĕr'vĕd-lē. ad. (364). Worthily, according to desert.

DESERVER, dē-zĕr'vŭr. s. (98).
A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dē-sĭk'kănts. s.
Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.

To DESICCATE, dē-sĭk'kāte. v. a.
To dry up. (503).

DESICCATION, dĕs-ĭk-kā'shŭn. s.
The act of making dry.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

DESICCATIVE, dē-sĭk'kā-tĭv. a.
That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dē-sĭd'ēr-āte. v. a.
To want, to miſs. Not in uſe.

To DESIGN, dē-sīne'. v. a. (447).
To purpoſe; to form or order with a particular purpoſe; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preſerving the *s*, in this word and its compounds, pure. I am ſupported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon To *Dezign* as vulgar.—See Principles. (447).

DESIGN, dē-sīne'. ſ.
An intention, a purpoſe; a ſcheme, a plan of action; a ſcheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

DESIGNABLE, dē-sīne'ā-bl. a.
Diſtinguiſhable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dĕs-sĭg-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of pointing or making out; appointment, directions; import, intention.

To DESIGNATE, dĕs'ĭg-nāte. v. a.
To point out or mark by ſome particular token. (503).

DESIGNEDLY, dē-sī'nĕd-lē. ad. (364)
Purpoſely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dē-sī'nŭr. ſ. (98).
A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

DESIGNING, dē-sī'nĭng. part. a.
Inſidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dē-sīne'lĕs. a.
Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dē-sīne'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dē-sīne'mĕnt. ſ.
A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dē-zī'rā-bl. a.
Pleaſing, delightful; that which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

DESIRE, dē-zīre'. ſ.
Wiſh, eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, dē-zīre'. v. a.
To wiſh, to long for; to expreſs wiſhes, to long; to aſk, to intreat.

DESIRER, dē-zī'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dē-zī'rŭs. a. (314).
Full of deſire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dē-zī'rŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of deſire.

DESIROUSLY, dē-zī'rŭs-lē. ad.
Eagerly, with deſire.

To DESIST, dē-sĭſt'. v. n. (447).
To ceaſe from any thing, to ſtop.

☞ I have preſerved the *s* pure in this word contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who ſpells it *deziſt*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot ſee any reaſon, either from cuſtom or analogy, to alter it. (447).

DESISTANCE, dē-sĭs'tănſe. ſ.
The act of deſiſting, ceſſation.

DESISTIVE, dē-sĭs'tĭv. a. (157).
Ending, concluding.

DESK, dĕsk. ſ.
An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dĕs'sō-lāte. a. (91).
Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte; ſolitary, without ſociety.

To DESOLATE, dĕs'sō-lāte. v. a.
To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, dĕs'sō-lāte-lē. ad.
In a deſolate manner.

DESOLATION, dĕs-sō-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Deſtruction of inhabitants; gloomineſs, melancholy; a place waſted and forſaken.

DESPAIR, dē-ſpāre'. ſ.
Hopeleſſneſs, diſpondence; that which cauſes diſpair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, dē-ſpāre'. v. n.
To be without hope, to deſpond.

DESPAIRER, dē-ſpāre'ŭr. ſ.
One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dē-ſpā'rĭng-lē. ad.
In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs.

To DESPATCH, dē-ſpătch'. v. a.
To ſend away haſtily; to ſend out of the world, to put to death; to perform a buſineſs quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

☞ There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a ſyllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in ſolemn ſpeaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it. See To COLLECT. (544).—This general tendency inclines us to divide words in ſuch a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented ſyllable: and if the two ſucceeding conſonants are combinable, to carry them both to that ſyllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finiſh the ſyllable before the accent in *de-ſpair*, *de-ſpatch*, &c. it inclines to its open ſlender ſound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the ſhort *i*, which is exactly its ſhort ſound (105) (107); for when the *e* is ſhort by being cloſed by a conſonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different ſound from the long one (544). Thus the word *deſpatch*, till Dr. Johnſon corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and now it is corrected, we do not find the leaſt difference in the pronunciation.

DESPATCH, dē-ſpătſh'. ſ.
Haſty execution; expreſs, haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPATCHFUL, dē-ſpătſh'fŭl. a.
Bent on haſte.

DESPERATE, dĕs'pĕ-rāte. a. (91).
Without hope; without care of ſafety, raſh; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dĕs'pĕ-rāte-lē. ad.
Furiouſly, madly; in a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dĕs'pĕ-rāte-nĕs. ſ.
Madneſs, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dĕs-pĕ-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Hopeleſneſs, deſpair.

DESPICABLE, dĕs'pĕ-kā-bl. a.
Contemptible, mean, worthleſs.

DESPICABLENESS, dĕs'pĕ-kā-bl-nĕs. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

DESPICABLY, dĕs'pĕ-kā-blē. ad.
Meanly, ſordidly.

DESPISABLE, dē-ſpī'zā-bl. a.
Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dē-ſpīze'. v. a.
To ſcorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dē-ſpī'zŭr. ſ.
Contemner, ſcorner.

DESPITE, dē-ſpīte'. ſ.
Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dē-ſpīte'fŭl. a.
Malicious, full of ſpleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dē-ſpīte'fŭl-lē. ad.
Maliciouſly, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dē-ſpīte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, dē-ſpŏĭl'. v. a.
To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dĕs-pō-lē-ā'shŭn. ſ. (530). The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPOND, dē-ſpŏnd'. v. n.
To deſpair, to loſe hope; in theology, to loſe hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dē-ſpŏn'dĕn-sē. ſ.
Deſpair, hopeleſneſs.

DESPONDENT, dē-ſpŏn'dĕnt. a.
Deſpairing, hopeleſs.

To DESPONSATE, dē-ſpŏn'sāte. v. a.
To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONSATION, dĕs-pŏn-sā'shŭn. ſ. (530). The betrothing perſons to each other.

DESPOT, dĕs'pŏt. ſ.
An abſolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dē-ſpŏt'ē-kăl. } a.
DESPOTICK, dē-ſpŏt'ĭk. }
Abſolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dē-ſpŏt'ē-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Abſolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dĕs'pō-tĭzm. ſ.
Abſolute power.

DESSERT, dĕz-zĕrt'. ſ.
The laſt courſe of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, dĕs'tē-nāte. v. a.
To deſign for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dĕs-tē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, dĕs'tĭn. v. a. (140).
To doom, to appoint unalterably to any ſtate; to appoint to any uſe or purpoſe; to devote, to doom to puniſhment or miſery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, dĕs'tē-nē. ſ.
The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible neceſſity, doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dĕs'tē-tūte. a.
Forſaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dĕs-tē-tū'shŭn. ſ.
Want, the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.

To DESTROY, dē-ſtrŏĕ'. v. a.
To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waſte, to make deſolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dē-ſtrŏĕ'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon that deſtroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dē-ſtrŭc'tē-bl.
Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTION, dē-ſtrŭk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of deſtroying, waſte; murder, maſſacre; the ſtate of being deſtroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dē-ſtrŭk'tĭv. a.
That which deſtroys, waſteful, cauſing ruin and devaſtation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dē-ſtrŭk'tĭv-lē. ad.
Ruinouſly, miſchievouſly.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dē-ſtrŭk'tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of deſtroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dē-ſtrŭk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
Deſtroyer, conſumer.

Fate (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (195), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164).

DESUDATION, dēs-ū-dā'shŭn. s.
A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dēs'swē-tūde. s. (334).
Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, dēs'ŭl-tŭr-ē. (512).
DESULTORIOUS, dēs-ŭl-tō'rē-ŭs.
a. Removing from thing to thing, unsettled; immethodical.

To DESUME, dē-sūme'. v. a.
To take from any thing.

To DETACH, dē-tătsh'. v. a.
To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dē-tătsh'mĕnt. s.
A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dē-tāle'. v. a.
To relate particularly, to particularise.

DETAIL, dē-tāle'. s.
A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dē-tāne'. v. a.
To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, dē-tāne'dŭr. s. (98).
The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER, dē-tā'nŭr. s.
He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dē-tĕkt'. v. a.
To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTER, dē-tĕk'tŭr. s.
A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dē-tĕk'shŭn. s.
Discovery of gilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dē-tĕn'shŭn. s.
The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.

To DETER, dē-tĕr'. v. a.
To discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dē-tĕr'mĕnt. s.
Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE, dē-tĕrje'. v. a.
To cleanse a sore.

DETERGENT, dē-tĕr'jĕnt. a.
That which cleanses.

DETERIORATION, dē-tē-rē-ō-rā'shŭn s. The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-bl. a.
That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte. a. (91). Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte-lē ad. Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s.
Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-tĭv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'tŭr. s. (521). One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. a. (140). To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide, to put an end to, to destroy.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. n.
To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dē-tĕr-rā'shŭn. s.
Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dē-tĕr'shŭn. s.
The act of cleansing a sore.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv. a. (158).
Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv. s. (428).
An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, dē-tĕst'. v. a.
To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dē-tĕs'tā-bl. a.
Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dē-tĕs'tā-blē. ad.
Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dĕt-tĕs-tā'shŭn. s. (530). Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dē-tĕs'tŭr. s. (98).
One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dē-thrōne'. v. a.
To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dē-tĭn'ū. s. (503).
A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattles delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dĕt-ō-nā'shŭn. s.
Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, dĕt'tō-nize. v. a.
To calcine with detonation.
To wrest from the original import.

To DETRACT, dē-trăkt'. v. a.
To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dē-trăk'tŭr. s.
One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dē-trăk'shŭn. s.
The act of taking off from any thing; scandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dē-trăk'tŭr-ē. (557).
Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trăk'trĕs. s.
A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dĕt'trē-mĕnt. s.
Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, dĕt-trē-mĕn'tăl. a.
Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, dē-trōōd'. v. a.
To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dē-trŭng'kāte. v. a.
To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dĕt-rŭn-kā'shŭn. s.
The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dē-trōō'zhŭn. s.
The act of thrusting down.

DEVASTATION, dĕv-ăs-tā'shŭn. s.
Waste, havock.

DEUCE, dūse. s.
Two.

To DEVELOPE, dē-vĕl'ŭp. v. a.
To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vĕr'jĕnse. s.
Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dē-vĕst'. v. a.
To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dē-vĕks'. a.
Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dē-vĕk'sē-tē. s.
Incurvation, downwards.

To DEVIATE, dē'vē-āte. v. n. (542).
To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dē-vē-ā'shŭn. s.
The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dē-vice'. s.
A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dĕv'vl. s. (154).
A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dĕv'vl-ĭsh. a.
Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrance or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dĕv'vl-ĭsh-lē. ad.
In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dē'vē-ŭs. a. (542).
Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dē-vize'. v. a.
To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dē-vize'. v. n.
To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dē-vize'. s.
The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dē-vise'. s.
Contrivance.

DEVISER, dē-vī'zŭr. s.
A contriver, an inventer.

DEVITABLE, dĕv'ē-tā-bl. a.
Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dĕv-ē-tā'shŭn. s.
The act of escaping.

DEVOID, dē-vŏid'. a.
Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dē-vwŏr'. s.
Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vŏlv'. v. a.
To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vŏlv'. v. n.
To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dĕv-ō-lū'shŭn. s.
The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dē-vōte'. v. a.
To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dē-vō'tĕd-nĕs. s.
The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dĕv-vō-tēe'. s.
One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dē-vō'shŭn. s.
Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dē-vō'shŭn-ăl. a.
Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dē-vō'shŭn-ăl-ĭst. s. A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dé-vour'. v. a.
To eat up ravenously; to deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence; to ſwallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dé-vou'rur. ſ. (98).
A conſumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dé-vout'. a.
Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expreſſive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dé-vout'lé. ad.
Piouſly, with ardent devotion, religiouſly.

DEUSE, dúſe. ſ.
The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dú-tér-óg'á-mé. ſ. (518). A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dú-tér-ón'ó-mé. ſ. (518). The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEW, dú. ſ.
The moiſture upon the ground.

To DEW, dú. v. a.
To wet as with dew, to moiſten.

DEWBERRY, dú'bér-ré. ſ.
The fruit of a ſpecies of bramble.

DEWBESPRENT, dú-bé-ſprént'. part.
Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dú'dróp. ſ.
A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun riſe.

DEWLAP, dú'láp. ſ.
The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dú'lápt. a.
Furniſhed with dewlaps.

DEWWORM, dú'wúrm. ſ.
A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dú'é. a.
Reſembling dew, partaking of dew; moiſt with dew.

DEXTER, déks'tér. a.
The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, déks-tér'é-té. ſ.
Readineſs of limbs, activity, readineſs to obtain ſkill; readineſs of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, déks'tér-ús. a.
Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, ſubtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, déks'tér-ús-lé. ad.
Expertly, ſkilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, déks'trál. a.
The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, déks-trál'é-té. ſ.
The ſtate of being on the right ſide.

DIABETES, dí-á-bé'tés. ſ.
A morbid copiouſneſs of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dí-á-ból'é-kál. }
DIABOLICK, dí-á-ból'ík. (509). } a.
Deviliſh, partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, dí-á-kó'dé-úm. ſ.
The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS, dí-á-kóú'ſtíks. ſ.
The doctrine of ſounds.

DIADEM, dí'á-dém. ſ.
A tiara, an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, dí'á-démd. a. (359).
Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, dí'á-drúm. ſ. (166).
The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, dí-ér'é-ſís. ſ. (124).
The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the long ſound of *e* to the ſecond ſyllable of this word contrary to the general practice, which is ſupported by the moſt general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unleſs ſucceeded by a diphthong, always ſhortens the vowel it falls upon (534). Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the ſhortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæſarea* (124).

DIAGNOSTICK, dí-ág-nós'tík. ſ.
A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

DIAGONAL, dí-ág'ó-nál. a. (116).
Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dí-ág'ó-nál. ſ.
A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dí-ág'ó-nál-é. ad.
In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dí'á-grám. ſ.
A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical ſcheme.

DIAL, dí'ál. ſ. (88).
A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dí'ál-pláte. ſ.
That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, dí'á-lékt. ſ.
The ſubdiviſion of a language; ſtile, manner of expreſſion; language, ſpeech.

DIALECTICAL, dí-á-lék'té-kál. a.
Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dí-á-lék'tík. ſ.
Logick, the art of reaſoning.

DIALING, dí'ál-líng. ſ.
The art of making dials; the knowledge of ſhadows.

DIALIST, dí'ál-líſt. ſ.
A conſtructer of dials.

DIALOGIST, dí-ál'ló-jíſt. ſ. (116).
A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, dí'á-lóg. ſ. (338).
A conference, a converſation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, dí-ál'é-ſís. ſ. (116).
The figure in rhetoric by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, dí-ám'é-túr. ſ. (116).
The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, dí-ám'mé-trál. a.
Deſcribing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, dí-ám'mé-trál-é. ad.
According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, dí-á-mét'tré-kál. a.
Deſcribing a diameter; obſerving the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dí-á-mét'tré-kál-é ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, dí'á-mónd. ſ.
The moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems.

DIAPASON, dí-á-pá'zón. ſ.
A term in muſic; an octave, the moſt perfect concord.

DIAPER, dí'á-púr. ſ. (98).
Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, dí'á-púr. v. a.
To variegate, to diverſify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

DIAPHANEITY, dí-á-fá-né'é-té. ſ.
Tranſparency, pellucidneſs.

DIAPHANICK, dí-á-fán'ík. a. (509).
Tranſparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, dí-áf'fá-nús. a. (518).
Tranſparent, clear.

DIAPHORETICK, dí-á-fó-rét'ík. a.
Sudorifick, promoting a perſpiration.

DIAPHRAGM, dí'á-frám. ſ. (389).
The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHŒA, dí-ár-ré'á. ſ.
A flux of the belly.

DIARRHŒTICK, dí-ár-rét'ík. a.
Promoting the flux of the belly, ſolutive, purgative.

DIARY, dí'á-ré. ſ.
An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, dí-ás'tó-lé. ſ. (116).
A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIATESSERON, dí-á-téſ'ſé-rón. ſ.
An interval in muſick.

DIBBLE, díb'bl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall ſpade.

DICACITY, dí-káſ'ſé-té. ſ. (124).
Pertneſs, ſaucineſs.

DIBSTONE, díb'ſtone. ſ.
A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

DICE, díce. ſ.
The plural of Die. See DIE.

DICE-BOX, díce'bóks. ſ.
The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER, dí'cér. ſ. (98).
A player at dice, a gameſter.

To DICTATE, dík'táte. v. a. (91).
To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dík'táte. ſ. (91).
Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dík-tá'ſhún. ſ.
The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dík-tá'túr. ſ. (521).
A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority; one inveſted with abſolute authority; one whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. (166).

DICTATORIAL, dík-tá-tó'ré-ál. a.
Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dík-tá'túr-ſhíp. ſ.
The office of a dictator; authority, inſolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dík-tá'tſhúre. ſ.
The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dík'ſhún. ſ.
Stile, language, expreſſion.

DICTIONARY, dík'ſhún-á-ré. ſ.
A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

☞ A few years ago this word was univerſally pronounced as if written *Dixnary*, and a perſon would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but ſuch has been the taſte for improvement in ſpeaking, that now a perſon would riſk the imputation of vulgarity ſhould he pronounce it otherwiſe than it is written.

DID, díd.
The preterit of Do; the ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe.

DIDACTICAL, dé-dák'té-kál. }
DIDACTICK, dé-dák'tík. (124). } a.
Preceptive, giving precepts.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (165), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Didapper, dĭ'dăp-pŭr. ſ.
A bird that dives into the water.

Didascalick, dĭd-ăs-kăl'ĭk. a. (125). Preceptive, didactick. (509).

Didſt, dĭdſt.
The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of Do. See DID.

To Die, dī. v. a.
To tinge, to colour.

Die, dī. ſ.
Colour, tincture, ſtain, hue acquired.

To Die, dī. v. n.
To loſe life, to expire, to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence; to periſh, to come to nothing; in theology, to periſh everlaſtingly; to languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

Die, dī. ſ. pl. **Dice**, dīſe.
A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

Die, dī. ſ. pl. **Dies**, dīze.
The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

Dier, dī'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who follows the trade of dying.

Diet, dī'ĕt. ſ.
Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To Diet, dī'ĕt. v. a.
To give food to; to board, to ſupply with diet.

To Diet, dī'ĕt. v. n.
To eat by rules of phyſick; to eat, to feed.

Diet, dī'ĕt. ſ.
An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

Diet-drink, dī'ĕt-drĭnk. ſ.
Medicated liquors.

Dietary, dī'ĕt-ă-rē. a.
Pertaining to the rules of diet.

Dieter, dī'ĕt-tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who preſcribes rules for eating.

Dietetical, dī-ē-tĕt'ē-kăl. } ſ.
Dietetick, dī-ē-tĕt'ĭk.
Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

To Differ, dĭf'fŭr. v. n. (98).
To be diſtinguiſhed from, to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

Difference, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnſe. ſ. (555).
State of being diſtinct from ſomething; the qualities by which one differs from another; the diſproportion between one thing and another; diſpute, debate, quarrel; diſtinction; point in queſtion, ground of controverſy; a logical diſtinction.

Different, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt. a.
Diſtinct, not the ſame; of many contrary qualities; unlike, diſſimilar.

Differently, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt-lē. ad.
In a different manner.

Difficil, dĭf'fē-sĭl. a.
Difficult, hard, not eaſy; ſcrupulous. Not in uſe.

Difficult, dĭf'fē-kŭlt. a.
Hard, not eaſy; troubleſome, vexatious; hard to pleaſe, peeviſh.

Difficultly, dĭf'fē-kŭlt-lē. ad.
Hardly, with difficulty.

Difficulty, dĭf'fē-kŭl-tē. ſ.
Hardneſs, contrariety to eaſineſs; that which is hard to accompliſh; diſtreſs, oppoſition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To Diffide, dĭf-fīde'. v. n.
To diſtruſt, to have no confidence in.

Diffidence, dĭf'fē-dĕnſe. ſ.
Diſtruſt, want of confidence.

Diffident, dĭf'fē-dĕnt. a.
Not confident, nor certain.

To Diffind, dĭf-fīnd'. v. a.
To cleave in two.

Diffiſſion, dĭf-fĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of cleaving.—See. Abſciſſion.

Diffiation, dĭf-flā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

Diffluence, dĭf'flū-ĕnſe. } ſ.
Diffluency, dĭf'flū-ĕn-sē. }
The quality of falling away on all ſides.

Diffluent, dĭf'flū-ĕnt. a. (518).
Flowing every way, not fixed.

Difform, dĭf'fŏrm. a.
Contrary to uniform, having parts of different ſtructure, as a diſform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

Difformity, dĭf-fŏr'mē-tē. ſ.
Diverſity of form, irregularity, diſſimilitude.

To Diffuſe, dĭf-fūze'. v. a.
To pour out upon a plane; to ſpread, to ſcatter.

Diffuſe, dĭf-fūſe'. a.
Scattered, widely ſpread; copious, not conciſe.

☞ This adjective is diſtinguiſhed from the verb in the pronunciation of *ſ*, in the ſame manner as the noun *uſe* is from the verb to *uſe*, and *abuſe* from to *abuſe*, &c. (499). This analogy is very prevalent, and ſeems the reaſon why adjectives ending in *ſive* have the *ſ* pure. (428).

Diffuſed, dĭf-fūzd'. part. a. (359).
Wild, uncouth, irregular.

Diffuſedly, dĭf-fū'zĕd-lē. ad. (364)
Widely, diſperſedly.

Diffuſedneſs, dĭf-fū'zĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365). The ſtate of being diffuſed, diſperſion.

Diffuſely, dĭf-fūſe'lē. ad.
Widely, extenſively; copiouſly.

Diffuſion, dĭf-fū'zhŭn. ſ.
Diſperſion, the ſtate of being ſcattered every way; copiouſneſs, exuberance of ſtile.

Diffuſive, dĭf-fū'sĭv. a. (428).
Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way; ſcattered, diſperſed; extended, in full extenſion.

Diffuſively, dĭf-fū'sĭv-lē. ad.
Widely, extenſively.

Diffuſiveneſs, dĭf-fū'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Extenſion, diſperſion; want of conciſeneſs.

To Dig, dĭg. v. a. preter. Dug or Digged, part. paſſ. Dug or Digged. To pierce with a ſpade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade; to pierce with a ſharp point.

To Dig, dĭg. v. n.
To work with a ſpade.

Digeſt, dī'jĕſt. ſ. (492).
The pandect of the civil law.

To Digeſt, dē-jĕſt'. v. a. (124).
To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories, to range methodically; to concoct in the ſtomach; to ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method; in chirurgery, to diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To Digeſt, dē-jĕſt'. v. n.
To generate matter as a wound.

Digeſter, dē-jĕs'tŭr. ſ.
He that digeſts or concocts his food; a ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtance, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate; that which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Digeſtible, dē-jĕs'tē-bl. a.
Capable of being digeſted.

Digeſtion, dē-jĕs'tſhŭn. ſ.
The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

Digeſtive, dē-jĕs'tĭv. a.
Having the power to cauſe digeſtion; capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue; diſpoſing, methodiſing.

Digeſtive, dē-jĕs'tĭv. ſ.
An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

Digger, dĭg'gŭr. ſ. (98).
One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

To Dight, dīte. v. a. (393).
To dreſs, to deck, to adorn. Not in uſe.

Digit, dĭd'jĭt. ſ.
The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun and moon; any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures.

Digitated, dĭd'jē-tā-tĕd. a.
Branched out into diviſions like fingers.

Digladiation, dĭ-glā-dē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. (125). A combat with ſwords, any quarrel.

Dignified, dĭg'nē-fīde. a. (282).
Inveſted with ſome dignity.

Dignification, dĭg-nē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. Exaltation.

To Dignify, dĭg'nē-fī. v. a. (183).
To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

Dignitary, dĭg'nē-tă-rē. ſ.
A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

Dignity, dĭg'nē-tē. ſ.
Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among eccleſiaſticks, that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed.

To Digreſs, dē-grĕs'. v. n. (124).
To depart from the main deſign; to wander, to expatiate.

Digreſſion, dē-grĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
A paſſage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

Dijudication, dē-jū-dē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. (125). Judicial diſtinction.

Dike, dīke. ſ.
A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To Dilacerate, dē-lăs'sē-rāte. v. a. (124). To tear, to rend.

Dilaceration, dē-lăs-sē-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of rending in two.

To Dilaniate, dē-lā'nē-āte. v. a. (124). To ruin, to throw down.

Dilapidation, dē-lăp-ē-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. (124). The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay.

Dilatability, dē-lā-tă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
The quality of admitting extenſion.

Dilatable, dē-lā'tă-bl. a. (405).
Capable of extenſion.

DILATATION, dĭl-lā-tā'shŭn. s. (530).
The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

To DILATE, dē-lāte'. v. a. (124).
To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILATE, dē-lāte'. v. n.
To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dē-lā'tŭr. s. (166).
That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dĭl'lā-tŭr-ē-nĕs. s.
Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dĭl'ā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Tardy, slow, sluggish.—See DOMESTICK.

DILECTION, dē-lĕk'shŭn. s. (124).
The act of loving.

DILEMMA, dĭ-lĕm'mā. s. (119).
An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dĭl'ē-jĕnse. s.
Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dĭl'ē-jĕnt. a.
Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dĭl'ē-jĕnt-lē. ad.
With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dĭl. s.
An herb.

DILUCID, dē-lū'sĭd. a. (124).
Clear, not opaque: clear, not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dē-lū'sē-date. v. a.
To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dē-lū-sē-dā'shŭn. s.
The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt. a.
Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt. s.
That which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, dē-lūte'. v. a. (124).
To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dē-lū'tŭr. s.
That which makes any thing else thin.

DILUTION, dē-lū'shŭn. s.
The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dē-lū'vē-ăn. a. (124).
Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dĭm. a.
Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

To DIM, dĭm. v. a.
To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

DIMENSION, dē-mĕn'shŭn. s. (124).
Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dē-mĕn'shŭn-lĕs. a.
Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dē-mĕn'sĭv. a.
That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDIATION, dē-mĭd-dē-ā'shŭn. s.
The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dē-mĭn'ĭsh. v. a. (124)
To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

☞ What has been observed of the *e* ending a syllable before the accent is applicable to the *i*; they are both exactly the same sound. See DESPATCH.

To DIMINISH, dē-mĭn'ĭsh. v. n. (124). To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dē-mĭn'ĭsh-ĭng-lē. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dĭm-mē-nū'shŭn. s.
The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv. a.
Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv. s.
A word formed to express littleness, as maniken, in English a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv-lē. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv-nĕs. s.
Smallness, littleness, pettyness.

DIMISH, dĭm'ĭsh. a.
Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dĭm'ĭs-sŭr-rē. a.
That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's.—See *Rhyming Dictionary* under the word.

DIMITY, dĭm'ē-tē. s.
A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dĭm'lē. a.
Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dĭm'nĕs. s.
Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dĭm'pl. s. (405).
Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dĭm'pl. v. n.
To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dĭm'pld. a. (405).
Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dĭm'plē. a.
Full of dimples.

DIN, dĭn. s.
A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, dĭn. v. a.
To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE, dine. v. n.
To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DINE, dine. v. a.
To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, dē-nĕt'ē-kăl. a. (124).
Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, dĭng. v. a.
To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, dĭng. v. n.
To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, dĭng-dŏng'. s.
A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dĭng'gl. s. (405).
A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, dī'nĭng-rōōm. s.
The principal apartment of the house.

DINNER, dĭn'nŭr. s. (98).
The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, dĭn'nŭr-time. s.
The time of dining.

DINT, dĭnt. s.
A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To DINT, dĭnt. v. a.
To mark with a cavity by a blow.

DINUMERATION, dī-nū-mĕr-ā'shŭn. s. (125). The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, dī-ŏs'sē-săn. s. (116).
A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, dī'ō-sĕs. s.
The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, dī-ŏp'trē-kăl. } s.
DIOPTRICK, dī-ŏp'trĭk. (116). }
Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTRICKS, dī-ŏp'trĭks. s. (509).
A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHROSIS, dī-ŏr-*th*rō'sĭs. s. (520). An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, dĭp. v. a.
To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To DIP, dĭp. v. n.
To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to choose by chance.

DIPCHICK, dĭp'tshĭk. s.
The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, dī-pĕt'ā-lŭs. a. (119).
Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG, dĭp'*th*ŏng. s.
A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, dē-plō'mā. s. (124).
A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPPER, dĭp'pŭr. s. (98).
One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging in the water.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dĭp'pĭng-nēē-dl. s. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSAS, dĭp'săs. s.
A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dĭp'tōte. s.
A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCK, dĭp'tĭk. s.
A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, dīre. a.
Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, dē-rĕkt'. a. (124).
Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To DIRECT, dē-rĕkt'. v. a. (117).
To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dē-rĕk'tŭr. s.
One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dē-rĕk'shŭn. s.
Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, dē-rĕk'tĭv. a.
Having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, dē-rĕkt'lē. ad.
In a ſtraight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

☞ In this word we have an inſtance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial uſe of it. If we wiſh to be very diſtinct or forceful, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common converſation we give this letter the ſound of *e*, according to analogy. (117). (124).

DIRECTNESS, dē-rĕkt'nĕs. ſ.
Straightneſs, tendency to any point, the neareſt way.

DIRECTOR, dē-rĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
One that has authority over others, a ſuperintendant; a rule, an ordinance; an inſtructor; one who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience; an inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, dē-rĕk'tŭr-ē. ſ. (512).
The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

DIREFUL, dīre'fŭl. a.
Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, dīre'nĕs. ſ.
Diſmalneſs, horror, hideouſneſs.

DIREPTION, dī-rĕp'ſhŭn. ſ. (125).
The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dŭrje. ſ.
A mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

DIRK, dŭrk. ſ.
A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dŭrt. ſ. (108).
Mud, filth, mire; meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

To DIRT, dŭrt. v. a.
To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dŭrt-pī'. ſ.
Forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dŭrt'ē-lē. ad.
Naſtily; meanly, ſordidly.

DIRTINESS, dŭrt'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Naſtineſs, filthineſs, foulneſs; meanneſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

DIRTY, dŭrt'ē. a.
Foul, naſty; mean, deſpicable.

To DIRTY, dŭrt'ē. v. a.
To foul, to ſoil; to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

DIRUPTION, dī-rŭp'ſhŭn. ſ. (125).
The act of burſting, or breaking; the ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS, dĭs, or dĭz. (425) (435).
An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *diſarm*; to *join*, to *diſjoin*; &c.

☞ When the accent, either primary or ſecondary, is on this inſeparable prepoſition, the *s* is always ſharp and hiſſing; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, the *s* will be either hiſſing or buzzing, according to the nature of the conſecutive letter. That is, if a ſharp mute, as *p*, *t*, &c. ſucceed, the preceding *s* muſt be pronounced ſharp and hiſſing, as *diſpoſe*, *diſtaſte*, &c.; but if a flat mute as *b*, *d*, &c. or a vowel or a liquid begin the next ſyllable, the foregoing *s* muſt be ſounded like *z*, as *diſburſe*, *diſdain*, &c.; but if the ſecondary accent be on this inſeparable prepoſition, (523), as in *diſbelief*, &c. the *s* retains its pure hiſſing ſound. *Diſmal*, which ſeems to be an objection to the firſt part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for the firſt ſyllable in this word is not a prepoſition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *diſmal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the *s* pure, to *diſgrace*, *diſguiſe*, &c.

DISABILITY, dĭs-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ. (454).
Want of power to do any thing, weakneſs; want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dĭz-ā'bl. v. a. (454).
To deprive of natural force; to deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dĭs-ă-būze'. v. a.
To ſet free from a miſtake, to ſet right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dĭs-ăc-cŏm-mō-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dĭs-ăk-kŭs'tŭm. v. a. To deſtroy the ſource of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dĭs-ăk-kwān'-tănſe. ſ.
Diſuſe of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dĭs-ăd-văn'tăje. ſ. (90). Loſs, injury to intereſt; diminution of any thing deſirable; a ſtate not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tă-jă-bl. a.
Contrary to profit, producing loſs.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs. a.
Contrary to intereſt, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-lē. ad.
In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'jŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'tſhū-rŭs. a.
Unhappy, unproſperous.

To DISAFFECT, dĭs-ăf-fĕkt'. v. a.
To fill with diſcontent.

DISAFFECTED, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. par. a.
Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-lē. ad. After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dĭs-ăf-fĕr'mănce. ſ. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dĭs-ăf-fŏr'rĕſt. v. a. To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt.

To DISAGREE, dĭs-ă-grēē'. v. n.
To differ, not to be of the ſame opinion; to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

DISAGREEABLE, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl. a.
Contrary, unſuitable; unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Unſuitableneſs, contrariety; unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DISAGREEMENT, dĭs-ă-grēē'mĕnt. ſ.
Difference, diſſimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lōū'. v. a.
To deny authority to any; to conſider as unlawful; to cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lōū'. v. n.
To refuſe permiſſion, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dĭs-ăl-lōū'ă-bl. a.
Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dĭs-ăl-lōū'ănce. ſ.
Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dĭz-ăngk'kŭr. v. a. (454). To deprive a ſhip of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dĭz-ăn'ĭ-măt. v. a. (454). To deprive of life; to diſcourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dĭz-ăn-ĭ-mā'ſhŭn. ſ. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'. v. a.
To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dĭs-ăp-pēre'. v. n.
To be loſt to view, to vaniſh out of ſight.

To DISAPPOINT, dĭs-ăp-pŏint'. v. a.
To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dĭs-ăp-pŏint'mĕnt. ſ.
Defeat of hopes, miſcarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dĭs-ăp-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
Cenſure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dĭs-ăp-prōōv'. v. a.
To diſlike, to cenſure.

To DISARM, dĭz-ārm'. v. a. (454).
To ſpoil or diveſt of arms.

To DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. v. a.
To undreſs any one.

DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. ſ.
Diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'tŭr. ſ. (454).
The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, miſhap, miſery.

To DISASTER, dĭz-ăs'tŭr. v. a.
To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar; to afflict, to miſchief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ăs'trŭs. a.
Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatning misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs'trŭs-lē. ad.
In a diſmal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs'trŭs-nĕs. ſ. Uuluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOUCH, dĭs-ă-vŏūtſh'. v. a.
To retract profeſſion, to diſown.

To DISAVOW, dĭs-ă-vŏū'. v. a.
To diſown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dĭs-ă-vŏū'ăl. ſ.
Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dĭs-ă-vŏū'mĕnt. ſ.
Denial.

To DISAUTHORISE, dĭz-ăw'*th*ŏ-rize. v. a. (454). To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd'. v. a. (435).
To diſmiſs from military ſervice.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd'. v. n.
To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate.

To DISBARK, dĭz-bārk'. v. a.
To land from a ſhip.

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bĕ-lēēf'. ſ. (425).
Refuſal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIEVE, dĭs-bĕ-lēēv'. v. a.
Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dĭs-bĕ-lē'vŭr. ſ.
One who refuſes belief.

To DISBENCH, dĭz-bĕntſh'. v. a.
To drive from a ſeat.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (366), THIS (469).

To DISBRANCH, dĭz-brănt'sh. v. a.
To ſeparate or break off.

To DISBUD, dĭz-bŭd'. v. a.
To take away the ſprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bûr'dn. v. a.
To unload, to diſencumber; to throw off a burden.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bûr'dn. v. n.
To eaſe the mind.

To DISBURSE, dĭz-bûrſe'. v. a.
To ſpend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dĭz-bûrs'mĕnt. ſ.
A diſburſing or laying out.

DISBURSER, dĭz-bûr'sûr. ſ.
One that diſburſes.

DISCALCEATED, dĭs-kăl'shē-ā-tĕd. a. (357).
Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEATION, dĭs-kăl-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ. (357).
The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

To DISCANDY, dĭs-kăn'dē. v. n.
To diſſolve, to melt.

To DISCARD, dĭs-kärd'. v. a.
To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs; to diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment.

DISCARNATE, dĭs-kär'nāte. a. (91).
Stripped of fleſh.

To DISCASE, dĭs-kāſe'. v. a.
To drip, to undreſs.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. a. (351).
To diſcry, to ſee; to judge, to have knowledge of; to diſtinguiſh; to make the difference between.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. n.
To make diſtinction.

DISCERNER, dĭz-zĕr'nûr. ſ. (98).
Diſcoverer, he that deſcries; judge, one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

DISCERNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr'nē-bl. a.
Diſcoverable, perceptible, diſtinguiſhable, apparent.

DISCERNIBLENESS, dĭz-zĕr'nē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Viſibleneſs.

DISCERNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr'nē-blē. ad.
Preceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕr'nĭng. part. a.
Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr'nĭng-lē. ad.
Judiciouſly, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn'mĕnt. ſ.
Judgment, power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCERP, dĭs-sĕrp'. v. a.
To tear in pieces.

DISCERPTIBLE, dĭs-sĕrp'tē-bl. a.
Frangible, ſeparable.

DISCERPTIBILITY, dĭs-sĕrp'tē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, dĭs-sĕrp'shŭn. ſ.
The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje'. v. a.
To diſburden; to diſembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to ſet free from obligation; to abſolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs, to releaſe.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje'. v. n.
To diſmiſs itſelf, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshärje'. ſ.
Vent, exploſion, emiſſion; matter vented; diſmiſſion from an office; releaſe from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭs-tshär'jûr. ſ.
He that diſcharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-sĭnkt'. a.
Ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

To DISCIND, dĭs-sĭnd'. v. a.
To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dĭs-sī'pl. ſ. (405).
A ſcholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-sī'pl-shĭp. ſ.
The ſtate or function of a diſciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs'sē-plĭn-ā-bl. a.
Capable of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs'sē-plĭn-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Capacity of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-ā'rē-ăn a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-ā'rē-ăn ſ. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; a follower of the Preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dĭs'sē-plĭn-ā-rē. a.
Pertaining to diſcipline. (512).

DISCIPLINE, dĭs'sē-plĭn. ſ. (150).
Education, inſtruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a ſtate of ſubjection; chaſtiſement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dĭs'sē-plĭn. v. a.
To educate, to inſtruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chaſtiſe; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dĭs-klāme'. v. a.
To diſown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dĭs-klā'mûr. ſ. (98).
One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dĭs-klōze'. v. a.
To uncover, to produce from a hidden ſtate to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dĭs-klō'zûr. ſ.
One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLOSURE, dĭs-klō'zhûre. ſ. (452).
Diſcovery, production into view; act of revealing any ſecret.

DISCOLORATION, dĭs-kŭl-ŏ-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining; change of colour, ſtain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dĭs-kŭl'lûr. v. a.
To change from the natural hue, to ſtain.

To DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt. v. a.
To defeat, to vanquiſh.

DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt. ſ.
Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dĭs-kŭm'fĭt'yûre. ſ.
Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kŭm'fûrt. ſ. (166).
Uneaſineſs, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kŭm'fûrt. v. a.
To grieve, to ſadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dĭs-kŭm'fûr-tă-bl. a.
One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort; that cauſes ſadneſs.

To DISCOMMEND, dĭs-kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dĭs-kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl. a. See COMMENDABLE.
Blamable, cenſurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dĭs-kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Blameableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn. ſ.
Blame, cenſure.

DISCOMMENDER, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn'dûr. ſ. One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dĭs-kŏm-mōde'. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to moleſt.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dĭs-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs, or dĭs-kŏm-mō'jē-ŭs. a.
Inconvenient, troubleſome.—See COMMODIOUS.

DISCOMMODITY, dĭs-kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē. ſ.
Inconvenience, diſadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dĭs-kŏm-pōze'. v. a. To diſorder, to unſettle; to ruffle; to diſturb the temper; to offend; to diſplace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dĭs-kŏm-pō'zhûre. ſ. Diſorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dĭs-kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a.
To unſettle the mind, to diſcompoſe.

DISCONFORMITY, dĭs-kŏn-fôr'mē-tē. ſ. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dĭs-kŏn-grū'ē-tē. ſ.
Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

DISCONSOLATE, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte. a. (91). Without comfort, hopeleſs, ſorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte-lē ad. In a diſconſolate manner, comfortleſsly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāte-nĕs.
The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. ſ.
Want of content, uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. a.
Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate, diſſatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. v. a.
To diſſatisfy, to make uneaſy.

DISCONTENTED, dĭs-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. part. a. Uneaſy, diſſatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dĭs-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Uneaſineſs, diſſatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of being diſcontended.

DISCONTINUANCE, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'ū-ănſe. ſ.
Want of coheſion of parts; a breaking off; ceſſation, intermiſſion.

DISCONTINUATION, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Diſruption of continuity, ſeparation.

To DISCONTINUE, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. n. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

To DISCONTINUE, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. a. To leave off, to ceaſe any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dĭs-kŏn-tē-nū'ē-tē. ſ. Diſunity of parts, want of coheſion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dĭs-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnſe. ſ.
Incongruity, diſagreement.

DISCORD, dĭs'kôrd. ſ. (492).
Diſagreement, oppoſition, mutual animoſity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in muſick, ſounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dĭs-kôrd'. v. n. (492).
To diſagree, not to ſuit with.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Discordance, dis-kor'dānse. } f.
Discordancy, dis-kor'dān-sē. }
Disagreement, oppoſition, inconſiſtency.

Discordant, dis-kor'dānt. a.
Inconſiſtent, at variance with itſelf; oppoſite, contrarious.

Discordantly, dis-kor'dānt-lē. ad.
Inconſiſtently, in diſagreement with itſelf; in diſagreement with another.

To Discover, dis-kuv'ur. v. a.
To diſcloſe, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to eſpy.

Discoverable, dis-kuv'ur-ā-bl. a.
That which may be found out; apparent, expoſed to view.

Discoverer, dis-kuv'ur-ur. ſ.
One that finds any thing not known before; a ſcout, one who is put to deſcry the enemy.

Discovery, dis-kuv'ur-ē. ſ. (555).
The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

Discount, dis'kount. ſ. (313) (492).
The ſum refunded in a bargain.

To Discount, dis-kount'. v. a.
To count back, to pay back again.

To Discountenance, dis-koun'tē-nāns. v. a.
To diſcourage by cold treatment; to abaſh, to put to ſhame.

Discountenance, dis-koun'tē-nāns. ſ.
Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

Discountenancer, dis-koun'tē-nān-sur. ſ. (98).
One that diſcourages by cold treatment.

To Discourage, dis-kur'idje. v. a. (314).
To depreſs, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

Discourager, dis-kur'ridje-ur. ſ.
One that impreſſes diffidence and terror.

Discouragement, dis-kur'ridje-mēnt. ſ. (90).
The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope; the cauſe of depreſſion, or fear.

Discourse, dis-korſe'. ſ. (318).
The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences; converſation, mutual intercourſe of language, talk; a treatiſe, a diſſertation either written or uttered.

To Discourse, dis-korſe'. v. n.
To converſe, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner; to reaſon, to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

Discourser, dis-kor'sur. ſ.
A ſpeaker, an haranguer; a writer on any ſubject.

Discoursive, dis-kor'siv. a.
Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

Discourteous, dis-kur'tshus. a.
Uncivil, uncomplaiſant.

Discourteously, dis-kur'tshus-lē. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

Discourtesy, dis-kur'tē-sē. ſ.
Incivility, rudeneſs.

Discous, dis'kus. a.
Broad, flat, wide.

Discredit, dis-kred'it. ſ.
Ignominy, reproach, diſgrace; want of truſt.

To Discredit, dis-kred'it. v. a.
To deprive of credibility; to diſgrace, to ſhame.

Discreet, dis-krēēt'. a.
Prudent, cautious, ſober; modeſt, not forward.

Discreetly, dis-krēēt'lē. ad.
Prudently, cautiouſly.

Discreetness, dis-krēēt'nes. ſ.
The quality of being diſcreet.

Discrepance, dis'krē-pānse. ſ.
Difference, contrariety.

Discrepant, dis'krē-pānt. a.
Different, diſagreeing.

Discrete, dis-krēte'. a.
Diſtinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

☞ This word and its companion *Concrete* one would have ſuppoſed ſhould have the ſame accentuation in all our Pronouncing Dictionaries, and yet ſcarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the laſt ſyllable of *Concrete* by Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the firſt by Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Smith, W. Johnſton, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the laſt ſyllable of this word when an adjective, and the firſt when a ſubſtantive, a diſtinction very agreeable to analogy, (494); but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverſes this order. *Diſcrete* is always uſed as an adjective, but has ſcarcely leſs diverſity of accentuation than *Concrete*. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick, accent it on the laſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey, on the firſt. When I wrote the Rhyming Dictionary I accented both theſe words on the firſt ſyllable; but this accentuation I imagine aroſe from contraſting them, which often places the accent on the oppoſing parts, as in *in'ternal* and *ex'ternal*; but upon maturer conſideration I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the firſt ſyllable of *Concrete* when a ſubſtantive, and on the laſt of both words when adjectives.

Discretion, dis-krēsh'un. ſ. (507).
Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; liberty of acting at pleaſure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

Discretionary, dis-krēsh'un-ar-ē. a. Left at large, unlimited, unreſtrained.

Discretive, dis-krē'tiv. a.
The ſame as diſcrete.

Discriminable, dis-krim'ē-nā-bl. a. Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To Discriminate, dis-krim'ē-nāte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to ſelect or ſeparate from others.

Discriminateness, dis-krim'ē-nāte-nes. ſ. (91).
Diſtinctneſs.

Discrimination, dis-krim-ē-nā'shun. ſ.
The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things; the act of diſtinguiſhing one from another, diſtinction; the marks of diſtinction.

Discriminative, dis-krim'ē-nā-tiv. a. (157). That which makes the mark of diſtinction, characteriſtical; that which obſerves diſtinction.

Discriminous, dis-krim'ē-nus. a.
Dangerous, hazardous.

Discubitory, dis-kū'bē-tur-ē. a.
Fitted to the poſture of leaning. (512).

Discumbency, dis-kum'bēn-sē. ſ.
The act of leaning at meat.

To Discumber, dis-kum'bur. v. a.
To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

Discursive, dis-kur'siv. a. (158).
Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences.

Discursively, dis-kur'siv-lē. ad.
By due gradation of argument.

Discursory, dis-kur'sur-ē. a.
Argumental.—For the *o*, ſee Domestick.

Discus, dis'kus. ſ.
A quoit.

To Discuss, dis-kus'. v. a.
To examine; to diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

Discusser, dis-kus'sur. ſ. (98).
He that diſcuſſes.

Discussion, dis-kus'shun. ſ.
Diſquiſition, examination.

Discussive, dis-kus'siv. a. (428).
Having the power to diſcuſs.

Discutient, dis-kū'shent. ſ.
A medicine that has power to repel.

To Disdain, diz-dāne'. v. a.
To ſcorn, to conſider as unworthy of one's character.—See Dis.

Disdain, diz-dāne'. ſ.
Scorn, contemptuous anger.

Disdainful, diz-dāne'ful. a.
Haughtily, ſcornful, indignant.

Disdainfully, diz-dāne'ful-ē. ad.
With haughty ſcorn.

Disdainfulness, diz-dāne'ful-nes. ſ. Haughty ſcorn.

Disease, diz-ēze'. ſ.
Diſtemper, malady, ſickneſs.

To Disease, diz-ēze'. v. a.
To afflict with diſeaſe, to torment with ſickneſs; to pain, to make uneaſy.

Diseasedness, diz-ē'zed-nes. ſ. (365). Sickneſs, malady.

Disedged, diz-ēdjd'. a. (359).
Blunted, dulled.

To Disembark, dis-em-bārk'. v. a.
To carry to land.

To Disembark, dis-em-bārk'. v. n.
To land, to go on land.

To Disembitter, dis-em-bit'tur. v. a. To ſweeten, to free from bitterneſs.

Disembodied, dis-em-bod'id. a.
Diveſted of their bodies.

To Disembogue, dis-em-bogue'. v. a. (337). To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To Disembogue, dis-em-bogue'. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

Disembowelled, dis-em-bou'eld. Part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To Disembroil, dis-em-broil'. v. a. To diſentangle, to free from perplexity.

To Disenable, dis-en-ā'bl. v. a.
To deprive of power.

To Disenchant, dis-en-tshant'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To Disencumber, dis-en-kum'bur. v. a. To diſcharge from incumberances, to diſburden; to free from obſtruction of any kind.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŏnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

DISENCUMBRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'-brănse. ſ.
Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. v. a.
To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union; to diſentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. v. n.
To ſet one's ſelf free from.

DISENGAGED, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'. part. a.
Vacant, at leiſure. (359).

DISENGAGEDNESS, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'nĕs. ſ. The quality of being diſengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'mĕnt. ſ. Releaſe from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'gl. v. a. To ſet free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to diſengage, to ſeparate.

DISENTERRE, dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'. v. a.
To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dĭs-ĕn-*th*rāwl'. v. a. To ſet free, to reſtore to liberty, to reſcue from ſlavery. (406).

To DISENTHRONE, dĭs-ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To depoſe from ſovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-trănse'. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dĭs-ē-ſpŏŏze'. v. a.
To ſeparate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dĭs-ē-stēēm'. ſ.
Slight diſlike.

To DISESTEEM, dĭs-ē-stēēm'. v. a.
To ſlight, to diſlike.

DISESTIMATION, dĭs-ĕs-tē-mā'shŭn. ſ. Diſreſpect, diſeſteem.

DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr, ſ.
Diſcountenance; a ſtate of ungraciouſneſs, or unacceptableneſs; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr. v. a.
To diſcountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindneſs.

DISFIGURATION, dĭs-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn. ſ. The act of disfiguring; the ſtate of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dĭs-fĭg'ūre. v. a.
To change any thing to a worſe form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg'ūre-mĕnt. ſ. Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worſe.

DISFOREST, dĭs-fŏr'rĕst. v. a.
To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dĭs-frăn'tshĭz. v. a. (140). To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dĭs-fŭr'nĭsh. v. a.
To unfurniſh, to ſtrip.

To DISGARNISH, dĭz-gär'nĭsh. v. a.
To ſtrip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortreſs. (425).

To DISGLORIFY, dĭz-glō'rē-fī. v. a.
To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dĭz-gŏrje'. v. a.
To diſcharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dĭz-grāſe'. ſ. (425).
Shame, ignominy, diſhonour; ſtate of diſhonour; ſtate of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dĭz-grāſe'. v. a.
To bring a reproach upon, to diſhonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl. a.
Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl-ē. ad. In diſgrace, with indignity, ignominiouſly.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl-nĕs ſ. Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dĭz-grā'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that expoſes to ſhame.

DISGRACIOUS, dĭz-grā'shŭs. a.
Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dĭzg-yīze'. v. a. (92). (160). To conceal by an unuſual dreſs; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to diſfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dĭzg-yīze'. ſ. (160).
A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it; a counterfeit ſhow.

DISGUISEMENT, dĭzg-yīze'mĕnt. ſ.
Dreſs of concealment.

DISGUISER, dĭzg-yī'zŭr. ſ. (160).
One that puts on a diſguiſe; one that conceals another by a diſguiſe, one that diſfigures.

DISGUST, dĭz-gŭst'. ſ. (435).
Averſion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dĭz-gŭst'. v. a.
To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach, to diſtaſte; to ſtrike with diſlike, to offend; to produce averſion.

DISGUSTFUL, dĭz-gŭst'fŭl. a.
Nauſeous.

DISH, dĭsh. ſ.
A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table; a deep hollow veſſel for liquid food; the meat ſerved in a diſh, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dĭsh. v. a.
To ſerve in a diſh.

DISH-CLOUT, dĭsh'klŏŏt. ſ.
The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes.

DISH-WASHER, dĭsh'wŏsh-ŭr. ſ.
The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dĭs-ă-bĭl'. ſ.
Undreſs, looſe dreſs.

To DISHABIT, dĭs-hăb'ĭt. v. a.
To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dĭs-här'tn. v. a.
To diſcourage, to deject, to terrify. (103).

DISHERISON, dĭs-hĕr'ē-zn. ſ. (170).
The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dĭs-hĕr'ĭt. v. a.
To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion.

To DISHEVEL, dĭsh-shĕv'vĕl. v. a.
To ſpread the hair diſorderly.

DISHONEST, dĭz-ŏn'ĭst. a. (99).
Void of probity, void of faith; diſgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dĭz-ŏn'ĭst-lē. ad.
Without faith, without probity; unchaſtely.

DISHONESTY, dĭz-ŏn'nĭs-tē. ſ.
Want of probity, faithleſſneſs; unchaſtity.

DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr. ſ.
Reproach, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, cenſure.

To DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr. v. a.
To diſgrace, to bring ſhame upon, to blaſt with infamy; to violate chaſtity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chaſtity.

To DISHORN, dĭs-hŏrn'. v. a.
To ſtrip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dĭs-ū'mŭr. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs, ill humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dĭs-ĭm-prŏŏv'-mĕnt. ſ.
Reduction of a better to a worſe ſtate.

To DISINCARCERATE, dĭs-ĭn-kär'sē-rāte. v. a.
To ſet at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dĭs-ĭn-klē-nā'shŭn ſ. Want of affection, ſlight diſlike.

To DISINCLINE, dĭs-ĭn-klīne'. v. a.
To produce diſlike to, to make diſaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dĭs-ĭn-jē-nū'ē-tē.
Meanneſs of artifice, unfairneſs.

DISINGENUOUS, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs. a.
Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Mean ſubtility, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'ē-zn. ſ.
The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the ſtate of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'ĭt. v. a.
To cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dĭs-ĭn-tĕr'. v. a.
To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-sĕd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not uſed.

DISINTERESSMENT, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-mĕnt. ſ.
Diſregard to private advantage, diſintereſt, diſintereſtedneſs. Not uſed.

DISINTEREST, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. ſ.
What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-lē. ad.
In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dĭz-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Contempt of private intereſt.

To DISINTRICATE, dĭz-ĭn'trē-kāte. v. a. To diſentangle.

To DISINVITE, dĭs-ĭn-vīte'. v. a.
To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dĭz-jŏĭn'. v. a.
To ſeparate, to part from each other, to ſunder.

To DISJOINT, dĭz-jŏĭnt'. v. a.
To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To DISJOINT, dĭz-joint'. v. n.
To fall in pieces; to ſeparate.

DISJUNCT, dĭz-jŭnkt'. a.
Disjointed, ſeparate.

DISJUNCTION, dĭz-jŭnk'shŭn. ſ.
Diſunion, ſeparation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dĭz-jŭnk'tĭv. a.
Incapable of union; that which marks ſeparation or oppoſition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dĭz-jŭnk'tĭv-lē. ad. Diſtinctly, ſeparately.

DISK, dĭsk. ſ.
The face of the ſun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, dĭsk-yīnd'nĕs. ſ. (160)
Want of kindneſs, want of affection; illturn, injury.

DISLIKE, dĭz-līke'. ſ. (435).
Diſinclination, abſence of affection, diſguſt, diſagreement.

To DISLIKE, dĭz-līke'. v. a.
To diſapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, dĭz-līke'fŭl. a.
Diſaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dĭz-lī'kn. v. a.
To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dĭz-līke'nĕs. ſ.
Diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

DISLIKER, dĭz-lī'kŭr. ſ.
A diſapprover, one that is not pleaſed.

To DISLIMB, dĭz-līm'. v. a.
To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dĭz-līm'. v. a. (435).
To unpaint. Not uſed.

To DISLOCATE, dĭs'lō-kāte. v. a.
To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dĭs-lō-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſhifting the places of things; the ſtate of being diſplaced; a joint put out.

To DISLODGE, dĭz-lŏdje'. v. a.
To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a ſtation; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLODGE, dĭz-lŏdje'. v. n.
To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dĭz-lŏĕ'ăl. a. (435).
Not true to allegiance, faithleſs; not true to the marriage-bed; falſe in love, not conſtant.

DISLOYALLY, dĭz-lŏĕ'ăl-lē. ad.
Not faithfully, diſobediently.

DISLOYALTY, dĭz-lŏĕ'ăl-tē. ſ.
Want of fidelity to the ſovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, dĭz'măl. a. (425).
Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, dĭz'măl-lē. ad.
Horribly, ſorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, dĭz'măl-nĕs. ſ.
Horror, ſorrow.

To DISMANTLE, dĭz-măn'tl. v. a.
To throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip; to looſe; to ſtrip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, dĭz-măsk'. v. a.
To diveſt of a maſk.

To DISMAY, dĭz-mā'. v. a. (425).
To terrify, to diſcourage, to affright.

DISMAY, dĭz-mā'. ſ. (435).
Fall of courage, terror felt, deſertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, dĭz-mā'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Dejection of courage, diſpiritedneſs.

To DISMEMBER, dĭz-mĕm'bŭr. v. a.
To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, dĭz-mĭs'. v. a. (435).
To ſend away; to diſcard.

DISMISSION, dĭz-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Act of ſending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any poſt or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, dĭz-mŏr'găje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-mount'. v. a.
To throw any one from on horſeback; to throw cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-mount'. v. n.
To alight from a horſe; to deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, dĭz-nătsh'ŭ-răl-līze. v. a.
To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dĭz-nā'tshŭrd. a. (435)
Unnatural, wanting natural tenderneſs.

DISOBEDIENCE, dĭs-ō-bē'dē-ĕnse. ſ.
Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to ſuperiors; incompliance.—See OBEDIENCE.

DISOBEDIENT, dĭs-ō-bē'dē-ĕnt. a.
Not obſervant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dĭs-ō-bā'. v. a.
To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, dĭs-ŏb-lē-gā'shŭn. ſ. Offence, cauſe of diſguſt.

To DISOBLIGE, {dĭs-ō-blīje'. / dĭs-ō-blēēje'.} v. a.
To offend, diſguſt, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng. part. a. (111). Diſguſting, unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng-lē. ad. In a diſguſting or offenſive manner, without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Offenſiveneſs, readineſs to diſguſt.

DISORBED, dĭz-ôrbd'. a. (359).
Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dĭz-ôr'dŭr. ſ.
Irregularity, confuſion; tumult, diſturbance; irregularity; ſickneſs, diſtemper; diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISORDER, dĭz-ôr'dŭr. v. a.
To throw into confuſion, to diſturb, to ruffle; to make ſick.

DISORDERED, dĭz-ôr'dŭrd. a. (359).
Irregular, vicious, looſe, diſeaſed.

DISORDERLY, dĭs-ôr'dŭr-lē. a.
Confuſed, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, dĭz-ôr'dŭr-lē. ad.
Irregularly, confuſedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dĭs-ôr'dē-nāte. a. (91). Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, dĭs-ôr'dē-nāte-lē. ad. Inordinately, viciouſly.

To DISOWN, dĭz-ōne'. v. a.
To deny, to renounce.

To DISPARAGE, dĭs-păr'rĭdje. v. a. (90). To match unequally, to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence; to injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

DISPARAGEMENT, dĭs-păr'ĭdje-mĕnt. ſ. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence.

DISPARAGER, dĭs-păr'rĭdje-ŭr. ſ.
One that diſgraces.

DISPARITY, dĭs-păr'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

To DISPARK, dĭs-pārk'. v. a.
To throw open a park; to ſet at large without encloſure.

To DISPART, dĭs-pārt'. v. a.
To divide into two, to ſeparate, to break.

DISPASSION, dĭs-păsh'ŭn. ſ.
Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, dĭs-păsh'ŭn-āte. a. (91). Cool, calm, temperate.

To DISPEL, dĭs-pĕl'. v. a.
To drive by ſcattering, to diſſipate.

DISPENSARY, dĭs-pĕn'sā-rē. ſ.
The place where the medicines are diſpenſed.

DISPENSATION, dĭs-pĕn-sā'shŭn. ſ.
Diſtribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSATOR, dĭs-pĕn-sā'tŭr. ſ.
One employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributer.

DISPENSATORY, dĭs-pĕn'sā-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, a pharmacopœia. (512).

To DISPENSE, dĭs-pĕnse'. v. a.
To deal out, to diſtribute; To diſpenſe with, to excuſe, to grant diſpenſation for.

DISPENSE, dĭs-pĕnse'. ſ.
Diſpenſation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dĭs-pĕn'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that diſpenſes, a diſtributer.

To DISPEOPLE, dĭs-pē'pl. v. a.
To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dĭs-pē'pl-ŭr. ſ.
A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, dĭs-pĕrdje'. v. a.
To ſprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dĭs-pĕrse'. v. a.
To ſcatter, to drive to different parts; to diſſipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-lē. ad. (364). In a diſperſed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

DISPERSER, dĭs-pĕr'sŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſcatterer, a ſpreader.

DISPERSION, dĭs-pĕr'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of being ſcattered.

To DISPIRIT, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt. v. a.
To diſcourage, to depreſs, to damp; to exhauſt the ſpirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dĭs-plāse'. v. a.
To put out of place; to put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity; to diſorder.

DISPLACENCY, dĭs-plā'sĕn-sē. ſ.
Incivility, diſobligation; any thing unpleaſing.

To DISPLANT, dĭs-plănt'. v. a.
To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŏnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

DISPLANTATION, dĭs-plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dĭs-plā'. v. a. To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind; to ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.

DISPLAY, dĭs-plā'. ſ. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dĭs-plĕz'ănt. a. Unpleaſing, offenſive.

To DISPLEASE, dĭs-plēze'. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to diguſt, to raiſe averſion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dĭs-plē'zĭng-nĕs. ſ. Offenſiveneſs, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ūre. ſ. Uneaſineſs, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; ſtate of diſgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ūre. v. a. To diſpleaſe, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dĭs-plōde'. v. a. To diſperſe with a loud noiſe, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dĭs-plō'zhŭn. ſ. The act of diſploding, a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. ſ. Play, ſport, paſtime.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dĭs-pō'zăl. ſ. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing, regulation, diſtribution; the power of diſtribution, the right of beſtowing.

To DISPOSE, dĭs-pōze'. v. a. To give, to place, to beſtow; to adapt, to form for any purpoſe; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjuſt; To diſpoſe of, to apply to any purpoſe, to transfer to any perſon, to give way, to ſell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dĭs-pōze'. ſ. Power, management, diſpoſal; caſt of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dĭs-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98). Diſtributor, giver, beſtower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Order, method, diſtribution; natural fitneſs, quality; tendency to any act or ſtate; temper of mind; affection of kindneſs or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv. a. That which implies diſpoſal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv-lē. ad. Diſtributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dĭs-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. To put out of poſſeſſion, to deprive, to diſſeize.

DISPOSURE, dĭs-pō'zhūre. ſ. Diſpoſal, government, management; ſtate, poſture.

DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze'. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

To DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISPRAISER, dĭs-prā'zŭr. ſ. (98). A cenſurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dĭs-prā'zĕ-bl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dĭs-prā'zĭng-lē. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dĭs-ſprĕd'. v. a. To ſpread different ways.

DISPROOF, dĭs-prōōf'. ſ. Confutation, conviction of error or falſehood.

DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn. ſ. Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another, want of ſymmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn. v. a. To diſmatch, to join things unſuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn-ā-bl. a. Unſuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn-ā-blē. ad. Unſuitably, not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn-ăl. a. Diſproportionable, not ſymmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn-ăl-lē. ad. Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dĭs-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn-āte. a. (91). Unſymmetrical, unſuitable to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte-lē. ad. Unſuitably, unſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte-nĕs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dĭs-prōōve'. v. a. To confute an aſſertion, to convict of error or falſehood.

DISPROVER, dĭs-prōō'vŭr. ſ. (98). One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'ĭsh-ă-bl. a. Without penal reſtraint.

DISPUTABLE, dĭs'pū-tā-bl, or dĭs-pū'tā-bl. a. Liable to conteſt, controvertible; lawful to be conteſted.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the ſecond pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the firſt: and this, notwithſtanding the majority of ſuffrages againſt it, is, in my opinion, decidedly moſt agreeable to the beſt uſage. It were undoubtedly to be wiſhed that words of this form preſerved the accent of the verb to which they correſpond; but this correſpondence we find entirely ſet aſide in *lamentable*. *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others with which *Diſputable* muſt certainly claſs. Mr. Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but by his placing the word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable firſt, we may preſume he prefers this pronunciation. See INDISPUTABLE.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt. ſ. (503). Controvertiſt, an arguer, a reaſoner.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt. a. Diſputing, engaged in controverſy.

DISPUTATION, dĭs-pū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The ſkill of controverſy, argumentation; controverſy, argumental conteſt.

DISPUTATIOUS, dĭs-pū-tā'ſhŭs. a. Inclined to diſpute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dĭs-pū'tā-tĭv. a. (512) Diſpoſed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. v. a. To contend for; to oppoſe, to queſtion; to diſcuſs.

DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. ſ. Conteſt, controverſy.

DISPUTELESS, dĭs-pūte'lĕs. a. Undiſputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dĭs-pū'tŭr. ſ. A controvertiſt, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dĭs-kwŏl-ĕ-fĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. That which diſqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dĭs-kwŏl'ĕ-fī. v. a. To make unfit, to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction.

DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. v. a. To diſturb, to make uneaſy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-ŭr. ſ. A diſturber, a haraſſer.

DISQUIETLY, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-lē. ad. Without reſt, anxiouſly.

DISQUIETNESS, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dĭs-kwī'ĕ-tūde. ſ. Uneaſineſs, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dĭs-kwē-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Examination, diſputative inquiry.

DISREGARD, dĭs-rē-gārd'. ſ. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dĭs-rē-gārd'. v. a. To ſlight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dĭs-rē-gārd'fūl. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dĭs-rē-gārd'fūl-lē. ad. Contemptuouſly.

DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭſh. ſ. (435). Bad taſte, nauſeouſneſs; diſlike, ſqueamiſhneſs.

To DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭſh. v. a. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte; to want a taſte of.

DISREPUTATION, dĭs'rĕp-ū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. Diſgrace, diſhonour.

DISREPUTE, dĭs-rē-pūte'. ſ. Ill character, diſhonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dĭs-rē-ſpĕkt'. ſ. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeneſs.

DISRESPECTFUL, dĭs-rē-ſpĕkt'fūl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dĭs-rē-ſpĕkt'-fūl-lē. ad. Irreverently.

To DISROBE, dĭz-rōbe'. v. a. (435). To undreſs, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, dĭz-rŭp'ſhŭn. ſ. (435). The act of breaking aſunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſſatisfied, diſcontent.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ē-nĕs. s.
Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ē. a.
Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī. v. a.
To diſcontent, to diſpleaſe.

To DISSECT, dĭs-sĕkt'. v. a. (424).
To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dĭs-sĕk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dĭs-sē'zĭn. ſ.
An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, dĭs-sēze'. v. a.
To diſpoſſeſs, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, dĭs-sē'zŏr. ſ. (166).
He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. v. a.
To hide under falſe appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. v. n.
To play the hyprocrite.

DISSEMBLER, dĭs-sĕm'blŭr. ſ.
An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dĭs-sĕm'blĭng-lē. ad.
With diſſimulation, hyprocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, dĭs-sĕm'ē-nāte. v. a.
To ſcatter as ſeed, to ſpread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dĭs-sĕm-ē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſcattering like ſeed.

DISSEMINATOR, dĭs-sĕm'ē-nā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
He that ſcatters, a ſpreader.

DISSENTION, dĭs-sĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Diſagreement, ſtriſe, contention, breach of union.

DISSENTIOUS, dĭs-sĕn'shŭs. a.
Diſpoſed to diſcord, contentious.

To DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. v. n.
To diſagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. ſ.
Diſagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dĭs-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Diſagreeable, inconſiſtent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dĭs-sĕn'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSENTIENT, dĭs-sĕn'shĕnt. a.
Declaring diſſent.

DISSERTATION, dĭs-sĕr-tā'shŭn. ſ.
A diſcourſe.

To DISSERVE, dĭs-sĕrv'. v. a. (424).
To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs. ſ.
Injury, miſchief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl. a.
Injurious, miſchievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, dĭs-sĕt'tl. v. a. (405)
To unſettle.

To DISSEVER, dĭs-sĕv'ŭr. v. a.
To cut in two, to break, to divide, to diſunite.

DISSIDENCE, dĭs'sē-dĕnce. ſ.
Diſcord, diſagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnſe. ſ. (113).
The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSILIENT, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnt. a.
Starting aſunder, burſting in two.

DISSILITION, dĭs-sĭl-ĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of burſting in two; of ſtarting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dĭs-sĭm'ē-lŭr. a. (88).
Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dĭs-sĭm-ē-lăr'ē-tē. ſ.
Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'ē-tūde. ſ.
Unlikeneſs, want of reſemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dĭs-sĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of diſſembling, hyprocriſy.

DISSIPABLE, dĭs'sē-pă-bl. a.
Eaſily ſcattered.

To DISSIPATE, dĭs'sē-pāte. v. a. (91).
To ſcatter every where, to diſperſe; to ſcatter the attention; to ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dĭs-sē-pā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of diſperſion; the ſtate of being diſperſed; ſcattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, dĭs-sō'shē-āte. v. a.
To ſeparate, to diſunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, dĭz-zŏl'vă-bl. a.
Capable of diſſolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dĭs'sō-lū-bl. a.
Capable of ſeparation of one part from another.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the firſt ſyllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *diſſolubilis*, which ſeems to confirm the obſervations on the word *Incomparable*. *Diſſolvible* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed. (501).—See ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE.

DISSOLUBILITY, dĭs-sŏl-lū-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts.

To DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. v. a. (424).
To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts; to looſe, to break the ties of any thing; to break up aſſemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleaſure.

To DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. v. n.
To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleaſure.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. a.
Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. ſ.
The power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dĭz-zŏl'vŭr. ſ.
That which has the power of diſſolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dĭz-zŏl'vē-bl. a.
Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

☞ If this word and its etymon muſt be written *Diſſolvible* and *Solvible*, and not *Diſſolvable* and *Solvable*, becauſe *Solvo* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their perſonal and temporal variations by aſſuming *i*, there is no reaſon why *Reſolvable* ſhould be written with *a* as it ſtands in Johnſon, who, notwithſtanding he writes *Diſſolvible* here with an *i*, yet in his explanation of the etymology of *Indiſſolvable*, tells us it is formed from *in*, and *Diſſolvable* with an *a*.

DISSOLUTE, dĭs'sō-lūte. a.
Looſe, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dĭs'sō-lūte-lē. ad.
Looſely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dĭs'sō-lūte-nĕs. ſ.
Looſeneſs, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dĭs-sō-lū'shŭn. ſ.
The act of liquifying by heat or moiſture: the ſtate of being liquified; diſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts; death, the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements; deſtruction; the act of breaking up an aſſembly; looſeneſs of manners.

DISSONANCE, dĭs'sō-nănſe. ſ.
A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds.

DISSONANT, dĭs'sō-nănt. a.
Harſh, unharmonious; incongruous, diſagreeing.

To DISSUADE, dĭs-swāde'. v. a. (381).
To divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dĭs-swā'dŭr. ſ. (98).
He that diſſuades.

DISSUASION, dĭs-swā'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-swā'sĭv. a. (428).
Dehortatory, tending to perſuade againſt.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-swā'sĭv. ſ.
Argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe.

DISSYLLABLE, dĭs'sĭl-lă-bl. ſ.
A word of two ſyllables.

DISTAFF, dĭs'tăf. ſ.
The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning; it is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

To DISTAIN, dĭs-tāne'. v. a.
To ſtain, to tinge; to blot, to ſully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dĭs'tănſe. ſ.
Diſtance is ſpace conſidered between any two beings; remoteneſs in place; the ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing; a ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run; ſpace of time; remoteneſs in time; reſpect, diſtant behaviour; retraction of kindneſs, reſerve.

To DISTANCE, dĭs'tănſe. v. a.
To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance.

DISTANT, dĭs'tănt. a.
Remote in place; remote in time either paſt or future; reſerved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dĭs-tāſte'. ſ.
Diſguſt; diſlike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dĭs-tāſte'. v. a.
To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs; to diſlike, to loathe; to offend, to diſguſt.

DISTASTEFUL, dĭs-tāſte'fŭl. a.
Nauſeous to the palate, diſguſting; offenſive, unpleaſing.

DISTEMPER, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr. ſ.
A diſeaſe, a malady; bad conſtitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneaſineſs.

To DISTEMPER, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr. v. a.
To diſeaſe; to diſorder; to diſturb; to deſtroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr-āte. a. (91).
Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr-ă-tūre ſ.
Intemperateneſs, exceſs of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dĭs-tĕnd'. v. a.
To ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dis-tent'. ſ.
The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread.

DISTENTION, dis-ten'ſhun. ſ.
The act of ſtretching in breadth; breadth, ſpace occupied.

DISTICH, dis'tik. ſ. (353).
A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, dis-til'. v. n.
To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

To DISTIL, dis-til'. v. a.
To let fall in drops; to draw by diſtillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-til-la'ſhun. ſ.
The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of diſtilling by fire; the ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'la-tur-e. a.
Belonging to diſtillation. (512).

DISTILLER, dis-til'lur. ſ.
One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTILMENT, dis-til'ment. ſ.
That which is drawn by diſtillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tinkt'. a.
Different; apart; clear, unconfuſed; marked out, ſpecified.

DISTINCTION, dis-tink'ſhun. ſ.
Note of difference; honourable note of ſuperiority; that by which one differs from another; diviſions into different parts; notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tink'tiv. a.
That which makes diſtinction or difference; having the power to diſtinguiſh.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tink'tiv-le. ad.
In right order, not confuſedly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tinkt'le. ad.
Not confuſedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tinkt'nes. ſ.
Nice obſervation of the difference between things; ſuch ſeparation of things as make them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwiſh. v. a. (340). To note the diverſity or things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diverſity; to know one from another by any mark; to diſcern critically, to judge; to conſtitute difference, to ſpecificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwiſh. v. n. To make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwiſh-a-bl. a.
Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'gwiſht. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary. (359).

DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'gwiſh-ur. ſ. A judicious obſerver, one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another; he that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'gwiſh-ing-le. ad.
With diſtinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwiſh-ment. ſ.
Diſtinction, obſervation of difference.

To DISTORT, dis-tort'. v. a.
To writhe, to twiſt, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or poſture; to wreſt from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dis-tor'ſhun. ſ.
Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

To DISTRACT, dis-trakt'. v. a.
Part. paſſ. Diſtracted, anciently Diſtraught.
To pull different ways at once; to ſeparate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trak'ted-le. ad.
Madly, frantickly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trak'ted-nes. ſ. The ſtate of being deſtracted, madneſs.

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'ſhun. ſ.
Confuſion, ſtate in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickneſs, loſs of the wits; tumult, difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trane'. v. a.
To ſeize.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trane'. v. n.
To make ſeizure.

DISTRAINER, dis-tra'nur. ſ. (98).
He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT, dis-trant'. ſ.
Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trawt'. part. a.
Diſtracted. Little uſed.

DISTRESS, dis-tres'. ſ.
The act of making a legal ſeizure; a compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing ſeized by law; calamity, miſery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dis-tres'. v. a.
To proſecute by law to a ſeizure; to haraſs, to make miſerable.

DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres'ful. a.
Full of trouble, full of miſery.

To DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib'ute. v. a.
To divide amongſt more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-tre-bu'ſhun. ſ.
The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib'u-tiv. a.
Aſſigning to each their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trib'u-tiv-le. ad. By diſtribution; ſingly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dis'trikt. ſ.
The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dis-truſt'. v. a.
To regard with diffidence, not to truſt.

DISTRUST, dis-truſt'. ſ.
Loſs of credit, loſs of confidence, ſuſpicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-truſt'ful. a.
Apt to diſtruſt, ſuſpicious; diffident of himſelf, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-truſt'ful-le. ad.
In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-truſt'ful-nes ſ. The ſtate of being diſtruſtful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dis-turb'. v. a.
To perplex, to diſquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dis-tur'banſe. ſ.
Interruption of tranquillity; confuſion, diſorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dis-tur'bur. ſ.
A violator of peace, he that cauſes tumults; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dis-turn'. v. a.
To turn off. Not uſed.

DISVALUATION, diz-val-u-a'ſhun. ſ.
Diſgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, diz-val'u. v. a.
To undervalue.

DISUNION, dis-u'ne-un. ſ.
Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.

☞ Some curious inſpector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *diſunion*, *diſuſe*, &c. the pure *s* and not the *z*, ſince I have laid it down as a general rule under the prepoſitive particle *Dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next ſyllable, is always flat; but it muſt be remembered, that long *u* in theſe words is not a pure vowel (8); not that I think the *z*, in this caſe, would be palpably wrong; for though long *u* may be called a ſemi-conſonant, it is ſufficiently vocal to make the *s* or *z*, ſound, in theſe words, perfectly indifferent. See DIS.

To DISUNITE, dis-u-nite'. v. a.
To ſeparate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dis-u-nite'. v. n.
To fall aſunder, to become ſeparate.

DISUNITY, dis-u'ne-te. ſ.
A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

DISUSAGE, dis-u'zaje. ſ. (90).
The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

DISUSE, dis-uſe'. ſ. (437).
Ceſſation of uſe, want of practice; ceſſation of cuſtom.

To DISUSE, dis-uze'. v. a.
To ceaſe to make uſe of; to diſaccuſtom.

To DISVOUCH, diz-voutſh'. v. a.
To deſtroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, ditſh. ſ.
A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is ſurrounded.

To DITCH, ditſh. v. a.
To make a ditch.

DITCHER, ditſh'ur. ſ.
One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dith-e-ram'bik. ſ.
A ſong in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildneſs.

DITTANY, dit'ta-ne. ſ.
An herb.

DITTIED, dit'tid. a. (282).
Sung, adapted to muſick.

DITTY, dit'te. ſ.
A poem to be ſung, a ſong.

DIVAN, de-van'. ſ. (124).
The council of the oriental princes; any council aſſembled.

To DIVARICATE, di-var'e-kate. v. n. (125). To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, di-var-e-ka'ſhun. ſ.
Partition into two; diviſion of opinions.

To DIVE, dive. v. n.
To ſink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any queſtion, or ſcience.

DIVER, di'vur. ſ.
One that finks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to ſearch for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

To DIVERGE, de-verje'. v. n. (124).
To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, de-ver'jent. a. (124).
Tending to various parts from one point.

Divers, dī'vĕrz. a.
Several, ſundry, more than one.

Diverse, dī'vĕrſe. a.
Different from another; different from itſelf, multiform; in different directions.

Diverſification, dē-vĕr-sē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To **Diverſify**, dē-vĕr'sē-fī. v. a.
To make different from another, to diſtinguiſh; to make different from itſelf, to variegate.

Diverſion, dē-vĕr'ſhŭn. ſ. (124).
The act of turning any thing off from its courſe; the cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency; ſport, ſomething that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

Diverſity, dē-vĕr'sē-tē. ſ.
Difference, diſſimilitude, variety.

Diverſely, dī'vĕrs-lē. ad.
In different ways, variouſly.

To **Divert**, dē-vĕrt'. v. a. (124).
To turn off from any direction or courſe; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to pleaſe, to exhilarate.

Diverter, dē-vĕr'tŭr. ſ.
Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To **Divertiſe**, dē-vĕr'tīz. v. n.
To ſport, to amuſe, to divert.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have accented this word on the laſt ſyllable in compliance with the verb *advertiſe*, which is exactly of the ſame form, and therefore he thought ought to be accented in the ſame manner. But by making *divertiſe* conform in accentuation to *advertiſe*, we make the general rule ſtoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For in all verbs of three or more ſyllables, where the termination *iſe* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as *criticiſe*, *exerciſe*, *epitomiſe*, &c.—See Advertisement.

Divertiſement, dē-vĕr'tīz-mĕnt.
ſ. Diverſion, delight.

Divertive, dē-vĕr'tĭv. a.
Recreative, amuſive.

To **Diveſt**, dē-vĕſt'. v. a. (124).
To ſtrip, to make naked.

Diveſture, dē-vĕs'tſhŭre. ſ.
The act of putting off.

Dividable, dē-vī'dā-bl. a.
That may be ſeparated.

Dividant, dē-vī'dānt. a.
Different, ſeparate. Not uſed.

To **Divide**, dē-vīde'. v. a. (124).
To part one whole into different pieces; to ſeparate; to diſunite by diſcord; to deal out, to give in ſhares.

To **Divide**, dē-vīde'. v. n.
To part, to ſunder, to break friendſhip.

Dividend, dĭv'ē-dĕnd. ſ.
A ſhare, the part allotted in diviſion; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

Divider, dē-vī'dŭr. ſ. (98).
That which parts any thing into pieces; a diſtributer, he who deals out to each his ſhare; a diſuniter; a particular kind of compaſſes.

Dividual, dē-vĭd'ū-ăl, or dē-vĭd'jū-ăl. a. (293) (376).
Divided, ſhared or participated in common with others.

Divination, dĭv-ē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530)
Prediction or foretelling of future things.

Divine, dē-vīne'. a. (124).
Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a ſupreme degree; preſageful.

Divine, dē-vīne'. ſ.
A miniſter of the goſpel, a prieſt, a clergyman; a man ſkilled in divinity, a theologian.

To **Divine**, dē-vīne'. v. a.
To foretel, to foreknow.

To **Divine**, dē-vīne'. v. n.
To utter prognoſtication; to feel preſages; to conjecture, to gueſs.

Divinely, dē-vīne'lē. ad.
By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the ſupreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

Divineneſs, dē-vīne'nĕs. ſ.
Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the ſupreme degree.

Diviner, dē-vī'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means; conjecturer, gueſſer.

Divinereſs, dē-vīne'rĕs. ſ.
A propheteſs.

Divinity, dē-vĭn'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celeſtial being; the ſcience of divine things, theology.

Diviſible, dē-vĭz'ē-bl. a. (124).
Capable of being divided into parts, ſeparable.

Diviſibility, dē-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
The quality of admitting diviſion.

Diviſibleneſs, dē-vĭz'ē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Diviſibility.

Diviſion, dē-vĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of dividing any thing into parts; the ſtate of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing; diſunion, difference; parts into which a diſcourſe is deſtributed; ſpace between the notes of muſick, juſt time; in arithmetick, the ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned.

Diviſor, dē-vī'zŭr. ſ. (166).
The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, dē-vōrſe'. ſ. (124).
The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife; ſeparation, diſunion; the ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

To **Divorce**, dē-vōrſe'. v. a.
To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to force aſunder, to ſeparate by violence.

Divorcement, dē-vōrſe'mĕnt. ſ.
Divorce, ſeparation of marriage.

Divorcer, dē-vōr'ſŭr. ſ.
The perſon or cauſe which produces devorce or ſeparation.

Diuretick, dī-ū-rĕt'ĭk. a.
Having the power to provoke urine.

Diurnal, dī-ŭr'năl. a. (116).
Relating to the day; conſtituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

Diurnal, dī-ŭr'năl. ſ.
A journal, a day-book.

Diurnally, dī-ŭr'năl-ē. ad.
Daily, every day.

Diuturnity, dī-ū-tŭr'nē-tē. ſ.
Length of duration.

To **Divulge**, dē-vŭlje'. v. a.
To publiſh, make publick; to proclaim.

Divulger, dē-vŭl'jŭr. ſ. (98).
A publiſher.

Divulſion, dē-vŭl'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of plucking away.

To **Dizen**, dī'zn. v. a. (103).
To dreſs, to deck.

Dizziness, dĭz'zē-nĕs. ſ. Giddineſs.

Dizzy, dĭz'zē. a.
Giddy, cauſing giddineſs; thoughtleſs.

To **Dizzy**, dĭz'zē. v. a.
To whirl round, to make giddy.

To **Do**, dōō. v. a. (164).
To practiſe or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achive; to execute, to diſcharge; to finiſh, to end; to conclude, to ſettle.

To **Do**, dōō. v. n.
To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to ceaſe to be concerned with, to ceaſe to care about; to fare, to be with regard to ſickneſs or health, as, how do you do. To do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, I ſhall come; but if I do not, go away; that is if I come not: do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt, as help me, do; make haſte, do.

Docible, dō'sē-bl. a. (405).
Tractable, docile, eaſy to be taught.

Docibleneſs, dō'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Teachableneſs, docility.

Docile, dŏs'sĭl. a. (140).
Teachable, eaſily inſtructed, tractable.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, make the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, and Buchanan only makes it long.

Docility, dō-sĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Aptneſs to be taught, readineſs to learn.

Dock, dŏk. ſ. An herb.

Dock, dŏk. ſ.
The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

Dock, dŏk. ſ.
A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

To **Dock**, dŏk. v. a.
To cut off a tail; to cut any thing ſhort; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ſhip in a dock.

Docket, dŏk'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A direction tied upon goods, a ſummary of a larger writing.

Doctor, dŏk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick; in ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick; a phyſician, one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

To **Doctor**, dŏk'tŭr. v. a.
To phyſick, to cure.

Doctoral, dŏk'tō-răl. a.
Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Doctorally, dŏk'tō-răl-ē. ad.
In manner of a doctor.

Doctorſhip, dŏk'tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dŏk'trĕ-năl. a.
Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dŏk'trĕ-năl-ĕ. ad.
In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dŏk'trĭn. s. (140).
The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dŏk'ū-mĕnt. s.
Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dŏd'dŭr. s. (98).
A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dĕk'ă-gŏn. s.
A figure of twelve sides.

To DODGE, dŏdje. v. n.
To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dŏd'măn. s. (88).
The name of a fish.

DOE, dō. s.
A she deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dōō'ŭr. s. (296).
One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dŭz. (296).
The third person from Do, familiarly used for Doth, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete.

To DOFF, dŏf. v. a.
To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, dŏg. s.
A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dŏg. v. a.
To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, dŏg'tēēth. s.
The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dŏg'trĭk. s.
An ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dŏg'bāne. s.
An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dŏg'brī-ŭr. s.
The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, dŏg'tshēēp. a.
Cheap as dogs' meat.

DOGDAYS, dŏg'dāze. s.
The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dōje. s.
The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dŏg'fĭsh. s.
A shark.

DOGFLY, dŏg'flī. s.
A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dŏg'gĕd. a. (366).
Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dŏg'gĕd-lĕ. ad.
Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dŏg'gĕd-nĕs. s.
Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, dŏg'gŭr. s. (98).
A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL, dŏg'grĕl. s.
Mean, worthless verses.

DOGGISH, dŏg'gĭsh. a.
Cursish, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dŏg'hār-tĕd. a.
Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dŏg'hōle. s.
A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dŏg'kĕn-nĕl. s.
A little hut or house for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dŏg'lōūse. s.
An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dŏg'mă. s.
Established principle, settled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dŏg-măt'ĕ-kăl. } a.
DOGMATICK, dŏg-măt'ĭk. (509). }
Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, dŏg-măt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dŏg-măt'ĕ-kăl-nĕs. s.
Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dŏg'mă-tĭst. s.
A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dŏg'mă-tize. v. n.
To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

DOGMATIZER, dŏg'mă-tī-zŭr. s.
An asserter, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dŏg'rōze. s.
The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dŏg'slēēp. s.
Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dŏgz'mēte. s.
Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dŏg'stär. s.
The star which gives name to the dogdays.

DOGSTOOTH, dŏgz'tōōth. s.
A plant.

DOGTROT, dŏg'trŏt. s.
A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dŏg-wē'rē. a.
Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dŏg'wŭd. s.
See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOILY, dŏe'lē. s.
A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dōō'ĭngz. s.
Things done, events, transactions: feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, dŏit. s.
A small piece of money.

DOLE, dōle. s.
The act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dōle. v. a.
To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dōle'fŭl. a.
Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dōle'fŭl-lĕ. ad.
In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dōle'fŭl-nĕs. s.
Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dōle'sŭm. a.
Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dōle'sŭm-lĕ. ad.
In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dōle'sŭm-nĕs. s.
Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dŏl. s. A little girl's puppet.
☞ This word ought to be written with one *l* only: for the reasons, see Principles, 406.

DOLLAR, dŏl'lŭr. s. (418).
A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORIFICK, dŏl-ō-rĭf'ĭk. a. (530).
That which causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dŏl'ō-rŭs. a. (503).
Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

DOLOUR, dō'lŭr. s. (314).
Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.
☞ Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Elphinston, and Entick, make the first *o* in this word short, as in *Dollar*; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Ash, long, as in *Donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical. (542).

DOLPHIN, dŏl'fĭn. s. A fish.

DOLT, dōlt. s. A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dōlt'ĭsh. Stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, dō-māne'. s.
Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dōme. s.
A building, a house, a fabrick; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.
☞ There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our Dictionaries which give the sound of the vowels, and ought not to be suffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general sound of *o*.

DOMESTICAL, dō-mĕs'tĕ-kăl. } a.
DOMESTICK, dō-mĕs'tĭk. }
Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intestine.
☞ Dr. Johnson observes, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instances of this double pronunciation; and it is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language in which Dr. Johnson's observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the *o* seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of *open*, ; but in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the *o* in *oven*. This latter sound, however, must not be given as a model; for let the pronunciation be ever so rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the *o*, in this situation, its full, open sound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the unaccented *o* in *Domestic*, *Docility*, *Potential*, *Proceed*, *Monastic*, *Monotony*, &c. we may be assured that these vowels are exactly under the same predicament; and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *Dommestick*, *Dossility*, *Pottential*, &c. Without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation. (547) (548).
The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented *a* in every word ending in *ory*; as *transitory*, *dilatory*, &c. The *o* in rapid speak-

ing certainly goes into ſhort *u*, as if written *tranſitury*, *dilatury*, &c.; but in ſolemn pronunciation approaches to the accented, open ſound of *o* in *glory*, *ſtory*, &c. but as the *o* in theſe terminations never admits of being pronounced quite ſo open as when ending a ſyllable before the accent, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial ſound of ſhort *u*. (512).—See COMMAND.

To DOMESTICATE, dō-mĕs'tē-kāte. v. a. To make domeſtick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMINANT, dŏm'ē-nānt. a. Predominant, preſiding, aſcendant.

To DOMINATE, dŏm'ē-nāte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the reſt.

DOMINATION, dŏm-ē-nā'shŭn. ſ. Power, dominion; tyranny, inſolent authority; one highly exalted in power, uſed of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dŏm'ē-nā-tŏr. ſ. (521). The preſiding power.

To DOMINEER, dŏm-ē-nēēr'. v. n. To rule with inſolence, to act without controul.

DOMINICAL, dō-mĭn'ē-kăl. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dō-mĭn'yŭn. ſ. (113). Sovereign authority; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable; territory; region, diſtrict; predominance, aſcendant; an order of angels.

DON, dŏn. ſ. The Spaniſh title for a gentleman.

To DON, dŏn. v. a. To put on. Little uſed.

DONARY, dō'nā-rē. ſ. A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONATION, dō-nā'shŭn. ſ. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dŏn'ā-tĭv. ſ. (503). A gift, a largeſs, a preſent; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without inſtitution or induction.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Entick, in the quantity of the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the beſt uſage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *Donatio* be pleaded in favour of my opponents; for, waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours, this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the firſt ſyllable of *Sanative* and *Lenitive* ought to be long likewiſe. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, and Mr. Perry, are on my ſide.

DONE, dŭn. part. paſſ. of the verb Do.

DONE, dŭn. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts ſays it is Done.

DONOR, dō'nŏr. ſ. A giver, a beſtower.

DOODLE, dōō'dl. ſ. (405). A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dōōm. v. a. To condemn to any puniſhment, to ſentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to deſtine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dōōm. ſ. Judicial ſentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the ſtate to which one is deſtined; ruin, deſtruction.

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dā. ſ. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day; the day of ſentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dā-bŏŏk. ſ. A book made by order of William the Conquerer, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

DOOR, dōre. ſ. (310). The gate of a houſe, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; paſſage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly ſent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dōre'kāſe. ſ. The frame in which the door is incloſed.

DOORKEEPER, dōre'kēēp-ŭr. ſ. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

DOQUET, dŏk'ĭt. ſ. (99) (415). A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dŏr'ĭk. ad. Relating to the Dorick architecture.

DORMANT, dŏr'mānt. a. Sleeping; in a ſleeping poſture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dŏr'mē-tŭr-ē. ſ. A place to ſleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dŏr'mŏŏſe. ſ. A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.

DORN, dŏrn. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

DORR, dŏr. ſ. A kind of flying inſect, the hedge-chafer.

DORSEL, dŏr'sĭl. } ſ.
DORSER, dŏr'sŭr. }
A panier, a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dŏr-sĭf'fē-rŭs. }
DORSIPAROUS, dŏr-sĭp'pā-rŭs. } a.
Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern. (518).

DOSE, dōſe. ſ. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To DOSE, dōſe. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DOSSIL, dŏs'sĭl. ſ. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dŭſt. The ſecond perſon of Do.

DOT, dŏt. ſ. A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dŏt. v. a. To make dots or ſpots.

DOTAGE, dō'tădje. ſ. (90). Loſs of underſtanding, imbecility of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTAL, dō'tăl. a. (88). Relating to the portion of a woman, conſtituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'tărd. ſ. (88). A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dōte. v. n. To have the intellects impaired by age or paſſion; to be in love to extremity; to dote upon, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTER, dō'tŭr. ſ. (98). One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

DOTH, dŭth. The third perſon of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō'tĭng-lē. ad. Fondly.

DOTTARD, dŏt'tărd. ſ. (88). A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dŏt'tŭr-ĭl. ſ. (99). The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. a. (314) (405). Two of a ſort, one correſponding to the other; twice as much, containing the ſame quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.—See CODLE.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'bl-plē. ſ. That in which the defendant alleges, for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb-bl-bī'tĭng. a. Biting or cutting on either ſide.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb-bl-bŭt'tn'd. a. (170) (359). Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb-bl-dē'lŭr. ſ. A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow, one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb-bl-dē'lĭng. ſ. Artifice, diſſimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb-bl-dī'. v. a. To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb-bl-hĕd'ĕd. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb-bl-lŏk'. v. a. To ſhoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb-bl-mīnd'ĕd. a. Deceitful, inſidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb-bl-tŭng'd'. a. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. (359).

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the ſame order or parallel; to fold; to paſs round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. v. n. To increaſe to twice the quantity; to enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. ſ. Twice the quantity or number; ſtrong beer of twice the common ſtrength; a trick, a ſhift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dŭb'bl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being double.

DOUBLER, dŭb'bl-ŭr. ſ. He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dŭb'bl-ĕt. ſ. (99). The inner garment of a man, the waiſtcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dŭb-bl-ōōn'. ſ. *French*. A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles. See ENCORE.

DOUBLY, dŭb'bl-ē. ad. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dŏut. v. a. (313).
To queſtion, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate.

To DOUBT, dŏut. v. n.
To hold queſtionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to ſuſpect, to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, dŏut. ſ.
Uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe; queſtion, point unſettled; ſcruple, perplexity; ſuſpicion, apprehenſion of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dŏŭ'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who entertains ſcruples.

DOUBTFUL, dŏut'fŭl. a.
Dubious; ambiguous; queſtionable, uncertain; not ſecure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dŏut'fŭl-ē. ad.
Dubiouſly, irreſolutely; ambiguouſly, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dŏut'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Dubiouſneſs; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dŏut'ing-lē. ad.
In a doubting manner, dubiouſly.

DOUBTLESS, dŏut'lĕs. a.
Without fear, without apprehenſion of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dŏut'lĕs. ad.
Without doubt, unqueſtionably.

DOVE, dŭv. ſ. (165).
A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dŭv'kŏt. ſ.
A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv'hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dŭv'tāle. ſ.
A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

DOUGH, dō. ſ. (318).
The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dŏŭ'tē. a. (313).
Brave, illuſtrious, eminent. Now uſed only ironically.

DOUGHY, dō'ē. a.
Unſound, ſoft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dŏuſe. v. a. (313).
To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dŏuſe. v. n.
To fall ſuddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dŏŭ'ă-jŭr. ſ. (223).
A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

DOWDY, dŏŭ'dē. ſ. (223).
An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dŏŭ'ŭr. (223). } ſ.
DOWERY, dŏŭ'ŭr-ē. }
That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage; that which the widow poſſeſſes; the gifts of a huſband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dŏŭ'ŭrd. a. (359).
Portioned, ſupplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs. a.
Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dŏŭ'lăs. ſ. (223).
A coarſe kind of linen.

DOWN, dŏun. ſ. (223).
Soft feathers; any thing that ſoothes or molifies; ſoft wool, or tender hair; the ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

DOWN, dŏun. ſ.
A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dŏun. prep.
Along a deſcent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dŏun. ad.
On the ground, from a heigher to a lower ſituation; tending towards the ground; out of ſight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into diſgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dŏun. interj.
An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dŏun'kăſt. a.
Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFAL, dŏun'fâll. ſ. (406).
Ruin, fall from ſtate; a body of things falling; diſtruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dŏun'fâln. part. a.
Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHILL, dŏun'hĭl. ſ.
Declivity, deſcent.—See DUNGHIL.

DOWNLOOKED, dŏun'lŏŏkt. a.
Having a dejected countenance, ſullen, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dŏun-lī'ing. a.
About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, dŏun-rīte'. ad.
Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without ſtopping ſhort.

DOWNRIGHT, dŏun'rīte. a.
Plain, open, undiſguiſed; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honeſtly ſurly; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dŏun-ſĭt'ting. ſ.
Reſt, repoſe.

DOWNWARD, dŏun'wŭrd. (88) }
DOWNWARDS, dŏun'wŭrdz. } ad.
Towards the centre from a higher ſituation to a lower; in a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

DOWNWARD, dŏun'wŭrd. a.
Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depreſſed, dejected.

DOWNY, dŏŭ'nē. a.
Covered with down or nap; made of down or ſoft feathers; ſoft, tender, ſoothing.

DOWRE, dŏur. (223). }
DOWRY, dŏŭ'rē. } ſ.
A portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dŏk-ſŏl'ŏ-jē. ſ. (518).
A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dŏk'ſē. ſ.
A whore, a looſe wench.

To DOZE, dōze. v. n.
To ſlumber, to be half aſleep.

To DOZE, dōze. v. a.
To ſtupify, to dull.

DOZEN, dŭz'zn. ſ. (103).
The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dō'zē-nĕs. ſ.
Sleepineſs, drouſineſs.

DOZY, dō'zē. a.
Sleepy, drouſy, ſluggiſh.

DRAB, drăb. ſ.
A whore, a ſtrumpet.

DRACHM, drăm. ſ.
An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DREAD, drĕd. a.
Terrible, dreaded.

DRAFF, drăf. ſ.
Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, drăf'fē. a.
Worthleſs, dreggy.

DRAFT, drăft. a.
Corrupted from Draught.

To DRAG, drăg. v. a.
To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthenſome; to draw contemptuouſly along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, drăg. v. n.
To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drăg. ſ.
A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drăg'nĕt. ſ.
A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'gl. v. a. (405).
To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'gl. v. n.
To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drăg'ŭn. ſ. (166).
A winged ſerpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation near the North pole.

DRAGONET, drăg'ŭn-ĕt. ſ.
A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drăg'ŭn-flī. ſ.
A fierce ſtinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drăg'ŭn-ĭſh. a.
Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drăg'ŭn-like. a.
Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, drăg'ŭnz-blŭd. ſ.
A kind of reſin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drăg'ŭnz-hĕd. ſ.
A plant.

DRAGONTREE, drăg'ŭn-trēe. ſ.
Palmtree.

DRAGOON, drā-gōōn'. ſ. See *Encore*.
A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on horſe or foot.

To DRAGOON, drā-gōōn'. v. a.
To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

To DRAIN, drāne. v. a.
To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drāne. ſ.
The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drāke. ſ.
The male of the duck; a ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM, drăm. ſ.
In weight the eigth part of an ounce; a ſmall quantity; ſuch a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once; ſpirits, diſtilled liquors.

To DRAM, drăm. v. n.
To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRAMA, drâ'mă, or drăm'mă. ſ.
A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

☞ The laſt mode of pronouncing this word is, that which was univerſally current till within theſe few years; but the firſt has inſenſibly ſtolen into uſe, as we may obſerve from the ſeveral Dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, and, as far as we can judge by the poſition of the accent, Entick and Bailey

pronounce it with the firſt *a* long; and Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, and, if we may gueſs at Dr. Aſh by his accent, with the ſame letter ſhort. Mr. Scott gives both ways; but by placing the ſound with the long *a* firſt, ſeems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the ſide I have adopted; but I wiſh alſo to eſtabliſh it by analogy.

And firſt it may be obſerved, that if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the Engliſh, it is certainly in favour of the firſt pronunciation: for in a Latin word of two ſyllables, where a conſonant comes between two vowels, the conſonant always goes to the laſt, and the firſt vowel is pronounced long, without the leaſt regard to the quantity. Thus *Crātes*, the philoſopher, and *crātes*, a hurdle; *dēcus*, honour, and *dēdo*, to give; *ŏvo*, to triumph, and *ōvum*, an egg; *Nŭma*, the legiſlator, and *Nūmen*, the divinity, have the firſt vowels always ſounded long by an Engliſh ſpeaker, although in the Latin the firſt vowel in the firſt word of each of theſe pairs is ſhort. From this univerſal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we ſhould pronounce them in the ſame manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin ariſes from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a ſingle conſonant in words of two ſyllables; otherwiſe, what reaſon can we aſſign for the rule laid down by our anceſtors for doubling the conſonant in verbs, verbal nouns and participles, where a ſingle vowel was preceded by a ſingle conſonant in the theme? But an affectation of Latinity ſeems to have diſturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has diſturbed the Latin quantity. For though we neglect the quantity of Latin diſſyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in diſſyllables of our own, formed from the Latin, and anglicifed, we ſeem to be, in ſome meaſure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what elſe can we attribute the ſhort ſound of the firſt vowel in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, *vigil*, *novel*, &c.; and to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we aſcribe the long ſound of *u* in this ſituation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though *epic*, *topic*, *cynic*, and *tonic*, have the firſt vowel ſhort, *tunic*, *ſtupid*, *Cupid*, *tumid*, &c. have the *u* long, though always ſhort in the Latin words from whence they are derived. But however this may be in words anglicifed from the Latin, and ending in a conſonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciation more regular than in the quantity of the firſt vowel in a word of two ſyllables ending with a vowel; in this caſe the firſt vowel is invariably long, and why the word in queſtion ſhould be the only exception cannot eaſily be accounted for. We have no words originally Engliſh of this form; but thoſe we adopt from other languages ſufficiently ſhew the analogy of pronunciation: thus *Gola*, *Coma*, *China*, *Era*, *Strata*, *Quota*, *Fico*, *Dado*, *Sago*, *Bravo*, *Tyro*, *Hero*, *Negro*, &c. &c. have all the firſt ſyllable long; and why *Drama* ſhould not fall into the ſame analogy I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *Lama*, *Brama*, *Zama*, and *Zara*, and all proper names of the ſame form from the Greek and Latin, as *Cato*, *Plato*, *Strato*, *Crito*, *Draco*, &c.; and I think it may be with confidence aſſerted, that an Engliſhman, who had never heard the word *Drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the firſt ſyllable, and pronounce the vowel in that ſyllable long and ſlender. (544).

DRAMATICAL, drȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl. } a.
DRAMATICK, drȧ-măt'ĭk. (509). }
Repreſented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl-ē. ad. Repreſentatively, by repreſentation.

DRAMATIST, drăm'ȧ-tĭſt. ſ. (503). The author of dramatick compoſitions.

DRANK, drănk. The preterit of Drink.

DRAPER, drā'pŭr. ſ. (98). One who ſells cloth.

DRAPERY, drā'pŭr-ē. ſ. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, ſtuffs of wool; the dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue.

DRAUGH, drȧf. ſ. (331). Refuſe, ſwill.

DRAUGHT, drȧft. ſ. (215) (393). The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, ſketch; a picture drawn; the act of ſweeping with a net; the quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a ſink, drain; the depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drȧft'hŏuſe. ſ. A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW, drȧw. v. a. pret Drew, part. paſſ. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to ſuck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a caſk; to pull a ſword from the ſheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloſe or ſlide back curtains; to cloſe or ſpread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to repreſent by picture; to form a repreſentation; to deduce as from poſtulates; to allure, to entice; to perſuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wreſt, to diſtort; to compoſe, to form in writing; to eviſcerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by diſtillation, to withdraw, to abſtract; to draw on, to occaſion; to invite, to cauſe by degrees; to draw over; to perſuade to revolt; to draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by inſinuation, to call to action, to detach for ſervice, to range in battle, to draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drȧw. v. n. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to ſhrink; to advance, to move; to unſheath a weapon; to practiſe the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a ſore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drȧw'bȧk. ſ. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drȧw'brĭdje. ſ. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

DRAWER, drȧw'ŭr. ſ. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drȧw'ŭr. ſ. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure; in the plural, part of a man's dreſs worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drȧw'ĭng. ſ. Delineation, repreſentation.

DRAWING-ROOM, drȧw'ĭng-rōōm. ſ. The room in which company aſſemble at court; the company aſſembled there.

DRAWN, drȧwn. partici. from Draw. Equal, where each party takes his own ſtake; with a ſword unſheathed; open, put aſide or uncloſed; eviſcerated; induced as from ſome motive.

DRAWWELL, drȧw'wĕl. ſ. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. See DUNGHILL.

To DRAWL, drȧwl. v. n. To utter any thing in a ſlow way.

DRAY, drā. } ſ.
DRAYCART, drā'kȧrt. }
The car on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drā'hŏrſe. ſ. A horſe which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drā'măn. ſ. (88). One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drăz'zl. ſ. (102) (405). A low, mean, worthleſs wretch. Not uſed.

DREAD, drĕd. ſ. (234). Fear, terror; awe; the perſon or thing feared.

DREAD, drĕd. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the higheſt degree.

To DREAD, drĕd. v. a. To fear in an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD, drĕd. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, drĕd'ŭr. ſ. (98). One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, drĕd'fŭl. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, drĕd'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

DREADFULLY, drĕd'fŭl-ē. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, drĕd'lĕs-nĕs. ſ. Fearleſneſs, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, drĕd'lĕs. a. Fearleſs, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drēme. ſ. (227). A phantaſm of ſleep, the thoughts of a ſleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drēme. v. n. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be ſluggiſh; to idle.

To DREAM, drēme. v. a. To ſee in a dream.

DREAMER, drē'mŭr. ſ. (98). One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man loſt in wild imagination; a ſluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, drēme'lĕs. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, drēre. a. (227). Mournful, diſmal.

DREARY, drē'rē. a. Sorrowful, diſtreſsful; gloomy, diſmal, horrid.

DREDGE, drĕdje. ſ. A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drĕdje. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, drĕd'jŭr. ſ. One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drĕg'gē-nĕs. ſ. Fulneſs of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drĕg'gĭsh. a.
Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drĕg'gē. a. (382).
Containing dregs, conſiſting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drĕgz. ſ.
The ſediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; droſs, ſweepings, refuſe.

To DREIN, drāne. v. n. (249).
To empty.

To DRENCH, drĕnſh. v. a.
To ſoak, to ſteep; to ſaturate with drink or moiſture; to phyſick by violence.

DRENCH, drĕnſh. ſ.
A draught, ſwill; phyſic for a brute; phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drĕnſh'ŭr. ſ.
One that dips or ſteeps any thing; one that gives phyſick by force.

To DRESS, drĕs. v. a.
To clothe; to adorn, to embelliſh; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpoſe; to trim, to fit any thing for ready uſe; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drĕs. ſ.
Clothes, garment; the ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

DRESSER, drĕs'sŭr. ſ.
One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt.

DRESSING, drĕs'sĭng. ſ.
The application made to a ſore.

DRESSINGROOM, drĕs'sĭng-rōōm. ſ.
The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drĕſt. part. from Dreſs, properly *dreſſed*.
☞ This is one of thoſe words which, for the ſake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unneceſſarily may be ſeen, Principles, No. 360.

To DRIB, drĭb. v. a.
To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb'bl. v. n. (405).
To fall in drops; to fall weakly and ſlowly; to ſlaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb'bl. v. a.
To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, drĭb'lĕt. ſ.—See CODLE.
A ſmall ſum, odd money in a ſum.

DRIER, drī'ŭr. ſ.
That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRIFT, drĭft. ſ.
Force impellent, impulſe; violence, courſe; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a ſtorm, a ſhower; a heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; ſcope of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, drĭft. v. a.
To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drĭl. v. a.
To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exerciſe.

DRILL, drĭl. ſ.
An inſtrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drĭnk. v. n. pret. Drank or Drunk, part. paſſ. Drunk or Drunken.
To ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; to drink to, to ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK, drĭnk. v. a.
To ſwallow, applied to liquids; to ſuck up, to abſorb.

DRINK, drĭnk. ſ.
Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drĭnk'mŭn-ē. ſ.
Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drĭnk'â-bl. a.
What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drĭnk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drĭp. v. n.
To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drĭp. v. a.
To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roaſting.

DRIP, drĭp. ſ.
That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drĭp'pĭng. ſ.
The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drĭp'pĭng-păn. ſ.
The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drīve. v. a. preterit
Drove, anciently Drave, part. paſſ. Driven, or Drove. To force along by impetuous preſſure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; to drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drīve. v. n.
To go as impelled by any external agent; to ruſh with violence; to paſs in a carriage; to tend to, to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign; to aim, to ſtrike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, drĭv'vl. v. n. (102).
To ſlaver, to let the ſpittle fall in drops; to be weak or fooliſh, to dote.

DRIVEL, drĭv'vl. ſ.
Slaver, moiſture ſhed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, drĭv'vl-ŭr. ſ.
A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, drĭv'vn. (103).
Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, drī'vŭr. ſ.
The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beaſts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl. v. a. (405).
To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl. v. n.
To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

DRIZZLY, drĭz'zl-ē. a.
Shedding ſmall rain.

DROLL, drōle. ſ. (406).
One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks, a jeſter, a buffoon; a farce, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.
☞ When this word is uſed to ſignify a farce, it is pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *doll*, *loll*, &c. If this wanted proof we might quote Swift, who was too ſcrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been ſo pronounced.
"Some as juſtly fame extols,
"For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."

DROLL, drōle. a.
Comic, farcical, merry.

To DROLL, drōle. v. n.
To jeſt, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drō'lŭr-ē. ſ.
Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drŭm'ē-dâ-rē. ſ.
A ſort of camel.
☞ I have in the ſound of the *o* in this word followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and I think with the beſt uſage on my ſide. (165).

DRONE, drōne. ſ.
The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a ſluggard, an idler; the hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE, drōne. v. n.
To live in idleneſs.

DRONISH, drō'nĭsh. a.
Idle, ſluggiſh.

To DROOP, drōōp. v. n.
To languiſh with ſorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drŏp. ſ.
A globule of moiſture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drŏp-sē-rēne'. ſ.
A diſeaſe of the eye.

To DROP, drŏp. v. a.
To pour in drops or ſingle globules; to let fall; to let go, to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion; to utter ſlightly or caſually; to inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion; to intermit, to ceaſe; to let go a dependant, or companion; to ſuffer to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to ſpeckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drŏp. v. n.
To fall in drops or ſingle globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall ſpontaneouſly; to fall in death, to die ſuddenly; to ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drŏp'pĭng. ſ.
That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

DROPLET, drŏp'lĕt. ſ.
A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drŏp'stōne. ſ.
Spar formed into the ſhape of drops.

DROPWORT, drŏp'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

DROPSICAL, drŏp'sē-kăl. a.
Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSIED, drŏp'sĭd. ſ. (282).
Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSY, drŏp'sē. ſ.
A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drŏs. ſ.
The recrement or ſcum of metals; ruſt, incruſtation upon metal; refuſe, leavings, ſweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drŏs'sē-nĕs. ſ.
Foulneſs, feculence, ruſt.

DROSSY, drŏs'sē. a.
Full of droſs; worthleſs, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drōve. ſ.
A body or number of cattle; a number of ſheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Drove, drōve.
Pret. of Drive.

Droven, drō'vn.
Part. a. from Drive. Not in uſe.

Drover, drō'vŭr. ſ.
One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

Drought, drŏŏt. ſ. (313) (393).
Dry weather, want of rain; thirſt, want of drink.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When theſe abſtracts take *g* in their compoſition, and this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *h*, but follows it; as *weigh*, *weight*; *fly*, *flight*; *no*, *nought*, &c.

Droughtiness, drŏŏ'tē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of wanting rain.

Droughty, drŏŏ'tē. a.
Wanting rain, ſultry; thirſty, dry with thirſt.

To Drown, drŏŏn. v. a. (323).
To ſuffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To Drown, drŏŏn. v. n.
To be ſuffocated by water.

To Drowse, drŏŏz. v. a. (323).
To make heavy with ſleep.

To Drowse, drŏŏz. v. n.
To ſlumber, to grow heavy with ſleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.

Drowsily, drŏŏ'zē-lē. ad.
Sleepily, heavily; ſluggiſhly, ſlothfully.

Drowsiness, drŏŏ'zē-nĕs. ſ.
Sleepineſs, heavineſs with ſleep.

Drowsihead, drŏŏ'zē-hĕd. ſ.
Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

Drowsy, drŏŏ'zē. a.
Sleepy, heavy with ſleep, lethargick; lulling, cauſing ſleep; ſtupid, dull.

To Drub, drŭb. v. a.
To threſh, to beat, to bang.

Drub, drŭb. ſ.
A thump, a knock, a blow.

To Drudge, drŭdje. v. n.
To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

Drudge, drŭdje. ſ.
One employed in mean labour.

Drudger, drŭdje'ŭr. ſ.
A mean labourer; the box out of which flour is thrown to roaſt meat.

Drudgery, drŭdje'ŭr-ē. ſ.
Mean labour, ignoble toil.

Drudgingbox, drŭdje'ing-bŏks. ſ.
The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

Drudgingly, drŭdje'ing-lē. ad.
Laboriouſly, toilſomely.

Drug, drŭg. ſ.
An ingredient uſed in phyſick, a medicinal ſimple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaſer can be found.

To Drug, drŭg. v. a.
To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with ſomething offenſive.

Drugget, drŭg'gĭt. ſ. (99).
A coarſe kind of woollen cloth.

Druggist, drŭg'gĭſt. ſ. (382).
One who ſells phyſical drugs.

Drugster, drŭg'stŭr. ſ.
One who ſells phyſical ſimples. This word is only uſed by the vulgar.

Druid, drū'ĭd. ſ.
The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

Drum, drŭm. ſ.
An inſtrument of military muſick; the tympanum of the ear.

To Drum, drŭm. v. n.
To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulſatory motion.

To Drumble, drŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To drone, to be ſluggiſh. Obſolete.

Drumfish, drŭm'fĭſh. ſ.
The name of a fiſh.

Drummajor, drŭm-mā'jŭr. ſ.
The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drummaker, drŭm'mā-kŭr. ſ.
He who deals in drums.

Drummer, drŭm'mŭr. ſ.
He whoſe office is to beat the drum.

Drumstick, drŭm'stĭk. ſ.
The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

Drunk, drŭnk. ſ.
Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor, inebriated; drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

Drunkard, drŭnk'ŭrd. ſ. (88).
One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.

Drunken, drŭn'kn. a. (103).
Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; ſaturated with moiſture; done in a ſtate of inebriation.

Drunkenly, drŭn'kn-lē. ad.
In a drunken manner.

Drunkenness, drŭn'kn-nĕs. ſ.
Intoxication with ſtrong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a diſorder of the faculties.

Dry, drī. a.
Arid, not wet, not moiſt; without rain; not ſucculent, not juicy; without tears; thirſty, athirſt; jejune, barren, unembelliſhed.

To Dry, drī. v. a.
To free from moiſture; to exhale moiſture; to wipe away moiſture; to ſcorch with thirſt; to drain, to exhauſt.

To Dry, drī. v. n.
To grow dry, to loſe moiſture.

Dryer, drī'ŭr. ſ. (98).
That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

Dryeyed, drī'īde. a.
Without tears, without weeping.

Dryly, drī'lē. ad.
Without moiſture, coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.

Dryness, drī'nĕs. ſ.
Want of moiſture; want of ſucculence; want of embelliſhment, want of pathos; want of ſenſibility in devotion.

Drynurse, drī'nŭrſe. ſ.
A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt; one who takes care of another.

To Drynurse, drī'nŭrſe. v. a.
To feed without the breaſt.

Dryshod, drī'ſhŏd. a.
Without wet feet, without treading above the ſhoes in [illegible] water.

Dual, dū'ăl. a.
Expreſſing [illegible] number two.

To Dub, dŭb. v. a.
To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

Dub, dŭb. ſ.
A blow, a knock. Not in uſe.

Dubious, dū'bē-ŭs. a. (542).
Doubtful, not ſettled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

Dubiously, dū'bē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Uncertainly, without any determination.

Dubiousness, dū'bē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

Dubitable, dū'bē-tă-bl. a.
Doubtful, uncertain.

Dubitation, dū-bē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of doubting, doubt.

Ducal, dū'kăl. a.
Pertaining to a duke.

Ducat, dŭk'ĭt. ſ. (90).
A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence, in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence.

Duck, dŭk. ſ.
The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondneſs; a declination of the head; a ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To Duck, dŭk. v. n.
To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To Duck, dŭk. v. a.
To put under water.

Ducker, dŭk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A diver, a cringer.

Duckingstool, dŭk'ĭng-ſtōōl. ſ.
A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

Duck-legged, dŭk'lĕg'd. a. (359).
Short legged.

Duckling, dŭk'lĭng. ſ.
A young duck.

Duckmeat, dŭk'mēte. ſ.
A common plant growing in ſtanding water.

Ducks-foot, dŭks'fŭt. ſ.
Black ſnake-root, or may-apple.

Duckweed, dŭk'wēde. ſ.
Duckmeat.

Duct, dŭkt. ſ.
Guidance, direction; a paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

Ductile, dŭk'tĭl. a. (140).
Flexible, pliable; eaſy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obſequious, complying.

Ductileness, dŭk'tĭl-nĕs. ſ.
Flexibility, ductility.

Ductility, dŭk'tĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Quality of ſuffering extenſion, flexibility; obſequiouſneſs, compliance.

Dudgeon, dŭd'jŭn. ſ. (259).
A ſmall dagger; malice, ſullenneſs, ill-will.

Due, dū. a.
Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

Due, dū. ad.
Exactly, directly, duly.

Due, dū. ſ.
That which belongs to one, that which may be juſtly claimed; right, juſt title; whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done; cuſtom, tribute.

Duel, dū'ĭl. ſ.
A combat between two, a ſingle fight.

To Duel, dū'ĭl. v. n.
To fight a ſingle combat.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏĭl (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

DUELLER, dū'ĕl-lŭr. s. (99).
A ſingle combatant.

DUELLIST, dū'ĕl-lĭſt. s.
A ſingle combatant; one who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dū-ĕl'lō. s.
The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dū-ĕn'nȧ. s.
An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dŭg. s.
A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dŭg.
Pret. and part. paſſ. of Dig.

DUKE, dūke. s. (376).
One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

☞ There is a ſlight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *Dook*; but this borders on vulgarity; the true ſound of the *u* muſt be carefully preſerved, as if written *Dewk*. There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word, as if written *Jook*; this is not ſo vulgar as the former, and ariſes from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See Principles, No. 462.

DUKEDOM, dūke'dŭm. s.
The poſſeſſion of a duke; the title or quality of duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl'brȧnd. a.
Stupid, doltiſh, fooliſh.

DULCET, dŭl'sĕt. a. (99).
Sweet to the taſte, luſcious; ſweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl-sĕ-fĕ-kȧ'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl'sĕ-fī. v. a. (183).
To ſweeten, to ſet free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl'sĕ-mŭr. ſ. (98).
A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks.

To DULCORATE, dŭl'kō-rȧte. v. a. (91). To ſweeten, to make leſs acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dŭl-kō-rȧ'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl'hĕd. ſ.
A blockhead, a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid.

DULL, dŭl. a.
Stupid, doltiſh, blockiſh, unapprehenſive; blunt, obtuſe; ſad, melancholy; ſluggiſh, heavy, ſlow of motion; not bright; drowſy, ſleepy.

To DULL, dŭl. v. a.
To ſtupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to ſadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or ſlow of motion; to ſully brightneſs.

DULLARD, dŭl'lȧrd. ſ.
A blockhead, a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl'lĕ. ad.
Supidly; ſluggiſhly; not vigorouſly, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dŭl'nĕs. ſ.
Stupidity, weakneſs of intellect, indocility; drowſineſs, inclination to ſleep; ſluggiſhneſs of motion; dimneſs, want of luſtre.

DULY, dū'lĕ. ad.
Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dŭm. a. (347).
Mute, incapable of ſpeech; deprived of ſpeech; mute, not uſing words; ſilent, refuſing to ſpeak.

DUMBLY, dŭm'lĕ. ad.
Mutely, ſilently.

DUMBNESS, dŭm'nĕs. ſ.
Incapacity to ſpeak; omiſſion of ſpeech, muteneſs; refuſal to ſpeak, ſilence.

To DUMFOUND, dŭm'fŏŭnd. v. a.
To confuſe, to ſtrike dumb.

DUMP, dŭmp. ſ.
Sorrow, melancholy, ſadneſs. A low word, uſed generally in the plural; as to be in the *dumps*.

DUMPISH, dŭmp'ĭſh. a.
Sad, melancholy, ſorrowful.

DUMPLING, dŭmp'lĭng. ſ.
A ſort of pudding.

DUN, dŭn. a.
A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To DUN, dŭn. v. a.
To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dŭn. ſ.
A clamorous, troubleſome creditor.

DUNCE, dŭnſe. ſ.
A dullard, a dolt, a thickſkul.

DUNG, dŭng. ſ.
The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

To DUNG, dŭng. v. a.
To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dŭn'jŭn. ſ. (259).
A cloſe priſon, generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dŭng'fŏrk. ſ.
A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

DUNGHIL, dŭng'hĭl. ſ.
A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any ſituation of meanneſs; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

☞ Leaving out one *l* in the laſt ſyllable of this word is, perhaps, agreeable to the laws Printers have laid down to themſelves; but there is no eye that is not hurt at the different appearance of *bill* when alone, and when joined to another word. That double letters may be, in ſome caſes, ſpared, is not to be denied; but where either the ſenſe or ſound is endangered by the omiſſion of a letter, there to ſpare the letter is to injure the language. A ſecret conviction of this has made all our Lexicographers waver greatly in ſpelling theſe words, as may be ſeen at large in the Preliminary Obſervations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xv.

DUNGHIL, dŭng'hĭl. a. (406).
Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.

DUNGY, dŭng'ĕ. a.
Full of dung, mean, vile, baſe.

DUNGYARD, dŭng'yȧrd. ſ.
The place of the dunghil.

DUNNER, dŭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dū-ō-dĕs'sĕ-mō. ſ.
A book in which one ſheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dū-ō-dĕk'kū-pl. a.
Conſiſting of twelves.

DUPE, dūpe. ſ.
A credulous man, a man eaſily tricked.

To DUPE, dūpe. v. a.
To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dū'plĕ-kȧte. v. a. (91). To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū'plĕ-kȧte. ſ. (91).
Another correſpondent to the firſt, a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū-plĕ-kȧ'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū'plĕ-kȧ-tūre. ſ.
A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĕ. ſ.
Doubleneſs; deceit, doubleneſs of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĕ. ſ.
The power of laſting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū'rȧ-bl. a. (405).
Laſting, having the quality of long continuance; having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DURABLENESS, dū'rȧ-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Power of laſting.

DURABLY, dū'rȧ-blĕ. ad.
In a laſting manner.

DURANCE, dū'rȧnſe. ſ.
Impriſonment, the cuſtody or power of a jailor; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-rȧ'ſhŭn. ſ.
Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dūre. v. n.
To laſt, to continue. Not in uſe.

DUREFUL, dūre'fŭl. a.
Laſting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dūre'lĕs. a.
Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dū'rĕs. ſ.
Impriſonment, conſtraint.

DURING, dū'rĭng. prep.
For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dū'rĭ-tĕ. ſ.
Hardneſs, firmneſs.

DURST, dŭrſt.
The preterit of Dare, to venture.

DUSK, dŭsk. a.
Tending to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured.

DUSK, dŭsk. ſ.
Tendency to darkneſs; darkneſs of colour.

To DUSK, dŭsk, v. a.
To make duſkiſh.

To DUSK, dŭsk. v. n.
To grow dark, to begin to loſe light.

DUSKILY, dŭsk'ĭ-lĕ. ad.
With a tendency to darkneſs.

DUSKISH, dŭsk'ĭsh. a.
Inclining to darkneſs, tending to obſcurity; tending to blackneſs.

DUSKISHLY, dŭsk'ĭsh-lĕ. ad.
Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dŭsk'ĕ. a.
Tending to darkneſs, obſcure; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured; gloomy, ſad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dŭſt. ſ.
Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles; the grave, the ſtate of diſſolution; mean and dejected ſtate.

To DUST, dŭſt. v. a.
To free from duſt, to ſprinkle with duſt.

DUSTMAN, dŭſt'mȧn. ſ. (88).
One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

DUSTY, dŭs'tĕ. a.
Filled with duſt, clouded with duſt; covered or ſcattered with duſt.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

DUTCHESS, dŭtsh'ĕs. s.
The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dŭtsh'ē. s.
A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtsh'ē-kōrt. s.
A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dū'tē-ŭs, or dū'tshē-ŭs. a. (263) (294).
Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dū'tē-fŭl. a.
Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dū'tē-fŭl-ē. ad.
Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dū'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s.
Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dū'tē. s.
That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts of forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwŏrf. s. (85).
A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwŏrf. v. a.
To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwŏrf'ĭsh. a.
Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwŏrf'ĭsh-lē. ad.
Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwŏrf'ĭsh-nĕs. s.
Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To DWELL, dwĕll. v. n.
Preterit, Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation; to be in any state of condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, dwĕl'lŭr. s. (98).
An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwĕl'lĭng. s.
Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwĕl'lĭng-hŏŭse. s.
The house at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwĭn'dl. v. n. (405).
To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feebler; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dī'ĭng, the participle of Die.
Expiring, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dĭ'nās'tē, or dĭn'ās-tē. s.
Government, sovereignty.

☞ All our orthöepists, except Mr. Elphinston and Entick, adopt the first pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last. (503).

DYSCRASY, dĭs'krā-sē. s.
An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dĭs'sĕn-tĕr-ē. s.
A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage, I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages which we naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the numerous class of words of the same kind. See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. A collateral proof too that this is the true pronunciation is, that MESENTERY, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable.

DYSPEPSY, dĭs'pĕp-sē. s.
A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dĭs'fō-nē. s.
A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, dĭsp-nē'ā. s.
A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, dĭzh'ū-rē. s. (450) (451) (452).
A difficulty in making urine.

☞ The *s* in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the *s* in Treasury.—See DISUNION.

E.

EACH, ētsh. pron. (98) (227).
Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, ē'gŭr. a. (227).
Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, ē'gŭr-lē. ad.
Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, ē'gŭr-nĕs. s.
Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ē'gl. s. (227) (405).
A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde. a. (282).
Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, ē'gl-stōne. s.
A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, ē'glĕt. s.
A young eagle.

EAR, ēer. s. (227).
The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent: power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, ēer'lĕs. a.
Without any ears.

EAR-RING, ēer'rĭng. s.
Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, ēer'shŏt. s.
Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, ēer'wăks. s.
The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, ēer'wĭg. s.
A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, ēer-wĭt'nĕs. s.
One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To EAR, ēer. v. a. (246).
To plow, to till.

To EAR, ēer. v. n.
To shoot into ears.

EARED, ēerd. a. (359).
Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, ĕrl. s. (234) (237).
A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, ĕrl'mär'shăl. s.
He that has chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, ĕrl'dŭm. s. (166).
The seigniory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ĕr'lē-nĕs. s.
Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, ĕr'lē. a. (234).
Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, ĕr'lē. ad.
Soon, betimes.

To EARN, ĕrn. v. a. (234) (371).
To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst. a. (234).
Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst. s.
Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ĕr'nĕst-lē. ad.
Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, ĕr'nĕst-nĕs. s.
Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, ɜrth. ſ. (234) (237).
The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.
☞ This word is liable to a coarſe vulgar pronunciation, as if written *Urth*; there is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true ſound; but quite ſufficient to diſtinguiſh a common from a polite ſpeaker.

To EARTH, ɜrth. v. a.
To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, ɜrth. v. n.
To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, ɜrth'bōrd. ſ.
The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ɜrth'bōrn. a.
Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ɜrth'bŏŭnd. a.
Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ɜr'thn. a. (103).
Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ɜrth'flăks. ſ.
A kind of fibrous foſſil.

EARTHINESS, ɜrth'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of containing earth, groſſneſs.

EARTHLING, ɜrth'lĭng. ſ.
An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ɜrth'lē. a.
Not heavenly, vile, mean, ſordid; belonging only to our preſent ſtate, not ſpiritual.

EARTHNUT, ɜrth'nŭt. ſ.
A pignut, a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ɜrth'qwāke. ſ.
Tremor or convulſion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ɜrth'shā-kĭng. a.
Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ɜrth'wɜrm. ſ.
A worm bred under ground; a mean ſordid wretch.

EARTHY, ɜrth'ē. a.
Conſiſting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terreſtrial; relating to earth; not mental, groſs, not refined.

EASE, ēze. ſ. (227).
Quiet, reſt, undiſturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconſtraint, freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, ēze. v. a.
To free from pain; to relieve; to aſſuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to ſet free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, ēze'fŭl. a.
Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, ēze'mĕnt. ſ.
Aſſiſtance, ſupport.

EASILY, ē'zē-lē. ad.
Without difficulty; without pain, without diſturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ē'zē-nĕs. ſ.
Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; readineſs; freedom from conſtraint; reſt, tranquillity.

EAST, ēēſt. ſ. (227) (246).
The quarter where the ſun riſes; the regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

EASTER, ēēs'tŭr. ſ. (98).
The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

EASTERLY, ēēs'tŭr-lē. a.
Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt; lying towards the Eaſt; looking towards the Eaſt.

EASTERN, ēēs'tŭrn. a.
Dwelling or found in the Eaſt, oriental; going or looking towards the Eaſt.

EASTWARD, ēēſt'wŭrd. a. (88).
Towards the Eaſt.

EASY, ē'zē. a.
Not difficult; quiet, at reſt, not haraſſed; complying, unreſiſting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without conſtraint, without formality.

To EAT, ēte. v. a. (227) (229).
Preterite, Ate or Eat; part. Eat or Eaten.
To devour with the mouth; to conſume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ēte. v. n.
To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corroſion.

EATABLE, ē'tă-bl. ſ. (405).
Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, ē'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that eats any thing; a corroſive.

EATING-HOUSE, ē'tĭng-hŏŭſe. ſ.
A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

EAVES, ēvz. ſ. (227).
The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.

To EAVESDROP, ēvz'drŏp. v. a.
To catch what comes from the eaves, to liſten under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, ēvz'drŏp-pŭr. ſ.
A liſtener under windows.

EBB, ĕb. ſ.
The reflux of the tide towards the ſea; decline, decay, waſte.

To EBB, ĕb. v. n.
To flow back towards the ſea; to decline, to decay, to waſte.

EBEN, EBON, EBONY, } ĕb'bn. ĕb'ŭn. ĕb'ō-nē. } ſ.
A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, ē-brī'ē-tē. ſ.
Drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, ē-brē-ŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Habitual drunkenneſs.

EBULLITION, ĕb-ŭl-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (177).
The act of boiling up with heat; any inteſtine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, ĕk-sĕn'trē-kăl. } a.
ECCENTRICK, ĕk-sĕn'trĭk. }
Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, ĕk-sĕn-trĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
Deviation from a centre; excurſion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSIS, ĕk-kē-mō'sĭs. ſ. (520).
Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tē-kăl. }
ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tĭk. } a.
Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tĭk. ſ.
A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.
☞ I have given theſe words the flat *s* aſpirated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation: for the third ſyllable coming after the ſecondary accent, is exactly under the ſame predicament as the penultimate ſyllable in *Amroſial*, *Epheſian*, *Geodæſian*, &c. See Principles, No. 451.

"And pulpit drum *eccleſiaſtick*,
"Was beat with fiſt inſtead of a ſtick."
HUDIBRAS.

ECHINUS, ē-kī'nŭs. ſ. (503).
A hedgehog; a ſhelfiſh ſet with prickles; with botaniſts, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving.

ECHO, ĕk'kō. ſ.
The return or repercuſſion of any ſound; the ſound returned.

To ECHO, ĕk'kō. v. n.
To reſound, to give the repercuſſion of a voice; to be ſounded back.

To ECHO, ĕk'kō. v. a.
To ſend back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ĕk-klāre'sĭz-mĕnt. ſ.
Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.
☞ This word, though long in uſe, is not yet naturalized. Every ſyllable but the laſt may be perfectly pronounced by an Engliſhman who does not ſpeak French; but this ſyllable having a naſal vowel, not followed by hard *e* or *g*, (ſee ENCORE,) is an inſuperable difficulty: the neareſt ſound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *ſtrong*. But a ſpeaker would, perhaps, riſk leſs by pronouncing it like an Engliſh word at once than to imitate the French ſound awkwardly.

ECLAT, ē-klăw'. ſ. (472). *French.*
Splendour, ſhow, luſtre.

ECLECTICK, ĕk-lĕk'tĭk. a.
Selecting, chuſing at will.

ECLIPSE, ē-klĭps'. ſ.
An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkneſs, obſcuration.

To ECLIPSE, ē-klĭps'. v. a.
To darken a luminary; to extinguiſh; to cloud; ro obſcure; to diſgrace.

ECLIPTICK, ē-klĭp'tĭk. ſ.
A great circle of the ſphere.

ECLOGUE, ĕk'lŏg. ſ. (338).
A paſtoral poem.

ECONOMY, ē-kŏn'ō-mē. ſ. (296).
The management of a family; frugality, diſcretion of expence; diſpoſition of things, regulation; the diſpoſition or arrangement of any work. (518).

ECONOMICK, ĕk-kō-nŏm'ĭk. (530). }
ECONOMICAL, ĕk-kō-nŏm'ē-kăl. }
a. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold; frugal.

ECSTASY, ĕks'tă-sē. ſ.
Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt; exceſſive joy, rapture; Enthuſiaſm, exceſſive elevation of the mind; madneſs, diſtraction.

ECSTASIED, ĕks'tă-sīd. a. (282).
Raviſhed, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, ĕks-tăt'ē-kăl. } a.
ECSTATICK, ĕks-tăt'ĭk. (509). }
Raviſhed, raptured, elevated to ecſtaſy; in the higheſt degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, ē-dā'shŭs. a.
Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ē-dăs'ē-tē. ſ.
Voraciouſneſs, ravenouſneſs.

EDDER, ĕd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

EDDY, ĕd'dē. s.
The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, ē-dĕn'tā-tĕd. a.
Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, ĕdje. ſ.
The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part riſing from a broader; keenneſs, acrimony; To ſet the teeth on edge, to cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, ĕdje. v. a.
To ſharpen, to enable to cut; to furniſh with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exaſperate, to embitter.

To EDGE, ĕdje. v. n.
To move againſt any power.

EDGED, ĕdjd. part. a. (359).
Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, ĕd'jĭng. ſ.
What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, ĕdje'lĕs. a.
Blunt, obtuſe, unable to cut.

EDGETOOL, ĕdje'tōōl. ſ.
A tool made ſharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, ĕdje'wīze. ad.
With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, ĕd'ē-bl. a. (503).
Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ē'dĭkt. ſ.
A proclamation of command or prohibition.

☞ Good Speakers ſeem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of this word. Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan, make it ſhort; and Sheridan, Nares, Entick, Aſh, Scott, and W. Johnſton, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewiſe, and not any length of the ſame letter in the Latin *edictum*; for though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almoſt as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chineſe or Hebrew. See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, page xix.

EDIFICATION, ĕd-ē-fē-cā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holineſs; improvement, inſtruction.

EDIFICE, ĕd'ē-fĭs. ſ. (142).
A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, ĕd'ē-fī-ŭr. ſ.
One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY, ĕd'ē-fī. v. a.
To build; to inſtruct, to improve; to teach, to perſuade.

EDILE, ē'dīle. ſ. (140).
The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ē-dĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with reviſal.

EDITOR, ĕd'ē-tŭr. ſ. (166).
Publiſher, he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, ĕd'jŭ-kāte. v. a. (91).
To breed, to bring up.

☞ This pronunciation may ſeem odd to thoſe who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the moſt polite, but, in reality, the moſt agreeable to rule. See Principles, No. 294, 376.

EDUCATION, ĕd-jŭ-kā'shŭn. ſ.
Formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, ē-dūſe'. v. a.
To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ē-dŭk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, ē-dŭl'kō-rāte. v. a. To ſweeten.

EDULCORATION, ē-dŭl-kō-rā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening.

To EEK, ēēk. v. a. See EKE.
To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to ſupply any deficiency.

EEL, ēēl. ſ.
A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, ēēn. ad.
Contracted from Even.

EFFABLE, ĕf'fā-bl. a. (405).
Expreſſive, utterable.

To EFFACE, ĕf-fāſe'. v. a.
To deſtroy any form painted or carved; to bolt out; to deſtroy, to wear away.

☞ The ſtrong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a ſyllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in theſe words, when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The ſame may be obſerved of the *o* in *occaſion*, *offence*, *official*, &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule; but it is ſo general, and ſo agreeable to the ear, as to be a diſtinguiſhing mark of elegant pronunciation.

EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. ſ. (98).
That which is produced by an operating cauſe; conſequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. v. a.
To bring to paſs, to attempt with ſucceſs, to achieve; to produce as a cauſe.

EFFECTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk'tē-bl. a.
Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv. a.
Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt'lĕs. a.
Without effect, impotent, uſeleſs.

EFFECTOR, ĕf-fĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl. a. (463).
Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occaſion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-lē. ad.
In a manner productive of the conſequence intended, efficaciouſly.

To EFFECTUATE, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-āte. v. a. To bring to paſs, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, ĕf-fĕm'ē-nă-sē. ſ.
Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman, ſoftneſs, unmanly delicacy; laſciviouſneſs, looſe pleaſure.

EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ē-nāte. a. (91).
Having the qualities of a woman, womaniſh, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ē-nāte. v. a. (91). To make womaniſh, to emaſculate, to unman. (98).

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ē-nāte. v. n. To ſoften, to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINATION, ĕf-fĕm-ē-nā'shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of one grown womaniſh, the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'. v. n.
To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'sĕnſe. ſ.
The act of growing hot, production of heat by inteſtine motion. (510).

EFFICACIOUS, ĕf-fē-kā'shŭs. a.
Productive of effects, powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ĕf-fē-kā'shŭs-lē. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, ĕf'fē-kă-sē. ſ.
Production of the conſequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnſe. }
EFFICIENCY, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕn-sē. } (98).
The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnt. ſ.
The cauſe which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnt. a. (113).
Cauſing effects.

EFFIGIES, ĕf-fĭd'jēs. }
EFFIGY, ĕf'fē-jē. } ſ.
Reſemblance, image in painting or ſculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ĕf-flō-rĕs'sĕnſe. }
EFFLORESCENCY, ĕf-flō-rĕs'sĕn-sē. }
ſ. Production of flowers; excreſcences in the form of flowers; in phyſick, the breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. (510).

EFFLORESCENT, ĕf-flō-rĕs'sĕnt. a.
Shooting out in forms of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ĕf'flū-ĕnſe. ſ.
That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

EFFLUVIA, ĕf-flū'vē-ă, the plural of
EFFLUVIUM, ĕf-flū'vē-ŭm.
Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ĕf'flŭks. ſ. (492).
The act of flowing out; effuſion; that which flows from ſomething elſe, emanation.

To EFFLUX, ĕf-flŭks'. v. n. (98).
To run out.

EFFLUXION, ĕf-flŭk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, ĕf'fort. ſ.
Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, ĕf-fŏsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, ĕf-frŭn'tĕr-ē. ſ.
Imprudence, ſhameleſſneſs.

EFFULGENCE, ĕf-fŭl'jĕnſe. ſ. (177).
Luſtre, brightneſs, ſplendour. (98).

EFFULGENT, ĕf-fŭl'jĕnt. a.
Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ĕf-fū-mă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFUSE, ĕf-fūze'. v. a. (437).
To pour out, to ſpill.

EFFUSION, ĕf-fū'zhŭn. ſ. (98).
The act of pouring out; waſte, the act of ſpilling or ſhedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ĕf-fū'sĭv. a. (499) (428).
Pouring out, diſperſing.

EFT, ĕft. ſ.
A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ĕft-sōōnz'. ad.
Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, ē-jĕſt'. v. a.
To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ē-jĕs'tshŭn. ſ. (464).
The act of throwing out the digeſted food.

EGG, ĕg. ſ.
That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the ſpawn or ſperm of creatures; any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

To EGG, ĕg. v. a.
To incite, to inſtigate.

EGLANTINE, ĕg'lăn-tīn. ſ. (150).
A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar.

EGOTISM, ē'gō-tĭzm. ſ.
Too frequent mention of a man's ſelf.

☞ Contrary to my own judgement I have made the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long, becauſe I ſee it is uniformly ſo marked by all the Dictionaries I have ſeen: but I am much miſtaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and ſhorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tiſm*; not becauſe this vowel is ſhort in the Latin *ego*, (for the Engliſh quantity has very little to do with the Latin) but becauſe the word may be looked upon as a ſimple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate ſyllable. Mr. Elphinſton, whoſe opinion in this point is of the greateſt weight, makes the firſt vowel ſhort. See Principles, No. 511, 530, 536.

EGOTIST, ē'gō-tĭſt. ſ.
One that is always talking of himſelf.

To EGOTIZE, ē'gō-tize. v. n.
To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGREGIOUS, ē-grē'jē-ŭs. a.
Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ē-grē'jē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Eminently, ſhamefully.

EGRESS, ē'grĕs. ſ.
The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, ē-grĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of going out.

EGRET, ē'grĕt. ſ.
A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ē'grē-ŏt. ſ.
A ſpecies of cherry.

To EJACULATE, ē-jăk'ū-lāte. v. a.
To throw, to ſhoot out.

EJACULATION, ē-jăk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ē-jăk'ū-lă-tŭr-ē. a.
Suddenly darted out, ſudden, haſty.

To EJECT, ē-jĕkt'. v. a.
To throw out, to caſt forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

EJECTION, ē-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of caſting out, expulſion.

EJECTMENT, ē-jĕkt'mĕnt. ſ.
A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, āyt. a.
Twice four. A word of number.

☞ The genuine ſound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not ſeem to be that of the firſt ſound of *a*, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the ſecond ſound of *e*; but a combination of the firſt ſound of *a* and *e* pronounced as cloſely together as poſſible. But as this diſtinction is very delicate, and may not be more eaſily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*, (246), I have given the diphthong the ſame ſound as Mr. Sheridan has done.

EIGHTH, āyt*th*. a.
Next in order to the ſeventh.

☞ This word as it is written, by no means conveys the ſound annexed to it in ſpeaking: for the abſtract termination *th* being a perfect liſp, is quite diſtinct from the final *t* of *eight*, and can never coaleſce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only ſound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now ſpelt, is, as if written *ayth*: and if we would ſpell this ſound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we muſt neceſſarily write it *eighth*. This would have an unuſual appearance to the eye; and this would be a ſufficient reaſon with the multitude for oppoſing it; but men of ſenſe ought to conſider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography.

EIGHTEEN, āy'tēēn. a.
Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, āy'tēēn*th*. a.
The next in order to the ſeventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, āyt'fōld. a.
Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, āyt*th*'lē. ad.
In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, āy'tē-ĕ*th*. a.
The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, āyt'skōre. a.
Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, āy'tē. a.
Eight times ten.

EISEL, ē'zĭl. ſ.
Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē'THŭr. pron. diſtrib.
Whichſoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ē'THŭr. conj. (252).
A diſtributive conjunction, anſwered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ĕd-jū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ēke. ad.
Alſo, likewiſe, beſide.

To EKE, ēke. v. a.
To increaſe; to ſupply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to ſpin out by uſeleſs additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte. v. a.
To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte. a. (91).
Finiſhed with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lăb'ō-rāte-lē. ad.
Laboriouſly, diligently, with great ſtudy.

ELABORATION, ē-lăb-ō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lănſe'. v. a.
To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lăpſe'. v. n.
To paſs away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, ē-lăs'tē-kăl. } a.
ELASTICK, ē-lăs'tĭk.
Having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted, ſpringy.

ELASTICITY, ē-lăs'tĭs-ē-tē. ſ.
Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves.

ELATE, ē-lāte'. a.
Fluſhed with ſucceſs, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lāte'. v. a.
To puff up with proſperity: to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ē-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs.

ELBOW, ĕl'bō. ſ. (327).
The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ĕl-bō-tſhāre'. ſ.
A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ĕl'bō-rōōm. ſ.
Room to ſtretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bō. v. a.
To puſh with the elbow; to puſh, to drive to diſtance.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bō. v. n.
To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld. ſ.
Old age, decrepitude; old people, perſons worn out with years.

ELDER, ĕl'dŭr. a: (98).
Surpaſſing another in years.

ELDERS, ĕl'dŭrz. ſ.
Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence; anceſtors; thoſe who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Teſtament, eccleſiaſticks; among Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ĕl'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ĕl'dŭr-lē. a.
No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ĕl'dŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ĕl'dĕſt. a.
The oldeſt, that has the right of primogeniture: that has lived moſt years.

ELECAMPANE, ĕl-ē-kăm-pāne'. ſ.
A plant named alſo ſtarwort.

To ELECT, ē-lĕkt'. v. a.
To chooſe for any office or uſe; in theology, to ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lĕkt'. a.
Choſen, taken by preference from among others; choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion; choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTARY, ē-lĕk'tă-rē.
A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, of the conſiſtence of honey.

☞ This is an alteration of the word *Electuary*, which has taken place within theſe few years; and it muſt be owned, is an alteration for the better: for as there is no *u* in the Latin *Electarium*, there can be no reaſon for inſerting it in our Engliſh word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, ē-lĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life; the ceremony of a public choice.

ELECTIVE, ē-lĕk'tĭv. a.
Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ē-lĕk'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ē-lĕk'tō-răl. a.
Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lĕk'tō-rāte. ſ. (91).
The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, ē-lĕk'tŭr. ſ. (98) (416).
Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, ē-lĕk'trē-kăl. } a.
ELECTRICK, ē-lĕk'trĭk.
Attractive without magnetiſm; produced by an electric body.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

ELECTRICITY, ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tē. ſ.
A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ē-lĕk'tshū-ār-ē. ſ.
See ELECTARY.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ĕl-ē-mŏz'ē-nār-ē. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ĕl'ē-gānſe. } ſ.
ELEGANCY, ĕl'ē-gān-sē. }
Beauty of heart, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, ĕl'ē-gānt. a.
Pleaſing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarſe, not groſs.

ELEGANTLY, ĕl'ē-gānt-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.

ELEGIACK, ĕl-ē-jī'ăk. a.
Uſed in elegies; mournful, ſorrowful.

☞ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek ἐλεγειακὸς, (in both which the antepenultimate is long), obliges us, under pain of appearing groſsly illiterate, to place the accent on the ſame letter. But it may be obſerved, that we have ſcarcely an inſtance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a ſyllable, without removing the accent higher on the Engliſh word. See ACADEMY.

ELEGY, ĕl'ē-jē. ſ.
A mournful ſong; a funeral ſong; a ſhort poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ĕl'ē-mĕnt. ſ.
The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing; the four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is compoſed; the proper habitation or ſphere of any thing; an ingredient, a conſtituent part; the letters of any language; the loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

ELEMENTAL, ĕl-ē-mĕn'tăl. a.
Produced by ſome of the four elements; ariſing from firſt principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr'ē-tē. ſ. Simplicity of nature, abſence of compoſition.

ELEMENTARY, ĕl-ē-mĕn'tăr-ē. a.
Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, ĕl'ē-fănt. ſ.
The largeſt of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn. a. (140)
Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, ĕl'ē-vāte. v. a. (91).
To raiſe up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raiſe the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, ĕl'ē-vāte. part. a. (91).
Exalted, raiſed aloft.

ELEVATION, ĕl-ē-vā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of raiſing aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the heights of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ĕl'ē-vā-tŭr. (521) (166).
A raiſer or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ē-lĕv'vn. a. (103).
Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ē-lĕv'vn*th*. a.
The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, ĕlf. ſ. plural Elves.
A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, ĕlf'lŏk. ſ.
Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

To ELICITE, ē-lĭs'sĭt. v. a.
To ſtrike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ē-lĭs'sĭt. a.
Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ē-lĭs-sē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, ē-līde'. v. a.
To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ĕl-ē-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Worthineſs to be choſen.

ELIGIBLE, ĕl'ē-jē-bl. a. (405).
Fit to be choſen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, ĕl'ē-jē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Worthineſs to be choſen, preferableneſs.

ELIMINATION, ē-lĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of baniſhing, rejection.

ELISION, ē-lĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of cutting off; diviſion, ſeparation of parts.

ELIXATION, ĕl-ĭk-sā'shŭn. ſ. (533) (530). The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ē-lĭk'sŭr. ſ. (418).
A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtrum; the liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals; the extract or quinteſſence of any thing; any cordial.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the ſecond ſyllable into *e*, as if written *Elexir*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another conſonant. (108).

ELK, ĕlk. ſ.
The elk is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind.

ELL, ĕl. ſ.
A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, ĕl-lĭp'sĭs. ſ. See EFFACE.
A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ĕl-lĭp'tē-kăl. } a.
ELLIPTICK, ĕl-lĭp'tĭk. }
Having the form of an ellipſis.

ELM, ĕlm. ſ.
The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ĕl-ō-kū'shŭn. ſ.
The power of fluent ſpeech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expreſſion or diction.

☞ This word originally, both among the Greeks and Romans, ſignified the choice and order of words; and Dryden and other moderns uſe it in the ſame ſenſe; it is now ſcarcely ever uſed but to ſignify pronunciation. The French ſeem to have been the firſt who uſed it in this ſenſe: Addiſon has followed them; and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original *e* and *loquor*, and ſerves to diſtinguiſh oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is not without its uſe.

ELOGY, ĕl'ō-jē. ſ. (503).
Praiſe, panegyric.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. v. a.
To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. v. n.
To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ĕl-ŏng-gā'shŭn. (533)
The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf; the ſtate of being ſtretched; diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another; departure, removal. (530).

To ELOPE, ē-lōpe'. v. a.
To run away, to break looſe, to eſcape.

ELOPEMENT, ē-lōpe'mĕnt. ſ.
Departure from juſt reſtraint.

ELOPS, ē'lŏps. ſ.
A fiſh, reckoned by Milton among the ſerpents.

ELOQUENCE, ĕl'ō-kwĕnſe. ſ.
The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ĕl'ō-kwĕnt. a.
Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ĕlſe. pronoun.
Other, one beſides.

ELSE, ĕlſe. ad.
Otherwiſe; beſides, except.

ELSEWHERE, ĕlſe'hwāre. ad. (397).
In any other place; in other places, in ſome other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ē-lū'sē-dāte. v. a.
To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ē-lū-sē-dā'shŭn. ſ.
Explanation, expoſition.

ELUCIDATOR, ē-lū'sē-dā-tŭr. ſ. (521). Explainer, expoſitor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ē-lūde'. v. a.
To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ē-lū'dē-bl. a.
Poſſible to be eluded.

ELVES, ĕlvz. ſ. The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, ĕlv'lŏk. ſ.
Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, ĕl'vĭsh. a.
Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

ELUMBATED, ē-lŭm'bā'tĕd. a.
Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ē-lū'zhŭn. ſ.
An eſcape from enquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ē-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Practiſing eluſion, uſing arts to eſcape.

ELUSORY, ē-lū'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512).
Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ē-lūte'. v. a.
To waſh off.

To ELUTRIATE, ē-lū'trē-āte. v. a.
To decant, to ſtrain out. (91).

ELYSIAN, ē-lĭzh'ē-ăn. a. (542).
Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ē-lĭzh'ē-ŭm. ſ.
The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls, any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-āte. v. a. (542). To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-āte. v. n.
To loſe fleſh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ē-mā-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making lean; the ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ē-măk-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

EMANANT, ē'mā-nănt. a.
Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

To EMANATE, ĕm'ā-nāte. v. n. (91).
To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMANATION, ĕm-mā-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance; that which iſſues from another ſubſtance. (530).

EMANATIVE, ē'măn-ā-tĭv. a.
Iſſuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, ē-măn'sē-pāte. v. a. To ſet free from ſervitude.

EMANCIPATION, ē-măn-sē-pā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting free, deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMARGINATE, ē-mär'jē-nāte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, ē-mäs'kū-lāte. v. a. To caſtrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMASCULATION, ē-mäs-kū-lā'shŭn. ſ. Caſtration; effeminacy, womaniſh qualities.

To EMBALE, ĕm-bāle'. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to incloſe.

To EMBALM, ĕm-bäm'. v. a. (403). To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

☞ The affinity between the long *e* and the ſhort *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been obſerved under the word *Deſpatch*. But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in thoſe words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to ſpell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *imbrace*, *indow*, &c. and this ſpelling may, perhaps, ſufficiently convey the curſory or colloquial pronunciation; but my obſervation greatly fails me if correct public ſpeaking does not preſerve the *e* in its true ſound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real.

EMBALMER, ĕm-bäm'ĕr. ſ. (409). One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

To EMBAR, ĕm-bär'. v. a. To ſhut, to incloſe; to ſtop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, ĕm-bär-kā'shŭn. ſ. The act of putting on ſhipboard; the act of going un ſhipboard.

EMBARGO, ĕm-bär'gō. ſ. (98). A prohibition to paſs, a ſtop put to trade.

To EMBARK, ĕm-bärk'. v. a. To put on ſhipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ĕm-bärk'. v. n. To go on ſhipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ĕm-bär'räs. v. a. To perplex, to diſtreſs, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ĕm-bär'räs-mĕnt. ſ. Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, ĕm-bāſe'. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ĕm-bäs'sā-dŭr. ſ. (98). One ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSADRESS, ĕm-bäs'sā-drĕs. ſ. A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSAGE, ĕm'bās-sāje. (90). } ſ.
EMBASSY, ĕm'bās-sē. }
A publick meſſage; any ſolemn meſſage.

To EMBATTLE, ĕm-băt'tl. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ĕm-bā'. v. a. (98). To bathe, to wet, to waſh; to incloſe in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, ĕm-bĕl'lĭſh. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ĕm-bĕl'lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ĕm'bŭrz. ſ. without a ſingular. Hot cinders, aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

EMBER-WEEK, ĕm'bŭr-week. ſ. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ĕm-bĕz'zl. v. a. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ĕm-bĕz'zl-mĕnt. ſ. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another; appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, ĕm-blāze'. v. a. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments; to blazon, to paint with enſigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ĕm-blā'zn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. ſ. Inlay, enamel; an occult repreſentation, an alluſive picture.

To EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. v. a. To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ĕm-blē-măt'ē-kăl. (509). } a.
EMBLEMATICK, ĕm-blē-măt'ĭk. }
Compriſing an emblem, alluſive, occultly repreſentative; dealing in emblems, uſing emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ĕm-blē-măt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In the manner of emblems, alluſively.

EMBLEMATIST, ĕm-blĕm'ā-tĭſt. ſ. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ĕm'bō-lĭzm. ſ. Intercalation, inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inſerted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ĕm'bō-lŭs. ſ. Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, ĕm-bŏs'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or riſing work; to incloſe, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ĕm-bŏs'mĕnt. ſ. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt, jut, eminence; relief, riſing work.

To EMBOTTLE, ĕm-bŏt'tl. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ĕm-bŏu'ĕl. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to ſqueeze in kindneſs; to ſeize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to compriſe, to incloſe, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. ſ. Claſp, fond preſſure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ĕm-brāſe'mĕnt. ſ. Claſp in the arm, hug, embrace; ſtate of being contained, incloſure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ĕm-brā'sŭr. ſ. The perſon embracing.

EMBRASURE, ĕm-brā-zūre'. ſ. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ĕm'brō-kāte. v. a. To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ĕm-brō-kā'shŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed.

To EMBROIDER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that adorns clothes with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ē. ſ. Figures raiſed upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diverſity of colours.

To EMBROIL, ĕm-brŏĭl'. v. a. To diſturb, to confuſe, to diſtract.

To EMBROTHEL, ĕm-brŏTH'ĕl. v. a. To incloſe in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ĕm'brē-ō. } ſ.
EMBRYON, ĕm'brē-ŏn. }
The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb; The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfiniſhed.

EMENDABLE, ē-mĕn'dā-bl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ĕm-ĕn-dā'shŭn. ſ. (530). Correction, alteration of any thing from worſe to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDATOR, ĕm-ĕn-dā'tŏr. ſ. (521). A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ĕm'ē-răld. ſ. A green precious ſtone.

To EMERGE, ē-mĕrje'. v. n. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered; to riſe, to mount from a ſtate of oppreſſion or obſcurity.

EMERGENCE, ē-mĕr'jĕnſe. } ſ.
EMERGENCY, ē-mĕr'jĕn-sē. }
The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of riſing into view; any ſudden occaſion, unexpected caſualty; preſſing neceſſity.

EMERGENT, ē-mĕr'jĕnt. a. Riſing out of that which overwhelms and obſcures it; riſing into view or notice; proceeding or iſſuing from any thing; ſudden, unexpectedly caſual.

EMEROIDS, ĕm'ĕr-ŏidz. ſ. Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal viens, piles, properly *hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, ē-mĕr'shŭn. ſ. The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its two near approach to the ſun, appears again.

EMERY, ĕm'ĕr-ē. ſ. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel.

EMETICAL, ē-mĕt'ē-kăl. } a.
EMETICK, ē-mĕt'ĭk. }
Having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ē-mĕt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ĕm-ē-kā'shŭn. ſ. (530). Sparkling, flying off in ſmall particles.

EMICTION, ē-mĭk'shŭn. ſ. Urine.

To EMIGRATE, ĕm'mē-grāte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ĕm-ē-grā'shŭn. ſ. (530). Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ĕm'ē-nĕnſe. } ſ.
EMINENCY, ĕm'ē-nĕn-sē. }
Loftineſs, height; ſummit, higheſt part; exaltation, conſpicuouſneſs, reputation, celebrity; ſupreme degree; notice, diſtinction; a title given to cardinals.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

EMINENT, ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt. a.
High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conſpicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt-lē. ad.
Conſpicuouſly, in a manner that attacts obſervation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ĕm'ĭs-sär-rē. ſ.
One ſent out on private meſſages, a ſpy, a ſecret agent; one that emits or ſends out.

EMISSION, ē-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſending out, vent.

To EMIT, ē-mĭt'. v. a.
To ſend forth; to let fly, to dart; to iſſue out juridically.

EMMET, ĕm'mĭt. ſ. (99).
An ant, a piſmire.

To EMMEW, ĕm-mū'. v. a.
To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ē-mŏl'yĕnt. a. (113).
Softening, ſuppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ē-mŏl'yĕnts. ſ.
Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLITION, ĕm-mŏl-lĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſoftening.

EMOLUMENT, ē-mŏl'ū-mĕnt. ſ.
Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ē-mō'shŭn. ſ.
Diſturbance of mind, vehemence of paſſion.

To EMPALE, ĕm-pāle'. v. a.
To fence with a pale; to fortify; to incloſe, to ſhut in; to put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. ſ.
The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. v. a.
To ſummon to ſerve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ĕm-păsh'ŭn. v. a.
To move with paſſion, to affect ſtrongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ĕm-pē'pl. v. a.
To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ĕm'pĕr-rĕs. ſ.
A woman inveſted with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ĕm'pĕr-ŭr. ſ. (166).
A monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king.

EMPERY, ĕm'pĕr-ē. ſ. (503).
Empire, ſoverign command. A word out of uſe.

EMPHASIS, ĕm'fă-sĭs. ſ.
A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence.

EMPHATICAL, ĕm-făt'ĭk-ăl. } a.
EMPHATICK, ĕm-făt'ĭk. }
Forcible, ſtrong, ſtriking.

EMPHATICALLY, ĕm-făt'ĭ-kăl-ē. ad.
Strongly, forcibly, in a ſtriking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ĕm-pĕrſe'. v. a. (250).
To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulſe. See PIERCE.

EMPIRE, ĕm'pīre. ſ. (140).
Imperial power, ſupreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and Buchanan, in the pronunciation of the laſt ſyllable of this word; as I think the long ſound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the beſt uſage, though I confeſs not ſo analogical as the ſhort *i*. Dr. Kenrick, Scott, W. Johnſton, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long as I have done. See UMPIRE.

EMPIRICK, ĕm'pē-rĭk, or ĕm-pīr'ĭk. ſ.
A trier or experimenter, ſuch perſons as venture upon obſervation only; a quack.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, the firſt accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the laſt by Milton; and this he prefers. There is indeed a ſtrong analogy for the laſt, as the word ends in *ic*, (509); but this analogy is ſometimes violated in favour of ſubſtantives, as in *Lunatic*, *Heretic*, &c.; and that this is the caſe in the word in queſtion, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour. For though Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word claſſes too with thoſe that almoſt always adopt the antepenultimate accent, (503); but the adjective has more properly the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

EMPIRICAL, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl. } a.
EMPIRICK, ĕm-pĭr'ĭk. }
Verſed in experiments, practiſed only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl-lē. ad.
Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ĕm-pĭr'ē-sĭzm. ſ.
Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. ſ.
An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. v. a.
To cover with a plaſter.

EMPLASTICK, ĕm-plăs'tĭk. a.
Viſcous, glutinous.

To EMPLEAD, ĕm-plēde'. v. a.
To indict, to prefer a charge againſt.

To EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏe'. v. a.
To buſy, to keep at work, to exerciſe; to uſe as an inſtrument; to commiſſion, to intruſt with the management of any affairs; to fill up with buſineſs; or to ſpend in buſineſs.

EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏe'. ſ.
Buſineſs, object of induſtry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ĕm-plŏe'ă-bl. a.
Capable to be uſed, proper for uſe.

EMPLOYER, ĕm-plŏe'ŭr. ſ.
One that uſes, or cauſes to be uſed.

EMPLOYMENT, ĕm-plŏe'mĕnt. ſ.
Buſineſs, object of induſtry; the ſtate of being employed; office, poſt of buſineſs.

To EMPOISON, ĕm-pŏe'zn. v. a.
To deſtroy by poiſon, to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ĕm-pŏe'zn-ŭr. ſ.
One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

EMPOISONMENT, ĕm-pŏe'zn-mĕnt. ſ. The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPORETICK, ĕm-pō-rĕt'ĭk. a.
That uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM, ĕm-pō'rē-ŭm. ſ.
A place of merchandize, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh. v. a. To make poor; to leſſen fertility.

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary was publiſhed, was always written *Impoveriſh*; nor ſince he has reformed the orthography do we find any conſiderable difference in the ſound of the firſt ſyllable, except in ſolemn ſpeaking; in this caſe, we muſt undoubtedly preſerve the *e* in its true ſound. See EMBALM.

EMPOVERISHER, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-ŭr. ſ. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt. ſ. Diminution, waſte.

To EMPOWER, ĕm-pŏu'ŭr. v. a.
To authoriſe, to commiſſion; to enable.

EMPRESS, ĕm-prĕs. ſ.
The queen of an emperor; a female inveſted with imperial dignity, a female ſovereign; properly *Empereſs*.

EMPRISE, ĕm-prize'. ſ.
Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterpriſe.

EMPTIER, ĕm'tē-ŭr. ſ.
One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ĕm'tē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being empty; a void ſpace, vacuity; unſatisfactorineſs, inability to fill the deſires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ĕm'shŭn. ſ. A purchaſing.

EMPTY, ĕm'tē. a. (412).
Void, having nothing in it, not full; unſatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or deſires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unſkilful; without ſubſtance, without ſolidity, vain.

To EMPTY, ĕm'tē. v. a.
To evacuate, to exhauſt.

To EMPURPLE, ĕm-pŭrp'pl. v. a.
To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, ĕm-pŭz'zl. v. a.
To perplex, to put to a ſtand.

EMPYEMA, ĕm-pī-ē'mă. ſ.
A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever, generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the ſound of the *y* in the ſecond ſyllable of this word, merely from the diſagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the ſame ſound in immediate ſucceſſion. This ſameneſs is, in ſome meaſure, avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal ſound of *i*; and the ſame reaſon has induced me to the ſame notation in the word *Empyrean*. If good uſage is againſt me, I ſubmit.

EMPYREAL, ĕm-pīr'ē-ăl. a.
Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ĕm-pī-rē'ăn, or ĕm-pīr'ē-ăn. ſ.
The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. See EMPYEMA.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick; and this accentuation is, in my opinion, the moſt correct; for as the penultinate is ſhort, there is the ſame reaſon for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *Cerulean*. See EUROPEAN.

EMPYREUM, ĕm-pīr'rē-ŭm. } ſ.
EMPYREUMA, ĕm-pē-rū'mă. }
The burning of any matter in boiling.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ĕm-pē-rū-măt'ē-kăl. a.
Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

EMPYROSIS, ĕm-pē-rō'sĭs. ſ. (520).
Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, ĕm'ū-lāte. v. a.
To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperior excellence; to be equal to; to riſe to equality with.

EMULATION, ĕm-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Rivalry, deſire of ſuperiority; conteſt.

EMULATIVE, ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv. a.
Inclined to emulation, rivalling.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

EMULATOR, ĕm'ū-lā-tŭr. (166) (521) A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, ē-mŭlje'. v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, ē-mŭl'jĕnt. a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ĕm'ū-lŭs. a. (314). Rivalling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ĕm'ū-lŭs-lē. ad. With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, ē-mŭl'shŭn. s. A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, ē-mŭnk'tŭr-iz. (557) Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. (99).

To ENABLE, ĕn-ā'bl. v. a. (405). To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, ĕn-ăkt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

☞ The same observations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in those with *em*. See EMBALM and ENCOMIUM.

ENACTOR, ĕn-ăk'tŭr. s. (166). One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, ĕn-ăl'lă-jē. s. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, ĕn-ăm'bŭsh. v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. v. a. (99). To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. v. n. To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. s. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, ĕn-ăm'ĕl-lŭr. s. One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, ĕn-ăm'ŭr. v. a. (314). To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, ĕn-năr-rā'shŭn. s. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ĕn-ăr-*thr*ō'sis. (520). The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ē-nă-tā'shŭn. s. The act of swimming out.

To ENCAGE, ĕn-kāje'. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, ĕn-kămp'mĕnt. s. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, ĕn-kāve'. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, ĕn-tshāfe'. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, ĕn-tshāne'. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, ĕn-tshănt'. v. a. (79). To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, ĕn-tshăn'tŭr. s. (98). A magician, a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, ĕn-tshăn'tĭng-lē. ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, ĕn-tshănt'mĕnt. s. Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, ĕn-tshăn'trĕs. s. A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, ĕn-tshāse'. v. a. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, ĕn-sĕr'kl. v. a. To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ĕn-sĕrk'lĕt. s. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICKS, ĕn-klĭt'ĭks. s. Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOSE, ĕn-klōze'. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ĕn-klō'zŭr. s. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ĕn-klō'zhŭre. s. The act of enclosing or environing any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, ĕn-kō'mē-ăst. s. A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tē-kăl. } ENCOMIASTICK, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tĭk. a. Panegyrical, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, ĕn-kō'mē-ŭm. s. Panegyrick, praise, elegy.

☞ Though in cursory speaking we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c. without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c. is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention.

To ENCOMPASS, ĕn-kŭm'pās. v. a. To enclose, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ĕn-kŭm'pās-mĕnt s. Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, ŏng-kōre'. ad. Again, once more.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shewn our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *Caisson* has been turned into *Cassoon*, *Ballon* into *Balloon*, *Dragon* into *Dragoon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g* (408); and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c.; for if in pronouncing the *en* in these words the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder then that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at Theatres, (where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English). It does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the Theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its purposes. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatic performances, would suppose we had no equivalents in English, should he hear us cry out *Encore*, *Bravo*, and *Bravissimo*, when we only wish to have a song repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer.

ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr. s. (313). Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr. v. n. To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, ĕn-kŏun'tŭr-ŭr. s. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To ENCOURAGE, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje. v. a. (90). To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-mĕnt. s. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-ŭr. s. (314). One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, ĕn-krōtsh'. v. n. (295) To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, ĕn-krōtsh'ŭr. s. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, ĕn-krōtsh'mĕnt. s. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, ĕn-kŭm'bŭr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ĕn-kŭm'brănse. ſ.
Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an eſtate.

ENCYCLICAL, ĕn-sĭk'lē-kăl. a. (535).
Circular, ſent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dē-ă. ſ.
The circles of ſciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, ĕn-sĭs'tĕd. a.
Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END, ĕnd. ſ.
The extremity of any thing; the concluſion or ceſſation of any thing; the concluſion or laſt part of any thing; ultimate ſtate, final doom; final determination, concluſion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loſs; fragment, broken piece; purpoſe, intention; thing intended; final deſign; an end, erect, as his hair ſtands an end.

To END, ĕnd. v. a.
To terminate, to conclude, to finiſh; to deſtroy, to put to death.

To END, ĕnd. v. n.
To come to an end; to conclude, to ceaſe.

To ENDAMAGE, ĕn-dăm'ĭdje. v. a.
To miſchief, to prejudice, to harm. (90).

To ENDANGER, ĕn-dān'jŭr. v. a.
To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, ĕn-dēēr'. v. a. (227).
To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, ĕn-dēēr'mĕnt. ſ.
The cauſe of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the ſtate of being endeared, the ſtate of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. ſ. (234).
Labour directed to ſome certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. v. n.
To labour to a certain purpoſe.

To ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. v. a.
To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, ĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn. ſ.
A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, ĕn-dē'mē-ăl.
ENDEMICAL, ĕn-dĕm'ē-kăl.
ENDEMICK, ĕn-dĕm'ĭk. a.
Peculiar to a country, uſed of any diſeaſe that effects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDENIZE, ĕn-dĕn'ĭz. v. a. (159).
To make free, to enfranchiſe.

To ENDICT,
To ENDITE, ĕn-dīte'. v. a.
To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compoſe; to dilate.

☞ Before Johnſon publiſhed his Dictionary, theſe words were univerſally ſpelt *indict* and *indite*. That great reformer of our language ſeems to have conſidered, that as the Latin *Indicere* came to us through the French *enditer*, we ought to adopt the French rather than the Latin preposition, eſpecially as we have conformed to the French in the ſound of the latter part of this word. But notwithſtanding his authority, to *indict*, ſignifying to charge, ſtands its ground, and to *indite* is uſed only when we mean to draw up or compoſe; in this ſenſe, perhaps, it may not be improper to ſpell it *endite*, as it may ſerve to diſtinguiſh it from the other word, ſo different in ſignification.

ENDICTMENT,
ENDITEMENT, ĕn-dīte'mĕnt. ſ.
A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ĕn'dĭv. ſ.
An herb, ſuccory.

ENDLESS, ĕnd'lĕs. a.
Without end, without concluſion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; inceſſant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ĕnd'lĕs-lē. ad.
Inceſſantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ĕnd'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Perpetuity, endleſs duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ĕnd'lŏng. ad.
In a ſtraight line.

ENDMOST, ĕnd'mōſt. a.
Remoteſt, furtheſt, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ĕn-dōrſe'. v. a.
To regiſter on the back of a writing, to ſuperſcribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ĕn-dōrſe'mĕnt. ſ.
Superſcription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ĕn-dŏŏ'. v. a. (313).
To enrich with portion; to ſupply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ĕn-dŏŏ'mĕnt. ſ.
Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe; the beſtowing or aſſuring a dower, the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ĕn-dū'. v. a.
To ſupply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ĕn-dū'rănse. ſ.
Continuance, laſtingneſs.

To ENDURE, ĕn-dūre'. v. a.
To bear, to undergo, to ſuſtain, to ſupport,

To ENDURE, ĕn-dūre'. v. n.
To laſt, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ĕn-dū'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that can bear or endure, ſuſtainer, ſufferer; continuer, laſter.

ENDWISE, ĕnd'wīze. ad.
Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ĕn'ē-mē. ſ.
A public foe; a private opponent, an antagoniſt; one that diſlikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk. a. (530).
Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, ĕn'ĕr-jē. ſ. (503).
Power; force, vigor, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, ē-nĕr'vāte. v. a.
(91). To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ĕn-ĕr-vā'shŭn. ſ.
(530). The act of weakening; the ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENERVE, ē-nĕrv'. v. a.
To weaken, to break the force of, to cruſh.

To ENFEEBLE, ĕn-fē'bl. v. a.
To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ĕn-fēēf'. v. a. (256).
To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ĕn-fēēf'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of infeoffing; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFETTER, ĕn-fĕt'tŭr. v. a.
To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, ĕn-fē-lāde'. ſ.
A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFORCE, ĕn-fōrſe'. v. a.
To ſtrengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to conſtrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ĕn-fōr'sĕd-lē. ad.
(364). By violence, not voluntarily, not ſpontaneouſly.

ENFORCEMENT, ĕn-fōrſe'mĕnt. ſ.
An act of violence, compulſion, force offered; ſanction, that which gives force to a law; preſſing exigence.

ENFORCER, ĕn-fōr'sŭr. ſ. (98).
Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, ĕn-frăn'tshīz. v. a.
(159). To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to ſet free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to deniſen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ĕn-frăn'tshīz-mĕnt. ſ.
Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen; releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFROZEN, ĕn-frō'z'n. part. (103).
Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, ĕn-gāje'. v. a.
To impawn, to ſtake; to enliſt, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleaſing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to ſeize by the attention; to employ, to hold in buſineſs; to encounter, to fight.

To ENGAGE, ĕn-gāje'. v. n.
To conflict, to fight; to embark in any buſineſs, to enliſt in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, ĕn-gāje'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cauſe, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To ENGAOL, ĕn-jāle'. v. a.
To impriſon, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, ĕn-găr'rē-s'n. v. a.
To protect by a garriſon.

To ENGENDER, ĕn-jĕn'dŭr. v. a.
To beget between different ſexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cauſe, to produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, ĕn-jĕn'dŭr. v. n. (98)
To be cauſed, to be produced.

ENGINE, ĕn'jĭn. ſ.
Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes; any means uſed to bring to paſs; an agent for another.

☞ Pronouncing this word as if written *ingine*, though very common, is very improper, and ſavours ſtrongly of vulgarity.

ENGINEER, ĕn-jē-nēēr'. ſ.
One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINERY, ĕn'jĭn-rē. ſ.
The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, ĕn-gĭrd'. v. a. (382).
To encircle, to ſurround.

ENGLE, ĕng'gl. ſ.
A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, ĭng'glĭsh. a. (101).
Belonging to England.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

To ENGLUT, ĕn-glŭt'. v. a.
To ſwallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, ĕn-gōrje'. v. a.
To ſwallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, ĕn-gōrje'. v. n.
To devour, to feed with eagerneſs and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, ĕn-grāne'. v. a.
To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, ĕn-grăp'pl. v. n.
To cloſe with, to contend with hold on each other. (405).

To ENGRASP, ĕn-grăsp'. v. a.
To ſeize, to hold faſt in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, ĕn-grāve'. v. a. preter. Engraved, part. paſſ. Engraved or Engraven.
To picture by inciſions in any matter; to mark wood or ſtone; to impreſs deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, ĕn-grā'vŭr. ſ.
A cutter in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, ĕn-grōſe'. v. a. See GROSS.
To thicken, to make thick; to increaſe in bulk; to fatten, to plump up: to ſeize in the groſs; to purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price; to copy a large hand.

ENGROSSER, ĕn-grōs'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, ĕn-grōs'mĕnt. ſ.
Appropriation of things in the groſs, exorbitant acquiſition.

To ENGUARD, ĕn-gārd'. (92) (332).
To protect, to defend.

To ENHANCE, ĕn-hănſe'. v. a. (79).
To raiſe, to advance in price; to raiſe in eſteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, ĕn-hănſe'mĕnt. ſ.
Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ĕ-nĭg'mă. ſ.
A riddle, an obſcure queſtion.

ENIGMATICAL, ĕn-ĭg-măt'ĕ-kăl. a. (530).
Obſcure, ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ĕn-ĭg-măt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ĕ-nĭg'mă-tĭſt. ſ.
One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJOIN, ĕn-jŏin'. v. a. (299).
To direct, to order, to preſcribe.

ENJOINER, ĕn-jŏin'ŭr. ſ.
One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, ĕn-jŏin'mĕnt. ſ.
Direction, command.

To ENJOY, ĕn-jŏĕ'. v. a. (329).
To feel or perceive with pleaſure; to obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of; to pleaſe, to gladden.

To ENJOY, ĕn-jŏĕ'. v. n.
To live in happineſs.

ENJOYER, ĕn-jŏĕ'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, ĕn-jŏĕ'mĕnt. ſ.
Happineſs, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, ĕn-kĭn'dl. v. a. (405).
To ſet on fire, to inflame; to rouſe paſſion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, ĕn-lārje'. v. a.
To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to releaſe from confinement; to diffuſe in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, ĕn-lārje'. v. n.
To expatiate, to ſpeak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, ĕn-lārje'mĕnt. ſ.
Increaſe, augmentation, farther extenſion; releaſe from confinement or ſervitude; magnifying repreſentation; expatiating ſpeech, copious diſcourſe.

ENLARGER, ĕn-lār'jŭr. ſ. (98).
Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, ĕn-līte'. v. a.
To illuminate, to ſupply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, ĕn-lī't'n. v. a.
To illuminate, to ſupply with light; to inſtruct, to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge; to ſupply with ſight.

ENLIGHTENER, ĕn-lī't'n-ŭr. ſ.
One that gives light; inſtructor.

To ENLINK, ĕn-lĭnk'. v. a.
To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, ĕn-lĭſt'. v. a.
To enter into military ſervice.
☞ This word is not in Johnſon's Vocabulary, but he has uſed it to explain the word to *liſt*; Aſh has the word to *inliſt*, which, as the word is derived from the French *liſte*, a catalogue, is not ſo properly compounded as with the inſeparable preposition *en*.

To ENLIVEN, ĕn-lī'v'n. v. a. (103).
To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make ſprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, ĕn-lī'v'n-ŭr. ſ.
That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, ĕn-lū'mĭn. v. a. (140)
To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, ĕn'mĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion; ſtate of oppoſition; malice, miſchievous attempts.

To ENMARBLE, ĕn-mār'bl. v. a.
To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, ĕn-mĕſh'. v. a.
To net, to intangle.

To ENNOBLE, ĕn-nō'bl. v. a.
To raiſe from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandiſe; to elevate; to make famous or illuſtrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, ĕn-nō'bl-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, ĕn-ō-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of untying a knot; ſolution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ĕ-nōr'mĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.

ENORMOUS, ĕ-nōr'mŭs. a. (314).
Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common meaſure; exceeding in bulk the common meaſure.

ENORMOUSLY, ĕ-nōr'mŭs-lĕ. ad.
Beyond meaſure.

ENORMOUSNESS, ĕ-nōr'mŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. a. (314) (391).
Being in a ſufficient meaſure, ſuch as may ſatisfy.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. ſ.
Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

ENOUGH, ĕ-nŭf'. ad.
In a ſufficient degree, in a degree that gives ſatisfaction; an exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

ENOW, ĕ-nōŏ'. a. (322).
The plural of Enough. A ſufficient number.
☞ This word is growing obſolete, but is not quite ſo much out of date as the word *Mo*, ſignifying a greater number. We ſtill hear ſome ſpeakers talk of having *ink enough* and *pens enow*; but the greater part ſeem now to uſe *enough* both for quantity and number; as *more* has been ſo uſed for ſome centuries.

To ENRAGE, ĕn-rāje'. v. a.
To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, ĕn-rānje'. v. a.
To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, ĕn-rănk'. v. a.
To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, ĕn-răpt'. v. a.
To throw into an ecſtaſy, to tranſport into enthuſiaſm.

To ENRAPTURE, ĕn-răp'tſhŭre. v. a.
To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRAVISH, ĕn-răv'ĭſh. v. a.
To throw into ecſtaſy.

ENRAVISHMENT, ĕn-răv'ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
Ecſtaſy of delight.

To ENRICH, ĕn-rĭtſh'. v. a.
To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertiliſe, to make fruitful; to ſtore, to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

ENRICHMENT, ĕn-rĭtſh'mĕnt. ſ.
Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, ĕn-rĭdje'. v. a.
To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, ĕn-rĭng'. v. a.
To bind round, to encircle.

To ENRIPEN, ĕn-rī'p'n. v. a.
To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, ĕn-rōbe'. v. a.
To dreſs, to clothe.

To ENROL, ĕn-rōle'. v. a. (406).
To inſert in a roll or regiſter; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, ĕn-rōl'lŭr. ſ.
He that enrols, he that regiſters.

ENROLMENT, ĕn-rōl'mĕnt. ſ.
Regiſter, writing in which any thing is recorded.

To ENROOT, ĕn-rōōt'. v. a. (306).
To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, ĕn-rŏund'. v. a. (312)
To environ, to ſurround, to encloſe.

ENS, ĕnz. ſ.
Any being or exiſtence.

To ENSANGUINE, ĕn-săng'gwĭn. v. a. (340).
To ſmear with gore, to ſuffuſe with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, ĕn-ſĕd'ūle. v. a.
To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE, ĕn-ſkŏnſe'. v. a.
To cover as with a fort.

To ENSEAM, ĕn-ſēme'. v. a. (227).
To ſew up, to incloſe by a ſeam.

To ENSEAR, ĕn-ſēre'. v. a. (227).
To cauteriſe, to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, ĕn-ſhēēld'. v. a. (275).
To cover.

To ENSHRINE, ĕn-ſhrīne'. v. a.
To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet, to preſerve as a thing ſacred.

ENSIFORM, ĕn'ſĕ-fōrm. a.
Having the ſhape of a ſword.

ENSIGN, ĕn'ſīne. ſ. (385).
The flag or ſtandard of a regiment; badge, or

mark of diſtinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

☞ I have given the laſt ſyllable of this word the long ſound, as I am convinced it is the moſt correct, though I am of opinion that, in the military profeſſion, it is oftener pronounced ſhort, as if written *enſin*. Some reaſons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation, (144); but they do not ſeem ſufficient to outweigh the more general uſage which declares for the former.

ENSIGNBEARER, ĕn'sīne-bā-rŭr. ſ.
He that carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, ĕn'sĭn-sē. ſ.
The office of an enſign.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our Dictionaries, but from its very frequent uſe in the polite world, am perſuaded it deſerves a place there, and particularly in a Pronouncing Dictionary; as it muſt be remarked, that though the ſecond ſyllable of *Enſign* is generally and more correctly pronounced with the *i* long, the ſame letter in the ſame ſyllable of *Enſigncy* is always ſhort.

TO ENSLAVE, ĕn-ſlāve'. v. a.
To reduce to ſervitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his ſlave.

ENSLAVEMENT, ĕn-ſlāve'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of ſervitude, ſlavery.

ENSLAVER, ĕn-ſlā'vŭr. ſ.
He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

TO ENSUE, ĕn-sū'. v. a.
To follow, to purſue.

TO ENSUE, ĕn-sū'. v. n.
To follow as a conſequence to premiſes; to ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSURANCE, ĕn-ſhū'rănſe. ſ.
Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSURANCER, ĕn-ſhū'răn-sŭr. ſ.
He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

TO ENSURE, ĕn-ſhūre'. v. a.
To aſcertain, to make certain, to ſecure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

☞ As this word and its compounds come from the word *ſure*, they all retain the aſpirated pronunciation of the *s* in that word, (454); and it is not a little ſurpriſing that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it.

ENSURER, ĕn-ſhū'rŭr. ſ.
One who makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTABLATURE, ĕn-tăb'lă-tŭre. } ſ.
ENTABLEMENT, ĕn-tā'bl-mĕnt. }
In architecture, the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ĕn-tāle'. ſ. (202).
The ſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent; the rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

TO ENTAIL, ĕn-tāle'. v. a.
To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure.

TO ENTAME, ĕn-tāme'. v. a.
To tame, to ſubjugate.

TO ENTANGLE, ĕn-tăng'gl. (405).
To enwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable; to twiſt or confuſe; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, ĕn-tăng'gl-mĕnt. ſ.
Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, ĕn-tăng'glŭr. ſ.
One that entangles.

TO ENTER, ĕn'tĕr. v. a. (98).
To go or come into any place; to initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety; to ſet down in a writing.

TO ENTER, ĕn'tĕr. v. n.
To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ĕn'tĕr-ĭng. ſ.
Entrance, paſſage into a place.

TO ENTERLACE, ĕn-tĕr-lāſe'. v. a.
To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, ĕn-tĕ-rŏl'ŏ-jē. ſ.
The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prize. ſ.
An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

TO ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prize. v. a.
To undertake, to attempt, to eſſay.

ENTERPRISER, ĕn'tĕr-prī-zŭr. ſ.
A man of enterpriſe, one who undertakes great things.

TO ENTERTAIN, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'. v. a.
To converſe with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hoſpitably; to keep in one's ſervice; to reſerve in the mind; to pleaſe, to amuſe, to divert; to admit with ſatisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'nŭr. ſ.
He that keeps others in his ſervice; he that treats others at his table; he that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTAINMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'mĕnt ſ. Converſation; treatment at the table; hoſpitable reception; payment of ſoldiers or ſervants; amuſements, diverſion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ĕn-tĕr-tĭſh'ūde. a.
Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

TO ENTHRONE, ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a.
To place on a regal ſeat; to inveſt with ſovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăzm. ſ.
A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

☞ For the pronunciation of the third ſyllable, of this word, ſee *Eccleſiaſtick*, and Principles, No. 451.

ENTHUSIAST, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăſt. ſ.
One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăs'tĕ-kăl. }
ENTHUSIASTICK, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăs'tĭk. } a.
Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cauſe; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ĕn'*th*ē-mēme. ſ.
An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition.

TO ENTICE, ĕn-tīſe'. v. a.
To allure, to attract, to draw by blandiſhment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ĕn-tīſe'mĕnt. ſ.
The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ĕn-tī'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ĕn-tī'sĭng-lē. ad.
Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ĕn-tire'. a.
Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full ſtrength.

ENTIRELY, ĕn-tire'lē. ad.
In the whole, without diviſion; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ĕn-tire'nĕs. ſ.
Completeneſs, fulneſs.

TO ENTITLE, ĕn-tī'tl. v. a. (405).
To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ĕn'tĕ-tē. ſ.
Something which really is, a real being; a particular ſpecies of being.

TO ENTOIL, ĕn-tŏĭl'. v. a.
To enſnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

TO ENTOMB, ĕn-tōōm'. v. a.
To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ĕn'trīls. ſ. (208).
The inteſtines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, receſs, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ĕn'trănſe. ſ.
The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the paſſage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

TO ENTRANCE, ĕn-trănſe'. v. a. (91)
To put into a trance, to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions; to put into an ecſtaſy.

TO ENTRAP, ĕn-trăp'. v. a.
To enſnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

TO ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte'. v. a. (227).
To petition, to ſolicit, to importune; to prevail upon by ſolicitation; to treat or uſe well or ill.

TO ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte'. v. n.
To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to diſcourſe; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ĕn-trē'tănſe. ſ.
Petition, entreaty, ſolicitation.

ENTREATY, ĕn-trē'tē. ſ.
Petition, prayer, ſolicitation.

ENTRY, ĕn'trē. ſ.
The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe; the act of entrance, ingreſs; the act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate; the act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.

TO ENUBILATE, ē-nū'bĕ-lāte. v. a.
To clear from clouds.

TO ENUCLEATE, ē-nū'klē-āte. v. a.
To ſolve, to clear.

TO ENVELOP, ĕn-vĕl'ŭp. v. a.
To enwrap, to cover; to hide, to ſurround; to line, to cover on the inſide.

ENVELOPE, ŏn-vĕ-lōpe'. ſ.
A wrapper, an outward caſe.

☞ This word ſignifying the outward caſe of a letter is always pronounced in the French

manner by thoſe who can pronounce French, and by thoſe who cannot the *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a mere Engliſhman attempts to give the naſal vowel the French ſound, and expoſes himſelf to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvelope*. This is as ridiculous to a polite ear as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelop*.

To ENVENOM, ĕn-vĕn'ŭm. v. a. (166)
To poiſon; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ĕn'vē-ā-bl. a. (405).
Deſerving envy.

ENVIER, ĕn'vē-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ĕn'vē-ŭs. a. (314).
Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ĕn'vē-ŭs-lē. ad.
With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ĕn-vī'rŭn. v. a. (166).
To ſurround; to envelop; to beſiege, to hem in; to encloſe, to inveſt.

ENVIRONS, ŏn-vē-rŏnz', or ĕn-vī'-rŭns. ſ. (166).
The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

☞ This word is in general uſe, and ought to be pronounced like the Engliſh verb to *environ*: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it ſtill in the French pronunciation; and as the naſal vowels in the firſt and laſt ſyllable are not followed by hard *e* or *g*, it is impoſſible for a mere Engliſhman to pronounce it faſhionably. See ENCORE.

To ENUMERATE, ē-nū'mē-rāte.
v. a. To reckon up ſingly, to count over diſtinctly.

ENUMERATION, ē-nū-mē-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ē-nŭn'shē-āte. v. a.
To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Declaration, publick atteſtation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ē-nŭn'shē-ā-tĭv. a.
Declarative, expreſſive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ē-nŭn'shē-ā-tĭv-lē. ad. See PRONUNCIATION.
Declaratively.

ENVOY, ĕn'voe. ſ.
A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another; a publick meſſenger, in dignity below an embaſſador; a meſſenger.

To ENVY, ĕn'vē. v. a.
To hate another for excellence or ſucceſs; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ĕn'vē. v. n.
To feel envy, to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ĕn'vē. ſ. (182).
Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, ĕn-wheel'. v. a.
To encompaſs, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, ĕn-wōōm'. v. a.
To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ē'pākt. ſ.
A number whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULMENT, ē-pawl'mĕnt. ſ.
In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ē-pĕn'*th*ē-sĭs. ſ.
The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, ē-fĕm'ē-rā. ſ.
A fever that terminates in one day; an inſect that lives only one day.

☞ I was much ſurpriſed when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open ſound of *e* to the ſecond ſyllable of *Ephemera*, *Ephemeris*, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*; the ſame reaſon ſhould have induced him to give the ſound of long *e* to the firſt ſyllable of *Hemiſtick*, *Demagogue*, and *Rhetorick*.

EPHEMERAL, ē-fĕm'ē-rāl. (88).
EPHEMERICK, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭk. (510) } a.
Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭs. ſ.
A journal, an account of daily tranſactions; an account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭst. ſ.
One who conſults the planets, one who ſtudies aſtrology.

EPHOD, ĕf'ŏd. ſ.
A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

EPICK, ĕp'ĭk. a.
Compriſing narrations, not acted, not rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, ĕp-ē-sē'dē-ŭm. ſ.
An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, ĕp'ē-kūre. ſ.
A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ē-kū-rē'ăn. ſ.
One who holds the principles of Epicurus. See EUROPEAN.

EPICUREAN, ĕp-ē-kū-rē'ăn. a.
Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ĕp'ē-kū-rĭzm. ſ.
Luxury, ſenſual enjoyment, groſs pleaſure.

EPICYCLE, ĕp'ē-sī-kl. ſ.
A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater, or a ſmall orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ĕp-ē-sī'klŏid. ſ.
A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, ĕp-ē-dĕm'ē-kăl.
EPIDEMICK, ĕp-ē-dĕm'ĭk. (509) } a.
That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, univerſal.

EPIDERMIS, ĕp-ē-dĕr'mĭs. ſ.
The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, ĕp'ē-grăm. ſ.
A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, ĕp-ē-grăm-măt'ē-kăl.
EPIGRAMMATICK, ĕp-ē-grăm-măt'ĭk. (509).
a. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; ſuitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ĕp-ē-grăm'mă-tĭst. ſ.
One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, ĕp'ē-lĕp-sē. ſ.
Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe.

EPILEPTICK, ĕp-ē-lĕp'tĭk. a (509).
Convulſed.

EPILOGUE, ĕp'ē-lŏg. ſ. (338).
The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, ē-pĭf'fă-nē. ſ.
A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONEMA, ĕp-ē-fō-nē'mă. ſ.
An exclamation, a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, ē-pĭf'fō-rā. ſ.
An inflammation of any part.

EPIPHYSIS, ē-pĭf'ē-sĭs. ſ. (520).
Accretion, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sē. ſ.
The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

EPISCOPAL, ē-pĭs'kō-păl. a.
Belonging to a biſhop; veſted in a biſhop.

EPISCOPATE, ē-pĭs'kō-pāte. ſ. (91).
A biſhoprick.

EPISODE, ĕp'ē-sōde. ſ.
An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject.

EPISODICAL, ĕp-ē-sŏd'ē-kăl.
EPISODICK, ĕp-ē-sŏd'ĭk. (509). } a.
Contained in an epiſode.

EPISPASTICK, ĕp-ē-ſpăs'tĭk. a.
Drawing; bliſtering.

EPISTLE, ē-pĭs'sl. ſ. (472).
A letter. See APOSTLE.

EPISTOLARY, ē-pĭs'tō-lăr-ē. a.
Relating to letters, ſuitable to letters; tranſacted by letters.

EPISTLER, ē-pĭs'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſcribler of letters.

EPITAPH, ĕp'ē-tăf. ſ.
An inſcription upon a tomb ſtone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ĕp-ē-*th*ă-lā'mē-ŭm. ſ. A nuptial ſong, a compliment upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ĕp'ē-*th*ĕm. ſ.
A liquid medicament externally applied.

EPITHET, ĕp'ē-*th*ĕt. ſ.
An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, ē-pĭt'ō-mē. ſ.
Abridgement, abbreviature.

To EPITOMISE, ē-pĭt'ō-mize. v. a.
To abſtract, to contract into a narrow ſpace; to diminiſh, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, ē-pĭt'ō-mi-zŭr.
EPITOMIST, ē-pĭt'ō-mĭst. } ſ.
An abridger, an abſtracter.

EPOCH, ĕp'ŏk.
EPOCHA, ĕp'ō-kă. } ſ.
The time at which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

☞ As the laſt of theſe words is Latin, from the Greek ἐποχή, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate ſyllable is preſerved by polite ſpeakers; and the firſt being angliciſed, and containing only two ſyllables, falls into the quantity of the original.

EPODE, ĕp'ōde. ſ.
The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPEE, ĕp-ō-pē'. ſ.
An epick or heroick poem.

EPULATION, ĕp-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Banquet, feaſt.

EPULOTICK, ĕp-ū-lŏt'ĭk. ſ.
A cicatriſing medicament.

EQUABILITY, ē-kwā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Equality to itſelf, evenneſs, uniformity.

EQUABLE, ē'kwā-bl. a. (405).
Equal to itſelf, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, ē'kwā-blē. ad.
Uniformly, evenly, equally to itſelf.

EQUAL, ē'kwăl. a. (36) (88).
Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon; adequate to any purpoſe; even, uniform; in juſt proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous alike to both parties; upon the ſame terms.

EQUAL, ē'kwăl. ſ.
One not inferior or ſuperior to another; one of the ſame age.

To EQUAL, ē'kwăl. v. a.
To make one thing or perſon equal to another; to riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon; to recompenſe fully.

To EQUALISE, ē'kwă-lize. v. a.
To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, ē-kwŏl'ē-tē. ſ. (86).
Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared; the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, ē'kwăl-lē. ad.
In the ſame degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, ē-kwăng'gū-lăr. a.
Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, ē-kwă-nĭm'ē-tē. ſ.
Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUANIMOUS, ē-kwăn'ē-mŭs. a.
Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, ē-kwā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect; in algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; in aſtronomy, the difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUATOR, ē-kwā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

EQUATORIAL, ē-kwā-tō'rē-ăl. a.
Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, ē-kwĕs'trē-ăn. a.
Appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip; belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUERY, ē-kwĕr'ē. ſ.
Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRURAL, ē-kwē-krōō'răl. a.
Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, ē-kwē-dĭs'tănt. a.
At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, ē-kwē-dĭs'tănt-lē. ad.
At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIFORMITY, ē-kwē-fŏr'mē-tē. ſ.
Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, ē-kwē-lăt'ĕr-ăl. a.
Having all ſides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, ē-kwē-lī'brāte.
v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, ē-kwē-lī-brā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Equipoiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM, ē-kwē-lĭb'rē-ŭm. ſ.
Equipoiſe, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, ē-kwē-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē. a.
Needful in the ſame degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwē-nŏk'ſhăl. (88)
The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwē-nŏk'ſhăl. a.
Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē-kwē-nŏk'ſhăl-ē. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, ē'kwē-nŏks. ſ.
Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ē-kwē-nū'mē-rănt a. Having the ſame number.

To EQUIP, ē-kwĭp'. v. a.
To furniſh for a horſeman; to furniſh, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ĕk'kwē-pāje. ſ. (90).
Furniture for a horſeman; carriage of ſtate, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, ē-kwē-pĕn'dĕn-sē. ſ. The act of hanging in equipoiſe.

EQUIPMENT, ē-kwĭp'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ē'kwē-pŏize. ſ.
Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ē-kwē-pŏl'lĕnſe. ſ.
Equality of force or power.

☞ The ſtrong tendency of our language to an enclitical pronunciation, (513), would induce me to give the antipenultimate accent to this and the following word, in oppoſition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reaſon can be given to the ear why they ſhould not have this accent, as well as *equivalent*, *equivocal*, &c. But as *Æquivalens* and *Æquivocus* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin and *Æquipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of ſyllables being the ſame in both languages, the accent is generally on the ſame ſyllable, (503).

EQUIPOLLENT, ē-kwē-pŏl'lĕnt. a.
Having equal power of force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ănſe,
EQUIPONDERANCY, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ăn-sē.
ſ. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-ănt. a.
Being of the ſame weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ē-kwē-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. n.
To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ē-kwē-pŏn'dē-ŭs. a.
Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ĕk'kwē-tă-bl. a. (405).
Juſt, due to juſtice; loving juſtice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ĕk'kwē-tă-blē. ad.
Juſtly, impartially.

EQUITY, ĕk'kwē-tē. ſ.
Juſtice, right, honeſty; impartiality; in law, the rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnſe.
EQUIVALENCY, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕn-sē.
ſ. Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt. a.
Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the ſame import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt. ſ.
A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl. a.
Of doubtful ſignification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl-ē. ad.
Ambiguouſly, in a doubtful or double ſenſe; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the ſtated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ē-kwĭv'vō-kăl-nĕs ſ. Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ē-kwĭv'vō-kāte.
v. n. To uſe words of equal meaning, to uſe ambiguous expreſſions.

EQUIVOCATION, ē-kwĭv-vō-kā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Ambiguity of ſpeech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ē-kwĭv'vō-kā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One who uſes ambiguous language.

ERA, ē'rā. ſ.
The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ē-rā-dē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. (534). Emiſſion of radiance.

To ERADICATE, ē-răd'ē-kāte. v. a.
To pull up by the root; to deſtroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ē-răd-ē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of tearing up by the root, deſtruction; the ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ē-răd'ē-kā-tĭv. a.
That which cures radically. (512).

To ERASE, ē-rāſe'. v. a.
To deſtroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, ē-rāſe'mĕnt. ſ.
Deſtruction, devaſtation; expunction, abolition.

ERE, ăre. ad. (94).
Before, ſooner than.

ERELONG, ăre-lŏng'. ad.
Before a long time had elapſed.

ERENOW, ăre-nŏŏ'. ad.
Before this time.

EREWHILE, ăre-hwīle'.
EREWHILES, ăre-hwīlz'. } ad.
Some time ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. v. a.
To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raiſe, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. v. n.
To raiſe upwright.

ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. a.
Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ē-rĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward; the act of building or raiſing edifices.

ERECTNESS, ē-rĕkt'nĕs. ſ.
Uprightneſs of poſture.

EREMITE, ĕr'ē-mīte. ſ. (155).
One who lives in a wilderneſs, an hermit.

EREMITICAL, ĕr-ē-mĭt'ē-kăl. a.
Religiouſly ſolitary.

EREPTATION, ē-rĕp-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ē-rĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſnatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, ĕr'gŏt. ſ. (166).
A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint.

ERINGO, ē-rĭng'gō. ſ.
Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ē-rĭs'tē-kăl. a.
Controverſial, relating to diſpute.

ERMINE, ĕr'mĭn. ſ. (140).
An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ĕr'mĭnd. a. (362).
Clothed with ermine.

To ERODE, ē-rōde'. v. a.
To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ĕr-rō-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of giving or beſtowing.

EROSION, ē-rō'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
The act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away.

To ERR, ĕr. v. n.
To wander, to ramble; to miſs the right way; to ſtray; to deviate from any purpoſe; to commit errors, to miſtake.

ERRAND, ăr'rănd. ſ.
A meſſage, ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written.

ERRABLE, ĕr'ră-bl. a. (405).
Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ĕr'ră-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Liableneſs to error.

ERRANT, ĕr'rănt. a.
Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

☞ This word is generally pronounced exactly like *arrant*, when it has the ſame ſignification; but when applied to a Knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked.

ERRANTRY, ĕr'rănt-trē. ſ.
An errant ſtate, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, ĕr-rā'tă. The plural of ERRATUM. The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, ĕr-răt'ĭk. a.
Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

ERRATICALLY, ĕr-răt'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs. a.
Wandering, unſettled; miſtaking, miſled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad.
By miſtake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Phyſical falſehood, in conformity to truth.

ERROUR, ĕr'rŭr. ſ. (314).
Miſtake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a miſtake committed; roving excurſion, irregular courſe.

ERST, ĕrſt. ad.
Firſt; at firſt, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnſe. }
ERUBESCENCY, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕn-sē. }
ſ. The act of growing red, redneſs. (510).

ERUBESCENT, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnt. a.
Reddiſh, ſomewhat red.

To ERUCKT, ē-rŭkt'. v. a.
To belch, to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTATION, ē-rŭk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the ſtomach; any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, ĕr-ū-dĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ē-rū'jē-nŭs. a.
Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ē-rŭp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of breaking or burſting forth; burſt, emiſſion; ſudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind; efflorescence, puſtules.

ERUPTIVE, ē-rŭp'tĭv. a.
Burſting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ĕr-ē-sĭp'ē-lăs. ſ.
An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ĕs-kā-lāde'. ſ.
The act of ſcaling the walls.

ESCALOP, ſkŏl'lŭp. ſ.
A ſhell fiſh, whoſe ſhell is indented.

To ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. v. a.
To fly, to avoid; to paſs unobſerved.

To ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. v. n.
To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. ſ.
Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint; overſight, miſtake.

ESCHALOT, ſhăl-lŏt'. ſ. A plant.

ESCHAR, ĕs'kăr. ſ. (353).
A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ĕs-kă-rŏt'ĭk. a.
Cauſtick, having the power to ſcar or burn the fleſh.

ESCHEAT, ĕs-tſhēte'. ſ.
Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial.

☞ This and the three following words not being derived from the learned languages, have the *ch* pronounced in the Engliſh manner.

To ESCHEAT, ĕs-tſhēte'. v. a.
To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ĕs-tſhē'tŭr. ſ. (166).
An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator.

To ESCHEW, ĕs-tſhōō'. v. a.
To fly, to avoid, to ſhun.

☞ This word, from its being almoſt antiquated, has eſcaped the criticiſm of all our orthöepiſts, except Mr. Elphinſton, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *eſkew*. "No wonder *eſkew*, (he "ſays), often falſely articulated becauſe falſely "exhibited *eſchew*, was ocularly traced from "the old *eſcheoir* (afterwards *echoir*) to de"volve or eſcheat, rather than from *eſquiver*, "to parry, avoid or *eſkew*; by thoſe to whom "the body of the child and the ſoul of the "parent were equally unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and Engliſh languages are unqueſtionable; but the pronunciation of this word ſeems fixed to its orthography; and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words like land have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a falſe title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet poſſeſſion, than to diſturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim.

ESCUTCHEON, ĕs-kŭtſh'ŭn. ſ. (259).
The ſhield of the family, the picture of the enſigns armorial.

ESCORT, ĕs'kŏrt. ſ. (492).
Convoy, guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, ĕs-kŏrt'. v. a.
To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ĕs-krĭ-tōre'. ſ.
A box with all the impliments neceſſary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ĕs'kū-āje. ſ. (90).
A kind of knight's ſervice.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kū-lĕnt. a.
Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kū-lĕnt. ſ.
Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ĕs-păl'yĕr. ſ. (113).
Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

ESPECIAL, ē-ſpĕſh'ăl. a.
Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ē-ſpĕſh'ăl-ē. ad.
Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ĕs-pē-rănſe'. *French.*
Hope.

ESPIAL, ē-ſpī'ăl. a.
A ſpy, a ſcout.

ESPLANADE, ĕs-plă-nāde'. ſ.
The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ē-ſpŏŏ'zălz. ſ. without a ſingular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ē-ſpŏŏ'zăl. a.
Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ē-ſpŏŏze'. v. a.
To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ē-ſpī'. v. a.
To ſee a thing at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing intended to be hid; to ſee unexpectedly; to diſcover as a ſpy.

ESQUIRE, ē-ſkwīre'. ſ.
The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ĕs-sā'. v. a.
To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ĕs'sā. ſ. (492).
Attempt, endeavour; a looſe performance; an irregular indigeſted piece; an eaſy, free kind of compoſition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ĕs'sĕnſe. ſ.
Exiſtence, the quality of being; conſtituent ſubſtance; the cauſe of exiſtence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs; perfume, odour, ſcent.

To ESSENCE, ĕs'sĕnſe. v. a.
To perfume, to ſcent.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

ESSENTIAL, ĕs-sĕn'shāl. a.
Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing; important in the higheſt degree, principal: pure, highly rectified, ſubtilly elaborated.

☞ What has been obſerved of the word *efface* is applicable to this word; the ſame reaſons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the diviſion of *eſpecial*, *eſpouſal*, *eſtabliſh*, &c. as I have no doubt that in words of this form, where the two firſt conſonants are combinable, that they both go to the ſecond ſyllable, and leave the vowel in the firſt long and open.

ESSENTIAL, ĕs-sĕn'shāl. ſ.
Exiſtence; firſt or conſtituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ĕs-sĕn'shāl-lē. ad.
By the conſtitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ĕs-sŏin'. ſ.
Alledgment of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear; excuſe, exemption.

To ESTABLISH, ĕ-stăb'lĭsh. v. a.
To ſettle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immoveably; to make ſettlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ĕ-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt. ſ. Settlement, fixed ſtate; ſettled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, ſalary.

ESTATE, ĕ-stāte'. ſ.
The general intereſt, the publick; condition of life; fortune, poſſeſſion in land.

To ESTEEM, ĕ-stēēm'. v. a.
To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, ĕ-stēēm'. ſ.
High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, ĕ-stēēm'ŭr. ſ.
One that highly values, one that ſets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, ĕs'tĕ-mă-bl. a. (405).
Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of eſteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, ĕs'tĕ-mă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of deſerving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-māte. v. a.
To rate, to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-māte. ſ. (91).
Computation, calculation; value; valuation, aſſignment of proportioned value; calculation, opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ĕs-tĕ-mā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of adjuſting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ĕs'tĕ-mă-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ĕs'tĕ-mā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
A ſetter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ĕs'tĕ-văl. a. (88).
Pertaining to the ſummer; continuing for the ſummer.

To ESTRANGE, ĕ-strānje'. v. a.
To keep at a diſtance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, ĕ-strānje'mĕnt. ſ.
Alienation, diſtance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ĕs-trā-pāde'. ſ.
The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ĕ-strēēp'mĕnt. ſ.
Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ĕs'trĭtsh. ſ.
The largeſt of birds; properly *Oſtrich*.

ESTUARY, ĕs'tshŭ-ă-rē. ſ. (461).
An arm of the ſea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To ESTUATE, ĕs'tshŭ-āte. v. a. (91).
To ſwell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ĕs-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of boiling, reciprocation of riſe and fall.

ESURIENT, ĕ-zū'rē-ĕnt. a. (479).
Hungry, voracious

ESURINE, ĕzh'ŭ-rine. a. (479).
Corroding, eating.

ETC. ĕt-sĕt'ĕ-rā, &c.
A contraction of the Latin words Et Cætera, which ſignifies And ſo of the reſt.

To ETCH, ĕtsh. v. a.
A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, ĕ-tĕr'năl. a.
Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ĕ-tĕr'năl. ſ.
One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ĕ-tĕr'năl-lĭst. ſ.
One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ĕ-tĕr'năl-lize. v. a.
To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ĕ-tĕr'năl-lē. ad.
Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ĕ-tĕrn'. a.
Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ĕ-tĕr'nĕ-tē. ſ.
Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ĕ-tĕr'nize. v. a.
To make endleſs, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ē'*th*ĕr. ſ.
An element more fine and ſubtile than air, air refined or ſublimed; the matter of the higheſt regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ē-*th*ē'rē-ăl. a. (88).
Formed of ether; celeſtial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ĕ-*th*ē'rē-ŭs. a.
Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ĕ*th*'ĕ-kăl. a. (88).
Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ĕ*th*'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ĕ*th*'ĭk. a.
Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ĕ*th*'ĭks. ſ. without the ſingular. The doctrine of morality, a ſyſtem of morality.

ETHNICK, ĕ*th*'nĭk. a.
Heathen, Pagan, not Jewiſh, not Chriſtian.

ETHNICKS, ĕ*th*'nĭks. ſ.
Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, ĕ*th*-ŏ-lŏdje'ĕ-kăl. a. (530). Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, ē-tē-ŏl'ŏ-jē. ſ.
An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

ETIQUETTE, ĕt-ĕ-kĕt'. ſ. (415).
The polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.

☞ This word crept into uſe ſome years after Johnſon wrote his Dictionary, nor have I found it in any other I have conſulted. I have ventured, however, to inſert it here, as it ſeems to be eſtabliſhed; and as it is more ſpecific than *ceremonial*, it is certainly of uſe.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ĕt-ĕ-mŏ-lŏdje'ĕ-kăl a. Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ĕt-ĕ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst. ſ.
One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, ĕt-ĕ-mŏl'ŏ-jē. ſ.
The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ĕ-vā'kāte. v. a.
To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ĕ-văk'ū-āte. v. a.
To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory paſſages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, ĕ-văk'ū-ănt. ſ.
Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUATION, ĕ-văk-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge; the practice of emptying the body by phyſick; diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ĕ-vāde'. v. a.
To elude; to avoid; to eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

To EVADE, ĕ-vāde'. v. n.
To eſcape, to ſlip away; to practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

EVAGATION, ĕv-ă-gā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of wandering, deviation.

☞ I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good ſpeakers, pronounced with the *e* in the firſt ſyllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctneſs which ariſes from general analogy (530).

EVANESCENT, ĕv-ă-nĕs'sĕnt. a.
Vaniſhing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, ĕv-ăn-jĕl'ĕ-kăl. a.
Agreeable to goſpel, conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel; contained in the goſpel.

EVANGELISM, ĕ-văn'jĕ-lĭzm. ſ.
The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

EVANGELIST, ĕ-văn'jĕ-lĭst. ſ.
A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus; a promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

To EVANGELIZE, ĕ-văn'jĕ-lize. v. a.
To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.

EVANID, ĕ-văn'ĭd. a.
Faint, weak, evaneſcent.

EVAPORABLE, ĕ-văp'ŏ-ră-bl. a. (405)
Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ĕ-văp'ŏ-rāte. v. n.
To fly away in fumes or vapours. (91).

To EVAPORATE, ĕ-văp'ŏ-rāte. v. a.
To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

EVAPORATION, ĕ-văp-ŏ-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVASION, ē-vā'zhŭn. ſ. (49).
Exceuſe, ſubterfuge, ſophiſtry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ē-vā'siv. a. (158) (428).
Practiſing evaſion, eluſive; containing an evaſion, ſophiſtical.

EUCHARIST, yū'kā-rist. ſ. (353).
The act of giving thanks, the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EUCHARISTICAL, yū-kā-rĭs'tē-kăl. a.
Containing acts of thanksgivings; relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, yū-kŏl'ŏ-jē. ſ.
A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY, yū'krā-sē. ſ.
An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE, ēve. } ſ.
EVEN, ē'vn. }
The cloſe of the day; the vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday.

EVEN, ē'vn. a. (103).
Level, not rugged; uniform, ſmooth; equal on both ſides; without any thing owed; calm, not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion; capable to be divided into equal parts.

To EVEN, ē'vn. v. a.
To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.

EVEN, ē'vn. ad.
A word of ſtrong aſſertions, verily; ſuppoſing that; notwithſtanding.

EVENHANDED, ē'vn-hăn'dĕd. a.
Impartial, equitable.

EVENING, ē'vn-ĭng. ſ.
The cloſe of the day, the beginning of night.

EVENLY, ē'vn-lē. ad.
Equally, uniformly; ſmoothly; impartially, without favour, or enmity.

EVENNESS, ē'vn-nĕs. ſ.
State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of ſurface, levelneſs; freedom from inclination to either ſide; calmneſs, freedom from perturbation.

EVENTIDE, ē'vn-tīde. ſ.
The time of evening.

EVENT, ē-vĕnt'. ſ.
An incident, any thing that happens; the conſequence of an action.

To EVENTERATE, ē-vĕn'tē-rāte. v. a.
To rip up, to open the belly.

EVENTFUL, ē-vĕnt'fŭl. a.
Full of incidents.

To EVENTILATE, ē-vĕn'tē-lāte. v. a.
To winnow, to ſift out; to examine, to diſcuſs.

EVENTUAL, ē-vĕn'tshū-ăl. a.
Happening in conſequence of any thing, conſequential.

EVENTUALLY, ē-vĕn'tshū-ăl-lē. ad.
In the event, in the laſt reſult.

EVER, ĕv'ŭr. ad. (98).
At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As ſoon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

EVERBUBBLING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb'blĭng. a.
Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭr'nĭng. a.
Unextinguiſhed.

EVERDURING, ĕv-ŭr-dū'rĭng. a.
Eternal, enduring without end.

EVERGREEN, ĕv-ŭr-grēēn'. a.
Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, ĕv'ŭr-grēēn. ſ.
A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons.

EVERHONOURED, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn'nŭrd. a.
Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. a.
Laſting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. ſ.
Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-lē. ad.
Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv'ĭng. a.
Living without end.

EVERMORE, ĕv-ŭr-mōre'. ad.
Always, eternally.

To EVERSE, ē-vĕrſe'. v. a.
To overthrow, to ſubvert.

To EVERT, ē-vĕrt'. v. a.
To deſtroy.

EVERY, ĕv'ŭr-ē. a.
Each one of all.

EVESDROPPER, ēv'z'drŏp-pŭr. ſ.
Some mean fellow that ſkulks about the houſe in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, ē-vĕs'tē-gāte. v. a.
To ſearch out.

EUGH, yōō. ſ.
A tree.

To EVICT, ē-vĭkt'. v. a.
To take away by a ſentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, ē-vĭk'shŭn. ſ.
Diſpoſition or deprivation of a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, ĕv'ē-dĕnſe. ſ.
The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs; teſtimony, proof; witneſs, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, ĕv'ē-dĕnſe. v. a.
To prove, to make diſcovery of.

EVIDENT, ĕv'ē-dĕnt. a.
Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, ĕv'ē-dĕnt-lē. ad.
Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ē'vl. a. (159).
Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miſerable; miſchievous, deſtructive.

EVIL, ē'vl. ſ.
Wickedneſs, a crime; injury, miſchief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, diſeaſe.

EVIL, ē'vl. ad.
Not well in whatever reſpect; injuriouſly, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, ē-vl-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. a.
Not kind, not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

EVILDOER, ē-vl-dōō'ŭr. ſ.
Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, ē-vl-fā'vŭrd. a.
Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, ē-vl-fā'vŭrd-nĕs. ſ.
Deformity.

EVILMINDED, ē-vl-mīnd'ĕd. a.
Malicious, miſchievous.

EVILNESS, ē'vl-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to goodneſs, badneſs of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, ē-vl-ſpē'kĭng. ſ.
Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, ē-vl-wĭſh'ĭng. a.
Wiſhing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, ē-vl-wŭrk'ŭr. ſ.
One who does ill.

To EVINCE, ē-vĭnſe'. v. a.
To prove, to ſhow.

EVINCIBLE, ē-vĭn'sē-bl. a.
Capable of proof, demonſtrable.

EVINCIBLY, ē-vĭn'sē-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, ē-vĭs'sē-rāte. v. a.
To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, ĕv'ē-tā-bl. a.
Avoidable, that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

To EVITATE, ĕv'ē-tāte. v. a.
To avoid, to ſhun.

EVITATION, ĕv-ē-tā'shŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, yū'lō-jē. ſ.
Praiſe, encomium.

EUNUCH, yū'nŭk. ſ.
One that is caſtrated.

EVOCATION, ĕv-ō-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of calling out.

EVOLATION, ĕv-ō-lā'shŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE, ē-vŏlv'. v. a.
To unfold, to diſentangle.

To EVOLVE, ē-vŏlv'. v. n.
To open itſelf, to diſcloſe itſelf.

EVOLUTION, ĕv-ō-lū'shŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of unrolling or unfolding; the ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacticks, the motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, ĕv-ō-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, yū-fŏn'ē-kăl. a.
Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, yū'fō-nē. ſ.
An agreeable ſound, the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHORBIUM, yū-fōr'bē-ŭm. ſ.
A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, yū'frā-sē. ſ.
The herb eyebright.

EUROCLYDON, yū-rŏk'lē-dŏn. ſ.
A wind which blows between Eaſt and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, yū-rō-pē'ăn. a.
Belonging to Europe.

☞ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered ſpeakers conſtantly adopt; but the learned, aſhamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third ſyllable becauſe *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the ſame ſyllable by the ſame title; while *Herculean* and *cerulean* ſubmit to Engliſh analogy, and have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, becauſe their penultimate in Latin is ſhort.

EURUS, yū'rŭs. ſ.
The Eaſt wind.

EURYTHMY, yū'rĭth-mē. ſ.
Harmony, regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANASIA, yū-*th*ān-ā'zhē-ā. } s.
EUTHANASY, yū-*th*ăn'ā-sē. }
(453). An eaſy death.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Entick, Barclay, Bailey, and the firſt editions of Dr. Johnſon, accent the laſt of theſe words on the antepenultimate, but the quarto edition of Johnſon on the penultimate: I ſuſpect, however, if we were ſtrictly to follow our own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable: for as this termination is not enclitical (513), it ſeems to be under the ſame predicament as *Academy*, *Irreparable*, &c. which ſee.

EVULGATION, ēv-ŭl-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ē-vŭl'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of plucking out.

EWE, yōō. ſ. (268).
The ſhe ſheep.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *yoe*, which muſt be carefully avoided.

EWER, yū'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

EWRY, yū'rē. ſ.
An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, ĕks, or ĕgz.
A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

☞ The *x* in this inſeparable prepoſition is with reſpect to ſound, under the ſame predicament as the *s* in *Dis*; which ſee (425).

To EXACERBATE, ĕgz-ăs'ĕr-bāte.
v. a. To embitter, to exaſperate.

EXACERBATION, ĕgz-ăs-ĕr-bā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Encreaſe of malignity, augmented force or ſeverity.

EXACERVATION, ĕgz-ăs-sĕr-vā'ſhŭn.
ſ. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt'. a. (478).
Nice; methodical; accurate; honeſt, ſtrict, punctual.

To EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt'. v. a.
To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To EXACT, ĕgz-ăkt'. v. n.
To practiſe extortion.

EXACTER, ĕgz-ăk'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, ĕgz-ăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Extortion, unjuſt demand; a toll, a tribute ſeverely levied.

EXACTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'lē. ad.
Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'nĕs. ſ.
Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, ſtrictneſs of manners.

To EXAGGERATE, ĕgz-ădje'ĕ-rāte.
v. a. To heighten by repreſentation.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a ſcrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the *g* ſoft before *e* and *i*; the third ſyllable, therefore, muſt have the *e* ſoft. But it will be ſaid, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the firſt *g* ought to be hard, as the firſt *c* is in *flaccid fiecity*, &c. To which it may be anſwered, that, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it ought to be ſo; but polite uſage has ſo fixed the firſt, as well as the laſt *g* in the ſoft ſound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldneſs to pronounce them differently.

This uſage too we find is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a conſiderable difficulty keeping ſounds ſeparate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is obſervable in the ſound of *s*, which, when final, always adopts the ſound of *z* when a flat conſonant precedes, (434); the firſt *s* likewiſe in the terminations *ſeſſion*, *miſſion*, &c. neceſſarily runs in the ſound of *sh* like laſt *s*: but it may be ſaid, that the firſt *g* in *Exaggerate* has no ſuch relation to the ſecond as *s* has to *sh*; and that this very difference between the two conſonants makes us preſerve the firſt *c* in flaccid and ſiccity in its hard ſound of *k*, which is perfectly diſtinct from the other ſound of *c*, which is nothing more than *s*. To this it can only be replied by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and ſoft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k* and ſoft *c* or *s*; and therefore as they are more liable to coaleſce, their coaleſcence is more excuſable.

EXAGGERATION, ĕgz-ădje-ĕ-rā'ſhŭn.
ſ. The act of keeping together; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXAGITATE, ĕgz-ădje'ĕ-tāte.
v. a. To ſhake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, ĕgz-ădje-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn.
ſ. The act of ſhaking.

To EXALT, ĕgz-ălt'. v. a.
To raiſe on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praiſe, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or ſentiment.

EXALTATION, ĕgz-ăl-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of raiſing on high; elevation in power or dignity; moſt elevated ſtate, ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.

EXAMEN, ĕgz-ā'mĕn. ſ. (503).
Examination, diſquiſition.

EXAMINATE, ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nāte. ſ.
The perſon examined.

EXAMINATION, ĕgz-ăm-ĕ-nā'ſhŭn.
ſ. The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ.
(521). An examiner, an enquirer.

To EXAMINE, ĕgz-ăm'ĭn. v. a. (140).
To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witneſs; to try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition; to try by experiment, to narrowly ſift, to ſcan; to make inquiry into, to ſearch into, to ſcrutiniſe.

EXAMINER, ĕgz-ăm'ĭ-nŭr. ſ.
One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who ſearches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ĕgz-ăm'pl. ſ. (478).
Copy or pattern, that which is propoſed to be reſembled; precedent, former inſtance of the like; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern; one puniſhed for the admonition of others; inſtances in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ĕk-săng'gwĭ-ŭs. a.
Having no blood. See EXICCATE.

EXANIMATE, ĕgz-ăn'ĭ-māte. a.
Lifeleſs, dead; ſpiritleſs, depreſſed.

EXANIMATION, ĕgz-ăn-ĕ-mā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn'ĕ-mŭs. a.
Lifeleſs, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tă.
ſ. Eruptions, puſtules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tŭs. a.
Puſtulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, ĕgz-ănt'lāte. v. a.
To draw out; to exhauſt, to waſte away.

EXANTLATION, ĕks-ănt-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, ĕks-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āte.
v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ.
He that exaſperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā'ſhŭn.
ſ. Aggravation, malignant repreſentation; provocation, irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, ĕgz-awk'tŏ-rāte.
v. a. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ĕgz-awk'tŏ-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diſmiſſion from ſervice; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕnſe. (510). }
EXCANDESCENCY, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕn-sē. }
ſ. Heat, the ſtate of growing hot; anger, the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ĕks-kăn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCARNATE, ĕks-kăr'nāte. v. a.
To clear from fleſh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ĕks-kăr-nē-fĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking away the fleſh.

To EXCAVATE, ĕks-kā'vāte. v. a.
To hollow, to cut into hollow.

EXCAVATION, ĕks-kă-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sēēd'. v. a.
To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sēēd'. v. n.
To go too far, to paſs the bounds of fitneſs; To go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ĕk-sēē'dĭng. part. a.
Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ĕk-sēē'dĭng-lē. ad.
To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. a.
To outgo in good qualities, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. n.
To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnſe. }
EXCELLENCY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕn-sē. }
ſ. Dignity, high rank; the ſtate of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt. a.
Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt-lē. ad.
Well in a high degre; to an eminent degree.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (462)

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. a.
To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept or poſition.

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. n.
To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. prep.
Excluſively of, without incluſion of; unleſs.

EXCEPTING, ĕk-sĕp'tĭng. prep.
Without incluſion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, ĕk-sĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Excluſive from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition: thing excepted or ſpecified in exception; objection, cavil; peeviſh diſlike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'ſhŭn-ā-bl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'ſhŭs. a.
Peeviſh, forward.

EXCEPTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'tĭv. a.
Including an exception.

EXCEPTLES, ĕk-sĕpt'lĕs. a.
Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ĕk-sĕp'tŭr. ſ. (166).
Objector.

To EXCERN, ĕk-sĕrn'. v. a.
To ſtrain out, to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers.

EXCERPTION, ĕk-sĕrp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of gleaning, ſelecting; the thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCESS, ĕk-sĕs'. ſ.
More than enough, ſuperfluity; intemperance, unreaſonable indulgence; tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv. a.
Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCESSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad.
Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, ĕks-tſhānje'. v. a.
To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, ĕks-tſhānje'. ſ.
The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, ĕks-tſhān'jŭr. ſ.
One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHEQUER, ĕks-tſhĕk'ŭr. ſ.
The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, ĕk-sīze'. ſ.
A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, ĕk-sīze'. v. a.
To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCISEMAN, ĕk-sīze'măn. ſ. (88).
An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCISION, ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ. (451).
Extirpation, deſtruction.

EXCITATION, ĕk-sē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, ĕk-sīte'. v. a.
To rouſe, to animate, to ſtir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ĕk-sīte'mĕnt. ſ.
The motive by which one is ſtirred up.

EXCITER, ĕk-sī'tŭr. ſ.
One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, ĕks-klāme'. v. n.
To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, ĕks-klă-mā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLAIMER, ĕks-klā'mŭr. ſ.
One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, ĕks-klăm'ă-tŭr-ē. a.
Practiſing exclamation; containing exclamation. (512) (557).

To EXCLUDE, ĕks-klūde'. v. a.
To ſhut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, ĕks-klū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſhutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, ĕks-klū'sĭv. a. (158). (428). Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, ĕks-klū'sĭv-lē. ad.
Without admiſſion of another to participation; without comprehenſion in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, ĕks-kŏkt'. v. a.
To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, ĕks-kŏdje'ĕ-tāte. v. a. To invent, to ſtrike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, ĕks-kŏm-mū'nĕ-kāte. v. a.
To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure.

☞ Some ſmatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and thus leave the three laſt ſyllables unaccented; as if harſhneſs and difficulty of pronunciation were the teſts of propriety. The next word will admit of the accent on this ſyllable, as another muſt be placed on the fifth; but if a ſecondary accent be neceſſary, it ought to be rather on the firſt ſyllable. (522).

EXCOMMUNICATION, ĕks-kŏm-mū-nĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
An eccleſiaſtical interdict, excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

To EXCORIATE, ĕks-kō'rē-āte. v. a.
To flay, to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIATION, ĕks-kō-rē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Loſs of ſkin, privation of ſkin, the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, ĕks-kŏr-tē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, ĕks'krē-mĕnt. ſ.
That which is thrown out as uſeleſs from the natural paſſages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, ĕks-krē-mĕn'tăl. a.
That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, ĕks-krē-mĕn-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Containing excrements, conſiſting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, ĕks-krĕs'sĕnſe. } ſ.
EXCRESCENCY, ĕks-krĕs'sĕn-sē. }
Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. (516).

EXCRESCENT, ĕks-krĕs'sĕnt. a.
That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

EXCRETION, ĕks-krē'ſhŭn. ſ.
Separation of animal ſubſtance.

EXCRETIVE, ĕks'krē-tĭv. a.
Having the power of ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, ĕks'krē-tŭr-ē. a.
Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. For *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

EXCRUCIABLE, ĕks-krōō'ſhē-ă-bl. a.
Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, ĕks-krōō'ſhē-āte. v. a. (542). To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, ĕks-kū-bā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, ĕks-kŭl'pāte. v. a.
To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, ĕks-kŭr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; an expedition into ſome diſtant part; digreſſion.

EXCURSIVE, ĕks-kŭr'sĭv. a. (157).
Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, ĕks-kū'zā-bl. a.
Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, ĕks-kū'zā-bl-nĕs. ſ. Pardonableneſs, capability to be excuſed.

EXCUSATION, ĕks-kū-zā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Excuſe, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, ĕks-kū'zā-tŭr-ē. a.
Pleading excuſe, apologetical. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

To EXCUSE, ĕks-kūze'. v. a. (437).
To extenuate by apology; to diſengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, ĕks-kūſe'. ſ.
Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excuſing; cauſe for which one is excuſed.

EXCUSELESS, ĕks-kūſe'lĕs. a.
That for which no excuſe can be given.

EXCUSER, ĕks-kū'zŭr. ſ.
One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, ĕks-kŭs'. v. a.
To ſeize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, ĕks-kŭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, ĕk'sē-krā-bl. a.
Hateful, deteſtable, accurſed.

EXECRABLY, ĕk'sē-krā-blē. ad.
Curſedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ĕk'sē-krāte. v. a.
To curſe, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ĕk-sē-krā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Curſe, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, ĕk'sē-kūte. v. a.
To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of juſtice.

EXECUTION, ĕk-sē-kū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Performance, practice; the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods; capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law; deſtruction, ſlaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ĕk-sē-kū'ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ.
He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital puniſhment.

EXECUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv. a. (478).
Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legiſlative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tŭr. ſ. (166).
He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.

☞ When this word ſignifies to perform any thing in general, the accent is on the ſame ſyllable as on the verb to *Execute*.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

EXECUTORSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tŭr-shĭp. s. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-trĭks. s. A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator.

EXEGESIS, ĕks-ē-jē'sĭs. s. (478) (520) An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ĕks-ē-jĕt'ē-kăl. a. Explanatory, expoſitory.

EXEMPLAR, ĕgz-ĕm'plăr. s. (88). A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ē-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation; in ſuch a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ē-nĕs s. State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ē. a. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation; ſuch as may give warning to others.

☞ I have given the firſt ſyllable of this word, and the ſubſtantive and adverb formed from it, the flat ſound of *x* directly contrary to analogy, becauſe I think it agreeable to the beſt uſage; and in this caſe, analogy muſt be ſilent, though I think it ought to be a ſilence of complaiſance rather than of conſent. (425) (478).

EXEMPLIFICATION, ĕgz-ĕm-plē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. A copy, a tranſcript; an illuſtration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'plē-fī. v. a. (183). To illuſtrate by example; to tranſcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. v. a. (412). To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. a. Free by privilege; not ſubject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ĕgz-ĕm'shŭn. s. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impoſts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ĕgz-ĕm-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn'tĕr-āte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ĕgz-ĕn-tĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ĕgz-ē'kwē-ăl. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, ĕks'ē-kwīz. s. without a ſingular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'sĕnt. a. Practiſing, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. s. (478). Labour of the body for health or amuſements; preparatory practice in order to ſkill; practice, outward performance; taſk, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worſhip, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. v. a. To employ; to train by uſe to any act; to taſk, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. v. n. To uſe exerciſe, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ĕks'ĕr-sī-zŭr. s. He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITATION, ĕgz-ĕr'sē-tā'shŭn. s. Exerciſe; practice, uſe.

To EXERT, ĕgz-ĕrt'. v. a. (478). To uſe with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ĕgz-ĕr'shŭn. s. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, ĕgz-ē'zhŭn. s. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, ĕgz-ĕs'tshū-ā-shŭn. s. The ſtate of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ĕks-fō'lē-āte. v. n. To ſhell off, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part.

EXFOLIATION, ĕks-fō-lē-ā'shŭn. s. The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ĕks-fō'lē-ā-tĭv. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ĕgz-hā'lā-bl. a. (405). That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ĕks-hā-lā'shŭn. s. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; the ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which riſes in vapours.

To EXHALE, ĕgz-hāle'. v. a. (478). To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes.

☞ Though the ableſt grammarians (Beauzée Grammaire Générale, tom. 1. p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a conſonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or ſharp claſs. If we conſult our ear when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we ſhall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this ſituation generally ſlides into *gz*.

EXHALEMENT, ĕgz-hāle'mĕnt. s. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ĕgz-hâwſt'. v. a. (425) To drain, to diminiſh; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ĕgz-hâws'tshŭn. (464) The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ĕgz-hâwſt'lĕs. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

To EXHIBIT, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt. v. a. (478). To offer to view or uſe, to offer or propoſe; to ſhow, to diſplay.

EXHIBITER, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt-ŭr. s. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ĕks-hē-bĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of exhibiting, diſplay, ſetting forth; allowance, ſalary, penſion.

To EXHILARATE, ĕgz-hĭl'ă-rāte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ĕgz-hĭl'ă-rā'shŭn. s. The act of giving gaiety; the ſtate of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ĕgz-hôrt'. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ĕks-hôr-tā'shŭn. s. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ĕgz-hôr'tā-tŭr-ē. a. Tending to exhort. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

EXHORTER, ĕgz-hôr'tŭr. s. One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'kāte. v. a. To dry.

☞ The firſt ſyllable of this word (ſtrictly ſpeaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the prepoſition *Ex*: but in this pronunciation we totally loſe the ſharp *s* which commences the Latin word *ſicco*, to dry; of which this word is compounded, and thus the ſound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology loſt. But it will be ſaid, the Latins made the ſame exciſion of the radical *s* on account of its coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the prepoſition, and wrote the word *exicco*. It is allowed theſe corruptions obtained amongſt them, as amongſt us; though it is doubtful whether the ſame inconvenience aroſe amongſt them in this word as with us: for Voſſius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat ſound *egz* to the letter *x*; and the beſt manuſcripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exſicco*, and thus preſerving the compoſition diſtinct and perfect, is the moſt accurate orthography.

EXICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn. s. Act of drying up, ſtate of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv. a. (512). Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ĕk'sē-jĕnſe. } s.
EXIGENCY, ĕk'sē-jĕn-sē. }
Demand, want, need; preſſing neceſſity, diſtreſs, ſudden occaſion.

EXIGENT, ĕk'sē-jĕnt. s. Preſſing buſineſs, occaſion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ĕks-ē-gū'ē-tē. s. Smallneſs, diminutiveneſs.

EXIGUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'ū-ŭs. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ĕks'īle. s. Baniſhment, ſtate of being baniſhed; the perſon baniſhed.

EXILE, ĕg-zīle'. a. Small, ſlender, not full.

To EXILE, ĕg-zīle'. v. a. (492). To baniſh, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ĕg-zīle'mĕnt. s. Baniſhment.

EXILITION, ĕks-ē-lĭsh'ŭn. s. Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXIMIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'ē-ŭs. a. Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ĕg-zĭſt'. v. n. (478). To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. } s.
EXISTENCY, ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sē. }
State of being, actual poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTENT, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. a. In being, in poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTIMATION, ĕg-zĭs-tē-mā'shŭn. s. Opinion; eſteem.

EXIT, ĕks'ĭt. s. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ĕgz-ĭsh'yăl. (113) } a.
EXITIOUS, ĕgz-ĭsh'yŭs. }
Deſtructive, fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, ĕks'ō-dŭs. } s.
EXODY, ĕks'ō-dē. }
Departure, journey from a place; the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, ĕks'ō-lēte. a. Obſolete. Out of uſe.

To EXOLVE, ĕgz-ŏlv'. v. a. To looſe, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'fă-lŏs. s. A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE, ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āte. v. a. To unload, to diſburden.

EXONERATION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of diſburdening.

EXOPTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'tă-bl. a. Deſirable, to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

EXORABLE, ĕks'ō-rā-bl. a. (405).
To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ĕgz-ôr'bĕ-tănse. } EXORBITANCY, ĕgz-ôr'bĕ-tăn-sĕ. }
ſ. Enormity, groſs deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundleſs depravity.

EXORBITANT, ĕgz-ôr'bĕ-tănt. a.
Enormous, beyond due proportion, exceſſive.

To EXORCISE, ĕks'ôr-size. v. a.
To adjure by ſome holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits.

EXORCISER, ĕks'ôr-sī-zŭr. ſ.
One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXORCISM, ĕks'ôr-sizm. ſ.
The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ĕks'ôr-sĭſt. ſ.
One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

EXORDIUM, ĕgz-ôr'dē-ŭm. ſ.
A formal preface, the proemial part of a compoſition.

EXORNATION, ĕks-ôr-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment.

EXOSSATED, ĕgz-ŏs'sā-tĕd. a.
Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏsh'shē-ŭs. a.
Wanting bones, boneleſs.

EXOSTOSIS, ĕks-ŏs-tō'sĭs. ſ. (520).
Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

☞ I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Aſh, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate. (520).

EXOTICK, ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk. a.
Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ĕk-ſpănd'. v. a.
To ſpread, to lay open as a net or ſheet; to dilate, to ſpread out every way.

EXPANSE, ĕk-ſpănse'. ſ.
A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ĕk-ſpăn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Capacity of extenſion, poſſibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ĕk-ſpăn'sē-bl. a.
Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ĕks-păn'shŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface; the act of ſpreading out; extent; pure ſpace.

EXPANSIVE, ĕks-păn'sĭv. a. (428).
Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface.

To EXPATIATE, ĕk-ſpā'shē-āte. v. n. (542). To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ĕk-ſpĕkt'. v. a.
To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ĕk-ſpĕk'tă-bl. a.
To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănse. } EXPECTANCY, ĕk-ſpĕk'tăn-sē. } ſ.
The act or ſtate of expecting; ſomething expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănt. a.
Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănt. ſ.
One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ĕk-ſpĕk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of expecting; the ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear; proſpect of any thing good to come; a ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ĕk-ſpĕk'tŭr. ſ.
One who has hopes of ſomething; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ĕks-pĕk'tō-rāte. v. a. To eject from the breaſt.

EXPECTORATION, ĕks-pĕk-tō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of diſcharging from the breaſt; the diſcharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ĕks-pĕk'tō-rā-tĭv. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration. (512).

EXPEDIENCE, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnse. } EXPEDIENCY, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕn-sē. } ſ.
(376). Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs to an end; expedition, adventure; haſte, diſpatch.

EXPEDIENT, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt, or ĕks-pē'jē-ĕnt. a. (293).
Proper, fit, convenient, ſuitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. ſ.
That which helps forward, as means to an end; a ſhift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt-lē. ad.
Fitly, ſuitably, conveniently; haſtily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dite. v. n.
To facilitate, to free from impediment; to haſten, to quicken; to diſpatch, to iſſue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dite. a.
Quick, haſty, ſoon performed; eaſy, diſencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ĕks'pē-dite-lē. ad.
With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

EXPEDITION, ĕks-pē-dĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Haſte, ſpeed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, ĕks-pē-dĭsh'ŭs. a.
Speedy, quick, ſwift.

To EXPEL, ĕks-pĕl'. v. a.
To drive out, to force away; to baniſh, to drive from the place of reſidence.

EXPELLER, ĕks-pĕl'lŭr. ſ.
One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ĕks-pĕnd'. v. a.
To lay out, to ſpend.

EXPENSE, ĕks-pĕnse'. ſ.
Coſt, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ĕks-pĕnse'fŭl. a.
Coſtly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ĕks-pĕnse'lĕs. a.
Without coſt.

EXPENSIVE, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv. a. (428).
Given to expenſe, extravagant, luxurious; coſtly, requiring expence.

EXPENSIVELY, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-lē. ad.
With great expence.

EXPENSIVENESS, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Addiction to expenſe, extravagance; coſtlineſs.

EXPERIENCE, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnse. ſ.
Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnce. v. a. To try, to practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnſt. par. a.
Made ſkilful by experience; wiſe by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ĕks-pē'rē-ĕn-sŭr. ſ.
One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'ē-mĕnt. ſ.
Trial of any thing, ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl-lē. ad.
By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ĕks-pĕr'ē-mĕn-tŭr. ſ. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ĕks-pĕrt'. a.
Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ĕks-pĕrt'lē. ad.
In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ĕks-pĕrt'nĕs. ſ.
Skill, readineſs.

EXPIABLE, ĕks'pē-ā-bl. a.
Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ĕks'pē-āte. v. a.
To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ĕks-pē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ĕks'pē-ā-tŭr-ē. a. (512)
Having the power of expiation. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

EXPILATION, ĕks-pē-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ĕks-pē-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs; the laſt emiſſion of breadth, death, evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the concluſion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpire'. v. a.
To breathe out; to exhale, to ſend out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpire'. v. n.
To die, to breathe the laſt; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ĕks-plāne'. v. a.
To expound, to illuſtrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ĕks-plāne'ă-bl. a.
Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ĕks-plāne'ŭr. ſ.
Expoſitor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ĕks-plă-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of explaining or interpreting; the ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ĕks-plăn'ă-tŭr-ē. a.
Containing explanation. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK, and Principles, No. 557.

EXPLETIVE, ĕks'plē-tĭv. ſ. (157).
Something uſed only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, ĕks'plē-kă-bl. a.
Explainable, poſſible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, ĕks'plē-kāte. v. a.
To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, ĕks-plē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of opening, unfolding or expanding, the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the ſenſe given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, ĕks′plĕ-kā-tĭv. a.
Having a tendency to explain.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, with the authority of every Dictionary, and of every good Speaker, againſt him. In the firſt edition of this Dictionary, when I ſuppoſed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation. See Principles, No. 512. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

EXPLICATOR, ĕks′plĕ-kā-tŭr. ſ.
Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, ĕks-plĭs′ĭt. a.
Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, ĕks-plĭs′ĭt-lē. ad.
Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To EXPLODE, ĕks-plōde′. v. a.
To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to drive out with noiſe and violence.

EXPLODER, ĕks-plō′dŭr. ſ.
An hiſſer, one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, ĕks-plŏĭt′. ſ.
A deſign accompliſhed, an achievement, a ſucceſsful attempt.

To EXPLORATE, ĕks-plō′rāte. v. a.
To ſearch out.

EXPLORATION, ĕks-plō-rā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, ĕks-plō-rā′tŭr. ſ.
One who ſearches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, ĕks-plŏr′ă-tŭr-ē. a.
Searching, examining.

☞ In this word, as in *Declaratory*, we may perceive the ſhortening power of the pre-antepenultimate accent; which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, ſhortens every vowel but *u*. (511) (535).

To EXPLORE, ĕks-plōre′. v. a.
To try, to ſearch into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, ĕks-plōre′mĕnt. ſ.
Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, ĕks-plō′zhŭn. ſ.
The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, ĕks-plō′sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Driving out with noiſe and violence.

To EXPORT, ĕks-pōrt′. v. a.
To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, ĕks′pōrt. ſ. (492).
Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, ĕks-pōr-tā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, ĕks-pōze′. v. a.
To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to put in danger; to caſt out to chance.

EXPOSITION, ĕks-pō-zĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, ĕks-pŏz′ē-tŭr. ſ.
Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, ĕks-pŏs′tſhū-lāte. v. n.
To canvaſs with another, to debate; to remonſtrate in a friendly manner. (463).

EXPOSTULATION, ĕks-pŏs-tſhū-lā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Debate, diſcuſſion of an affair; charge, accuſation.

EXPOSTULATOR, ĕks-pŏs′tſhū-lā-tŭr. (521). ſ.
One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, ĕks-pŏs′tſhū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (463) (512).
Containing expoſtulation.

EXPOSURE, ĕks-pō′zhūre. ſ.
The act of expoſing; the ſtate of being expoſed; the ſtate of being in danger; ſituation, as to ſun and air.

To EXPOUND, ĕks-pŏŏnd′. v. a.
To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, ĕks-pŏŏn′dŭr. ſ.
Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs′. v. a.
To repreſent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, ſculpture, painting; to repreſent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.

EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs′. a.
Copied, reſembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpoſe, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs′. ſ.
A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe; a meſſage ſent.

EXPRESSIBLE, ĕks-prĕs′ſē-bl. a.
That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRESSION, ĕks-prĕſh′ŭn. ſ.
The act or power of repreſenting any thing; the form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phraſe, a mode of ſpeech; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

EXPRESSIVE, ĕks-prĕs′sĭv. a.
Having the power of utterance or repreſentation.

EXPRESSIVELY, ĕks-prĕs′sĭv-lē. ad.
In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, ĕks-prĕs′sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

EXPRESSLY, ĕks-prĕs′lē. ad.
In direct terms, not by implication.

EXPRESSURE, ĕks-prĕſh′ūre. ſ. (452)
Expreſſion, utterance; the form, the likeneſs repreſented; the mark, the impreſſion.

EXPROBRATE, ĕks-prō′brāte.
v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ĕks-prō-brā′ſhŭn.
ſ. Scornful charge, reproachful accuſation.

To EXPROPRIATE, ĕks-prō′prē-āte.
v. a. To relinquiſh one's property.

To EXPUGN, ĕks-pūne′. v. a. (385) (386).
To conquer, to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNATION, ĕks-pūg-nā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Conqueſt, the act of taking by aſſault.

To EXPULSE, ĕks-pŭlſe′. v. a.
To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ĕks-pŭl′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of expelling or driving out; the ſtate of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ĕks-pŭl′sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Having the power of expulſion.

EXPUNCTION, ĕks-pŭngk′ſhŭn. ſ.
Abſolution.

To EXPUNGE, ĕks-pŭnje′. v. a.
To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ĕks-pŭr-gā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of purging or cleaning; purification from bad mixture; as of error or falſehood.

EXPURGATORY, ĕks-pŭr′gă-tŭr-ē. a.
Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt. a.
Excellent, conſummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt-lē. ad.
Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt-nĕs. ſ.
Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, ĕk′ſkrĭpt. ſ.
A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ĕk-sĭk′kănt. a.
Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, ĕk-sĭk′kāte. v. a.
To dry. See EXICCATE.

EXSICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk′kă-tĭv. a.
Having the power of drying.

EXPUITION, ĕk-spū-ĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSUCTION, ĕk-sŭk′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſucking out.

EXSUDATION, ĕk-sū-dā′ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſweating, an extillation.

To EXSUFFOLATE, ĕk-sŭf′fō-lāte. v. a.
To whiſper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, ĕk-sŭf-flā′ſhŭn. ſ.
A blaſt working underneath.

To EXSUSCITATE, ĕk-sŭs′ſē-tāte. v. a.
To rouſe up, to ſtir up.

EXSTANCY, ĕk′ſtăn-sē. ſ.
Parts riſing up above the reſt.

EXTANT, ĕk′ſtănt. a.
Standing out to view, ſtanding above the reſt; now in being.

EXTATICAL, ĕk-ſtăt′ē-kăl. } a.
EXTATICK, ĕk-ſtăt′ĭk. (509). }
Rapturous.

EXTEMPORAL, ĕks-tĕm′pō-răl. a.
Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, ſudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, ĕks-tĕm′pō-răl-ē. ad.
Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ĕks-tĕm-pō-rā′nē-ŭs. a.
Without premeditation, ſudden.

EXTEMPORARY, ĕks-tĕm′pō-răr-ē. a.
Uttered or performed without premeditation, ſudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, ĕks-tĕm′pō-rē. ad.
Without premeditation, ſuddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, ĕks-tĕm′pō-rē-nĕs ſ.
The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, ĕks-tĕm′pō-rize. v. n.
To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, ĕks-tĕnd′. v. a.
To ſtretch out; to ſpread abroad; to enlarge; to increaſe in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to ſeize by a courſe of law.

EXTENDER, ĕks-tĕn′dŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ĕks-tĕn′dē-bl. a.
Capable of extenſion.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ĕks-tĕnd′lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Unlimited extenſion.

EXTENSIBILITY, ĕks-tĕn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being extenſible.

EXTENSIBLE, ĕks-tĕn'sĕ-bl. a. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ĕks-tĕn'sĕ-bl-nĕs. s. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ĕks-tĕn'shŭn. s. The act of extending; the ſtate of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ĕks-tĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. Largeneſs, diffuſiveneſs, wideneſs; poſſibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, ĕks-tĕn'sŏr. s. (166). The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, ĕks-tĕnt'. s. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, diſtribution; execution, ſeizure.

To EXTENUATE, ĕks-tĕn'ū-āte. v. a. To leſſen, to make ſmall; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, ĕks-tĕn-ū-ā'shŭn. s. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of puniſhment; a general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr. a. Outward, external, not intrinſick.

EXTERIORLY, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr-lē. ad. Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nāte. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to deſtroy.

EXTERMINATION, ĕks-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s. Deſtruction, exciſion.

EXTERMINATOR, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nā-tŭr. s. (521). The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTERMINE, ĕks-tĕr'mĭn. v. a. (140). To exterminate.

EXTERN, ĕks-tĕrn'. a. External, outward, viſible; without itſelf, not inherent, not intrinſick.

EXTERNAL, ĕks-tĕr'nal. a. Outward, not proceeding from itſelf, oppoſite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, ĕks-tĕr'nal-ē. ad. Outwardly.

To EXTIL, ĕk-stĭl'. v. n. To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLATION, ĕk-stĭl-lā'shŭn. s. The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, ĕk-stĭm'ū-late. v. a. To prick, to incite by ſtimulation.

EXTIMULATION, ĕk-stĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Pungency, power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

EXTINCT, ĕk-stĭnkt'. a. Extinguiſhed, quenched, put out; without ſucceſſion; aboliſhed, out of force.

EXTINCTION, ĕk-stĭnk'shŭn. s. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing; the ſtate of being quenched; deſtruction; exciſion, ſuppreſſion.

To EXTINGUISH, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh. v. a. To put out, to quench; to ſuppreſs, to deſtroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ā-bl. a. (405). That may be quenched or deſtroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ŭr. s. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-mĕnt. s. Extinction, ſuppreſſion, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

To EXTIRP, ĕk-stĕrp'. v. a. (108). To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, ĕk-stĕr'pāte. v. a. To root out, to exſcind.

EXTIRPATION, ĕk-stĕr-pā'shŭn. s. The act of rooting out, exciſion.

EXTIRPATOR, ĕk-stĕr'pā-tŭr. s. (166) (521). One who roots out, a deſtroyer.

To EXTOL, ĕk-stōl'. v. a. (406). To praiſe, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, ĕks-tōl'lŭr. s. A praiſer, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ĕks-tŏr'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ĕks-tŏr'sĭv-lē. ad. In an extorſive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, ĕks-tŏrt'. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wreſt, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppreſſion, or by uſury.

To EXTORT, ĕks-tŏrt'. v. n. To practiſe oppreſſion and violence, or uſury.

EXTORTER, ĕks-tŏr'tŭr. s. (98). One who practiſes oppreſſion.

EXTORTION, ĕks-tŏr'shŭn. s. The act or practiſes of gaming by violence and rapacity, or uſury; force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ĕks-tŏr'shŭn-ŭr. s. One who practiſes extortion.

To EXTRACT, ĕks-trăkt'. v. a. To draw out of ſomething; to draw by chemical operation; to take from ſomething; to ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

EXTRACT, ĕks'trăkt. s. (492). The ſubſtance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ĕks-trăk'shŭn. s. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, deſcent.

EXTRACTOR, ĕks-trăk'tŭr. s. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ĕks-trā-jū-dĭsh'ăl. a. Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ĕks-trā-jū-dĭsh'ăl-ē. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ĕks-trā-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ĕks-trā-mŭn'dāne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs. a. Belonging to a different ſubſtance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ĕks-trŏr'dĕ-năr-ĕ-lē. ad. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ĕks-trŏr'dĕ-năr-ē-nĕs. s. Uncommonneſs, eminence, remarkableneſs.

EXTRAORDINARY, ĕks-trŏr'dĕ-năr-ē a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which ſinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four ſyllables, as if written *extrawnary*. There is a better pronunciation which preſerves the *d*, as if written *extrordnary*; but ſolemn ſpeaking certainly demands the reſtoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five ſyllables. (374).

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ĕks-trā-păr-ō'kē-ăl. a. Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ĕks-trā-prō-vĭn'shăl. a. Not within the ſame province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ĕks-trā-rĕg'ū-lăr. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ĕks-trăv'ă-gănſe. EXTRAVAGANCY, ĕks-trăv'ă-găn-sē. s. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits; irregularity, wildneſs; waſte, vain and ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRAVAGANT, ĕks-trăv'ă-gănt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods; irregular, wild; waſteful, prodigal, vainly expenſive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ĕks-trăv'ă-gănt-lē. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expenſively, luxuriouſly, waſteſully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ĕks-trăv'ă-gănt'nĕs. Exceſs, excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, ĕks-trăv'ă-gāte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ĕks-trăv'vă-sā-tĕd. a. Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

EXTRAVASATION, ĕks-trā-vă-sā'shŭn. s. The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRAVENATE, ĕks-trăv'ē-nāte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ĕks-trā-vĕr'shŭn. s. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ĕks-trăwt'. part. Extracted.

EXTREME, ĕks-trēme'. a. Greateſt, of the higheſt degree; utmoſt; laſt, that beyond which there is nothing; preſſing to the utmoſt degree.

EXTREME, ĕks-trēme'. s. Utmoſt point, higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ĕks-trēme'lē. ad. In the utmoſt degree; very much, greatly.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Extremity, ĕks-trĕm'ĕ-tē. s. The utmoſt point, the higheſt degree; the points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition; remoteſt parts, parts at the greateſt diſtance; the utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

To Extricate, ĕks'trĕ-kāte. v. a. To diſembarraſs, to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity.

Extrication, ĕks-trĕ-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of diſentangling.

Extrinsical, ĕks-trĭn'sĕ-kăl. a. External, outward; not intrinſick.

Extrinsically, ĕks-trĭn'sĕ-kăl-ē. ad. From without.

Extrinsick, ĕks-trĭn'sĭk. a. Outward, external.

To Extruct, ĕk-strŭkt'. v. a. To build, to raiſe, to form.

Extructor, ĕk-strŭk'tŭr. s. A builder, a fabricator.

To Extrude, ĕks-trōōde'. v. a. To thruſt off.

Extrusion, ĕks-trōō'zhŭn. s. The act of thruſting or driving out.

Extuberance, ĕks-tū'bĕ-rănſe. s. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

Exuberance, ĕgz-ū'bĕ-rănſe. s. Overgrowth, ſuperfluous abundance, luxuriance.

Exuberant, ĕgz-ū'bĕ-rănt. a. Over abundant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous; abounding in the utmoſt degree. (479).

Exuberantly, ĕgz-ū'bĕ-rănt-lē. ad. Abundantly.

To Exuberate, ĕgz-ū'bĕ-rāte. v. n. To abound in the higheſt degree.

Exuccous, ĕk-sŭk'kŭs. a. Without juice, dry.

☞ This word and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exuperance*, and *exuſcitate*, by ſervilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation. See **Exiccate**.

Exudation, ĕk-sū-dā'ſhŭn. s. The act of emitting in ſweat; the matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

To Exudate, ĕk-sū'dāte. } v. n.
To Exude, ĕk-sūde'. } v. n. To ſweat out, to iſſue by ſweat.

Exulcerate, ĕgz-ŭl'sĕ-rāte. v. a. To make ſore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

Exulceration, ĕks-ŭl-sĕ-rā'ſhŭn. s. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corroſion.

Exulceratory, ĕgz-ŭl'sĕ-rā-tŭr-ē. a. Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers. (512).

To Exult, ĕgz-ŭlt'. v. n. To rejoice above meaſure, to triumph.

Exultance, ĕgz-ŭl'tănſe. s. Tranſport, joy, triumph.

Exultation, ĕks-ŭl-tā'ſhŭn. s. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

To Exundate, ĕgz-ŭn'dāte. v. n. To overflow.

Exundation, ĕks-ŭn-dā'ſhŭn. s. Overflow, abundance.

Exuperable, ĕk-sū'pĕr-ă-bl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable, vincible.

Exuperance, ĕk-sū'pĕr-ănſe. s. Overbalance, greater proportion.

To Exuscitate, ĕk-sŭs'sĕ-tāte. v. a. To ſtir up, to rouſe.

Exustion, ĕgz-ŭs'tſhŭn. s. The act of burning up, conſumption by fire.

Exuviæ, ĕgz-ū'vē-ē. s. Caſt ſkin, caſt ſhells, whatever is ſhed by animals.

Eyas, ī'ăs. s. A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt.

Eyasmusket, ī'ăs-mŭs-kĕt. s. A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

Eye, ī. (8). The obſolete plural Eyne; Now Eyes. The organ of viſion; aſpect, regard; notice, attention, obſervation; ſight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any ſmall perforation; a ſmall catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a ſmall ſhade of colour.

To Eye, ī. v. a. To watch, to keep in view.

To Eye, ī. v. n. To appear, to ſhow, to bear an appearance.

Eyeball, ī'bawl. s. The apple of the eye.

Eyebright, ī'brīte. s. An herb.

Eyebrow, ī'brŏŏ. s. The hairy arch over the eye.

Eyedrop, ī'drŏp. s. Tear.

Eyeglance, ī'glănſe. s. Quick notice of the eye.

Eyeglass, ī'glăs. s. Spectacles, glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

Eyeless, ī'lĕs. a. Without eyes, ſightleſs, deprived of ſight.

Eyelet, ī'lĕt. s. A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation.

Eyelid, ī'lĭd. s. The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Eyeservant, ī'sĕr-vănt. s. A ſervant that works only while watched.

Eyeservice, ī'sĕr-vĭs. s. Service performed only under inſpecting.

Eyeshot, ī'ſhŏt. s. Sight, glance, view.

Eyesight, ī'sīte. s. Sight of the eye.

Eyesore, ī'sōre. s. Something offenſive to the ſight.

Eyespotted, ī'ſpŏt-ĕd. a. Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Eyestring, ī'ſtrĭng. s. The ſtring of the eye.

Eyetooth, ī'tōōth. s. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders, the fang.

Eyewink, ī'wĭnk. s. A wink, as a hint or token.

Eyewitness, ī'wĭt-nĕs. s. An ocular evidence, one who gives teſtimony of facts ſeen with his own eyes.

Eyre, āre. s. The court of juſtices itinerants.

Eyry, ā'rē. s. The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

F.

Fabaceous fă-bā'ſhē-ŭs. a. Having the nature of a bean. (357).

Fable, fā'bl. s. (405). A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction in general; the ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem; a lye.

To Fable, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falſehoods.

To Fable, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falſity.

Fabled, fā'bl'd. a. (359). Celebrated in fables.

Fabler, fā'bl-ŭr. s. A dealer in fiction.

To Fabricate, făb'rĕ-kāte. v. a. To build, to conſtruct; to forge, to deviſe falſely.

Fabrication, făb-rĕ-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of building.

Fabrick, făb'rĭk, or fā'brĭk. s. A building, an edifice; any ſyſtem or compages of matter.

☞ The *a* in this word ſeems floating between long and ſhort quantity, as it was in the Latin *Fabrica*. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it ſhort; for though Latin words of two ſyllables, when adopted into Engliſh, always have the accent on the firſt, and the vowel generally long, as *baſis*, *focus*, *quota*, &c.; when words of three ſyllables in Latin, with but one conſonant in the middle, are angliciſed by reducing them to two ſyllables; as the penultimate in ſuch Latin words is generally ſhort, and the accent of conſequence antepenultimate, the firſt vowel in the Engliſh word is

generally ſhort from the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent in our pronunciation of the Latin word from whence it is derived; thus the Latin *Mimicus*, reduced to the Engliſh *Mimic*, has the firſt vowel ſhort, though long in Latin, becauſe we think it ſhort in our pronunciation of Latin: the ſame may be obſerved of the words *florid*, *vivid*, and *livid*, from the Latin *floridus*, *vividus*, and *lividus*. Thus, though *Fabrica*, might have the firſt vowel long in Latin, yet as we always pronounce it ſhort in the Engliſh pronunciation of that language, ſo when it is reduced to the Engliſh *Fabric* it ſeems agreeable to this uſage to make the firſt ſyllable ſhort.

Authority ſeems likewiſe to favour this pronunciation; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and, as far as we can judge by the poſition of the accent, Bailey are for the *a* ſhort; and Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and, if we can gueſs by accent, Dr. Aſh and Entick, for the long *a*. See Principles, No. 544.

To FABRICK, făb'rĭk. v. a.
To build, to form, to conſtruct.

FABULIST, făb'ū-lĭſt. ſ.
A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, făb-ū-lŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Lyingneſs, fulneſs of ſtories.

FABULOUS, făb'ū-lŭs. a.
Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, făb'ū-lŭs-lē. ad.
In fiction.

FACE, fāſe. ſ.
The viſage; the countenance; the ſurface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; ſtate of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldneſs; diſtortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are preſent; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To FACE, fāſe. v. n.
To carry a falſe appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fāſe. v. a.
To meet in front, to oppoſe with confidence; to oppoſe with impudence; to ſtand oppoſite to; to cover with an additional ſuperficies.

FACELESS, fāſe'lĕs. a. Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fāſe'pāne-tŭr. ſ.
A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fāſe'pāne-tĭng. ſ.
The art of drawing portraits.

FACETIOUS, fă-sē'ſhŭs. a. (292).
Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACETIOUSLY, fă-sē'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Gay, cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fă-sē'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, făs'sĭl. a. (140).
Eaſy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, eaſy perſuaded.

To FACILITATE, fă-sĭl'ē-tāte. v. a.
To make eaſy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fă-sĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Eaſineſs to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readineſs in performing, dexterity; vicious ductility, eaſineſs to be perſuaded; eaſineſs of acceſs, affability.

FACINERIOUS, făs-ē-nē'rē-ŭs. a.
Wicked.

FACING, fā'sĭng. ſ.
An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fă-sĭn'ō-rŭs. a.
Wicked, atrocious, deteſtably bad.
See SONOROUS.

FACINOROUSNESS, fă-sĭn'ō-rŭs-nĕs. ſ. Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT, făkt. ſ.
A thing done; reality, not ſuppoſition; action, deed.

FACTION, făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A party in a ſtate; tumult, diſcord, diſſenſion.

FACTIONARY, făk'ſhŭn-ăr-ē. ſ.
A party man.

FACTIOUS, făk'ſhŭs. a. (292).
Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, făk'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
In a manner criminally diſſenſious.

FACTIOUSNESS, făk'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTITIOUS, făk-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, făk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
An agent for another, a ſubſtitute.

FACTORY, făk'tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, făk-tō'tŭm. ſ.
A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs.

FACTURE, făk'tſhūre. ſ. (463).
The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, făk'ŭl-tē. ſ.
The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACUND, făk'ŭnd. a.
Eloquent.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has placed the accent on the laſt ſyllable both of this word and *Jocund*; in which he is conſiſtent, but contrary both to cuſtom and to Engliſh analogy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Jocund*, and on the laſt of this word. The reaſons are the ſame for accenting both; they both come from the Latin, *facundus* and *jocundus*; and there is ſcarcely a more invariable rule in our language than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter ſyllables. See ACADEMY.

To FADDLE, făd'dl. v. n. (405).
To trifle, to toy, to play.

To FADE, fāde. v. n. (75).
To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither, as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be tranſient.

To FADE, fāde. v. a.
To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To FADGE, făd̆je. v. n.
To ſuit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to ſucceed, to hit.

FÆCES, fē'sēz. ſ. (99).
Excrements, lees, ſediments and ſettlings.

To FAG, făg. v. a.
To grow weary, to faint with wearineſs.

FAGEND, făg-ĕnd'. ſ.
The end of a web of cloth; the refuſe or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, făg'ŭt. ſ. (88) (166).
A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire; a ſoldier numbered in the muſter roll, but not really exiſting.

To FAGOT, făg'ŭt. v. a.
To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fāle. v. n. (202).
To be deficient, to ceaſe from former plenty, to fall ſhort; to be extinct, to ceaſe to be produced: to periſh, to be loſt; to decay, to decline, to languiſh; to miſs, not to produce its effect; to miſs, not to ſucceed in a deſign; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fāle. v. a.
To deſert, not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; not to aſſiſt, to neglect to admit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fāle. ſ.
Miſcarriage; omiſſion; deficience, want.

FAILING, fā'lĭng. ſ.
Deficiency, imperfection, lapſe.

FAILURE, fāle'yŭre. ſ. (113).
Deficience, ceſſation; omiſſion, non-performance, ſlip; a lapſe, a ſlight fault.

FAIN, fāne. a. (202).
Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FANE, fāne. ad.
Gladly, very deſirouſly.

To FAINT, fānt. v. n. (202).
To loſe the animal functions, to ſink motionleſs; to grow feeble; to ſink into dejection.

To FAINT, fānt. v. a.
To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fānt. a.
Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depreſſed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fānt-hārt'ĕd. a.
Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fānt-hārt'ĕd-lē. ad. Timorouſly.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fānt-hārt'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Cowardice, timorouſneſs.

FAINTING, fānt'ĭng. ſ.
Deliquium, temporary loſs of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fānt'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Weakneſs in a ſlight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fānt'lĭng. a.
Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fānt'lē. ad.
Feebly, languidly; timorouſly, with dejection, without ſpirit.

FAINTNESS, fānt'nĕs. ſ.
Languor, feebleneſs, want of ſtrength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorouſneſs, dejection.

FAINTY, fānt'ē. a.
Weak, feeble, languid.

☞ This word is much in uſe in the Weſt of England, and is perfectly provincial.

FAIR, fāre. a. (202).
Beautiful, handſome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempeſtuous; favourable, proſperous; likely to ſucceed; equal, juſt; not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulſory; mild, not ſevere; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fāre. ad.
Gently, decently; civilly; ſucceſsfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fāre. ſ.
A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honeſty, juſt dealing.

FAIR, fāre. ſ.
An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers.

FAIRING, fāre'ing. ſ.
A preſent given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fāre'lē. ad.
Beautifully; commodiouſly, conveniently; honeſtly, juſtly; ingenuouſly, plainly, openly; candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

FAIRNESS, fāre'nĕs. ſ.
Beauty, elegance of form; honeſty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fāre'ſpō-k'n. a. (103).
Civil in language and addreſs.

FAIRY, fā'rē. ſ.
A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantreſs.

FAIRY, fā'rē. a.
Given by faries; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā'rē-ſtone. ſ.
A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, fāth. ſ.
Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; truſt in God; tenet held; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, unſhaken adherence; honour, ſocial confidence; ſincerity, honeſty, veracity; promiſe given.

FAITHBREACH, fāth'brēnſh. ſ.
Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fāth'fŭl. a.
Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honeſt, upright, without fraud; obſervant of compact or promiſe.

FAITHFULLY, fāth'fŭl-ē. ad.
With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with ſtrict adherence to duty; ſincerely; honeſtly; confidently, ſteadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fāth'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Honeſty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fāth'lĕs. a.
Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, diſloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fāth'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kāde'. ſ.
A horſe is ſaid to make Falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl'kā-tĕd. a.
Hooked, bent like a ſcythe.

FALCATION, fāl-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Crookedneſs.

FALCHION, fāl'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſhort crooked ſword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fâw'kn. ſ. (170).
A hawk trained for ſport; a ſort of cannon.

FALCONER, fâw'kn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fāl'cō-nĕt. ſ.
A ſort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fâld'ſtōōl. ſ.
A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fâll. v. n. pret. I fell, compound pret. I have Fallen or Faln. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone poſture; to drop ripe from the tree; to paſs at the outlet, as a river; to apoſtatize, to depart from faith or goodneſs; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high ſtation; to enter into any ſtate worſe than the former; to decreaſe in value, to bear leſs price; to happen, to befal; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yearned; to fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; to fall back, to fail of a promiſe or purpoſe, to recede, to give way; to fall down, to proſtrate himſelf in adoration, to ſink, not to ſtand, to bend as a ſuppliant; to fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; to fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; to fall off, to ſeparate, to apoſtatize; to fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an aſſault; to fall over, to revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other; to fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befal; to fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himſelf to; to fall under, to be ſubject to, to be ranged with, to fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to ruſh againſt.

To FALL, fâll. v. a.
To drop, to let fall; to ſink, to depreſs; to diminiſh in value, to let ſink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yean, to bring forth.

FALL, fâll. ſ.
The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect poſture; death, overthrow; ruin, diſſolution; downfal, loſs of greatneſs, declenſion from eminence, degradation; diminution, decreaſe of price; declination or diminution of ſound, cloſe to muſick; declivity, ſteep deſcent; cataract, caſcade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf, any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fāl-lā'ſhŭs. a. (314).
Producing miſtakes, ſophiſtical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fāl-lā'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Sophiſtically, with purpoſe to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fāl-lā'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fāl'lā-ſē. ſ.
Sophiſm, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fāl-lē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Liableneſs to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fāl'lē-bl. a. (405).
Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fâl-lĭng-ſĭk'nĕs. ſ. The epilepſy, a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

FALLOW, fāl'lō. a.
Pale red, or pale yellow; unſowed, left to reſt after the years of tillage; plowed, but not ſowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fāl'lō. ſ. (327).
Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at reſt.

To FALLOW, fāl'lō. v. n.
To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fāl'lō-nĕs. ſ.
Barrenneſs, the ſtate of being fallow.

FALSE, fâlſe. a.
Not morally true, expreſſing that which is not thought; not phyſically true, conceiving that which does not exiſt; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fâlſe-hârt'ĕd. a.
Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fâlſe'hŭd. ſ.
Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honeſty, treachery; a lie, a falſe aſſertion.

☞ This word, by the parſimony of Printers, is often ſpelt without the *e*. They may alledge, that ſpelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three ſyllables by thoſe who do not know the compoſition of the word; and it may be anſwered, that ſpelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a miſpronunciation, by joining the *ſ* and *h* together: if, therefore, the compoſition muſt be underſtood before the word can be pronounced with ſecurity, let it, at leaſt, be preſented to the eye, and the chance of a miſtake will be leſs. See HOUSEHOLD and HOGSHEAD.

FALSELY, fâlſe'lē. ad.
Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneouſly, by miſtake; perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.

FALSENESS, fâlſe'nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violation of promiſe; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorouſneſs.

FALSIFIABLE, fāl'ſē-fī-ā-bl. a. (183).
Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fāl-ſē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fāl'ſē-fī-ŭr. ſ.
One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fāl'ſē-fī. v. a.
To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fāl'ſē-fī. v. n. (183).
To tell lies.

FALSITY, fāl'ſē-tē. ſ.
Falſehood, contrariety to truth; a lye, an error.

To FALTER, fâl'tŭr. v. n.
To heſitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fâl'tŭr-ĭng-lē. ad.
With heſitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fāme. ſ.
Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fāmd. a. (359).
Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fāme'lĕs. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fā-mĭl'yār. a. (113).
Domeſtick, relating to a family; affable, eaſy in converſation; well known; well acquainted with, accuſtomed; unconſtrained.

FAMILIAR, fā-mĭl'yār. ſ.
An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fā-mĭl-yē-ăr'ē-tē. ſ.
Eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; eaſy, intercourſe.

To FAMILIARIZE, fā-mĭl'yār-īze. v. a. To make eaſy by habitude; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

FAMILIARLY, fā-mĭl'yār-lē. ad.
Unceremoniouſly, with freedon; eaſily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fā-mēēl'. ad.
In a family way.

☞ This word is perfect French, and is never uſed without *en* before it.

" Deluded mortals whom the great
" Chooſe for companions tête-a-tête;
" Who at their dinners *en famille*,
" Get leave to ſit whene'er you will." SWIFT.

FAMILY, fām'ē-lē. ſ.
Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe, household; thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a claſs, a tribe, a ſpecies.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

FAMINE, făm'ĭn. s. (140).
Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, făm'ĭsh. v. a.
To kill with hunger, to ſtarve, to kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary.

To FAMISH, făm'ĭsh. v. n.
To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, făm'ĭsh-mĕnt. ſ.
Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fā-mŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Renown.

FAMOUS, fā'mŭs. a. (314).
Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fā'mŭs-lē. ad.
With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, făn. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves; any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan; the inſtrument by which the chaff is blow away; any thing by which the air is moved; an inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FAN, făn. v. a.
To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fā-năt'ē-sĭzm. ſ.
Enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fā-năt'ĭk. a. (509).
Enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious.

FANATICK, fā-năt'ĭk. ſ.
An enthuſiaſt, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, făn'sē-fŭl. a.
Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reaſon; directed by the imagination, not the reaſon.

FANCIFULLY, făn'sē-fŭl-ē. ad.
According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, făn'sē-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination.

FANCY, făn'sē. ſ.
Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle ſcheme, vagary.

To FANCY, făn'sē. v. n.
To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, făn'sē. v. a.
To pourtray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleaſed with.

FANCYMONGER, făn'sē-mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, făn'sē-sĭk. a.
One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fāne. ſ.
A temple conſecrated to religion.

FANFARON, făn'fā-rŏn. ſ.
A bully, a Hector; a bluſterer, a boaſter of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, făn-fār-ō-nāde'. ſ.
A bluſter, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, făng. v. a.
To ſeize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, făng. ſ.
The long tuſks of a bore or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, făngd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth, furniſhed with any inſtrument in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, făng'gl. ſ. (405).
Silly attempt, triſling ſcheme.

FANGLED, făng'gl'd. a. (359).
It is ſcarcely uſed but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, făng'lĕs. a.
Toothleſs, without teeth.

FANNEL, făn'nĕl. ſ.
A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FANNER, făn'nŭr. ſ.
One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, făn'tā-sĭd. a. (283).
Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, făn'tăzm. ſ.
See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, făn-tăs'tē-kăl. }
FANTASTICK, făn-tăs'tĭk. (509). } a.
Irrational, bred only in the imagination; ſubſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unſteady; whimſical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, făn-tăs'tē-kăl-ē. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciouſly, humorouſly; whimſically.

FANTASTICALNESS, făn-tăs'tē-kăl-nĕs. }
FANTASTICKNESS, făn-tăs'tĭk-nĕs. } ſ.
Humorouſneſs, mere compliance with fancy; whimſicalneſs, unreaſonableneſs; caprice, unſteadineſs.

FANTASY, făn'tā-sē. ſ.
Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, făp. a.
Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FAR, fār. ad. (77) (78).
To great extent; to a great diſtance; remotely, at a great diſtance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, fār-fĕtsh'. ſ.
A deep ſtratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fār-fĕtsht'. a. (359).
Brought from places remote; ſtudiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained.

FAR-PIERCING, fār-pēēr'sĭng. a.
Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fār-shōō'tĭng. a.
Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR, fār. a.
Diſtant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

To FARCE, fārſe. v. a.
To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to ſwell out.

FARCE, fārſe. ſ.
A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity.

FARCICAL, fār'sē-kăl. a.
Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fār'sē. ſ.
The leproſy of horſes.

FARDEL, fār'dĕl. ſ.
A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE, fāre. v. n.
To go, to paſs, to travel; to be in any ſtate good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fāre. ſ.
Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, proviſions.

FAREWELL { fāre'wĕl, or fāre-wĕl' / fār'wĕl, or fār-wĕl' }
The parting compliment, adieu; it is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

☞ To all theſe different pronunciations is this word ſubject. The accentuation, either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, depends much on the rhythm of the ſentence. See *Commodore* and *Commonwealth*.

When it is uſed as a ſubſtantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the firſt ſyllable, as,

" See how the morning opes her golden gates,
" And takes her *fárewell* of the glorious ſun."
SHAKESP.

Or if the adjective follow the ſubſtantive, as,

" If chance the radiant ſun with *fárewell* ſweet
" Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
" The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
" Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring."
MILTON.

But if the adjective precede the ſubſtantive, the accent is generally placed on the laſt ſyllable, as,

Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewéll* to love I gave."
WALLER.

" As in this grove I took my laſt *farewéll*."
DRYDEN.

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, " I bade " him *farewéll*," or " I bade *farewéll* to " him."

When it is uſed as an adjective the accent is always on the firſt ſyllable, as " A *fárewell* " Sermon."

But when it is uſed as an interjection (for with great deference to Dr. Johnſon I cannot think it an adverb) the accent is either on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation ſeems to require.

" But *fárewell*, king; ſith thus thou will appear,
" Freedom lives hence, and Baniſhment is here."
SHAKESP.

——" O, queen, *farewéll*; be ſtill poſſeſt
" Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt."
POPE.

With reſpect to the pronunciation of *a*, in the firſt ſyllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan ſays, that in England the firſt ſyllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *fare*. But if this be really the caſe the two nations ſeem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* in the firſt manner, and in England in the latter. Not that I think the pronunciation of the firſt ſyllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good ſpeakers ſo pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the ſecond ſound of *a*, and W. Johnſton and Mr. Perry with the firſt.

FAREWELL, fāre-wĕl'. ſ.
Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, fā-rē-nā'shŭs. a.
Mealy, taſting like meal.

FARM, fārm. ſ.
Ground let to a tenant; the ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fārm. v. a.
To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fār'mŭr. ſ.
One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fār'mōſt. ſ. Moſt diſtant.

(73), fâr (77, fâll (83), fât (81): mḕ (93), mḗt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

FARNESS, fâr'nĕs. ſ.
Diſtance, remoteneſs.

FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdje'ē-nŭs. a.
Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fâr-rā'gō. ſ. (77).
A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fâr'rē-ŭr. ſ.
A ſhoer of horſes; one who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

FARROW, fâr'rō. ſ. (327).
A little pig.

To FARROW, fâr'rō. v. a.
To bring pigs.

FART, fârt. ſ.
Wind from behind.

To FART, fârt. v. a.
To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fâr'THĔr. ad. See *Further*.
At a greater diſtance, to a greater diſtance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fâr'THĔr. a. (98).
More remote; longer, tending to greater diſtance.

FARTHERANCE, fâr'THĔr-ânſe. ſ.
Encouragement, promotion.

FARTHERMORE, fâr-THĔr-mōre'. ad.
Beſides, over and above, likewiſe.

To FARTHER, fâr'THĔr. v. a.
To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fâr'THĔſt. ad.
At the greateſt diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

FARTHEST, fâr'THĔſt. a.
Moſt diſtant, remoteſt.

FARTHING, fâr'THĭng. ſ.
The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fâr'THĭng-gâl. ſ.
A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fâr'THĭngz-wŭrth. ſ.
As much as is ſold for a farthing.

FASCES, fâs'sēz. ſ.
Rods anciently carried before the conſuls.

FASCIA, fâsh'ē-â. ſ.
A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fâsh'ē-â-tĕd. a.
Bound with fillets.

FASCIATION, fâsh-ē-â'ſhŭn. (356).
Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fâs'sē-nāte. v. a.
To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FASCINATION, fâs-sē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fâs-sēne'. ſ. (112).
A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fâs'sē-nŭs. a.
Cauſed or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fâsh'ŭn. ſ.
Form, make, ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, ſort, way; cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments; cuſtom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way eſtabliſhed by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fâsh'ŭn. v. a.
To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to caſt into external appearance; to make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

FASHIONABLE, fâsh'ŭn-â-bl. a.
Approved by cuſtom, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, made according to the mode; obſervant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, fâsh'ŭn-â-bl-nĕs ſ: Modiſh elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fâsh'ŭn-â-blḕ. ad.
In a manner conformable to cuſtom, with modiſh elegance.

FASHIONIST, fâsh'ŭn-ĭſt. ſ.
A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To FAST, fâſt. v. n. (79).
To abſtain from food; to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST, fâſt. ſ.
Abſtinence from food; religious mortification by abſtinence.

FAST, fâſt. a.
Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; ſpeedy, quick, ſwift; faſt and looſe, uncertain, variable, inconſtant.

FAST, fâſt. ad.
Firmly, immovably; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. a.
To make faſt, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. n. (472).
To fix himſelf.

FASTENER, fâs's'n-ŭr. ſ.
One that makes faſt or firm.

FASTER, fâſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who abſtains from food.

FASTHANDED, fâſt'hând-ĕd. a.
Avaricious, cloſehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fâs-tĭd-ē-ŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Diſdainfulneſs.

FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tĭd'ē-ŭs, or fâs-tĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294).
Diſdainful, ſqueamiſh, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tĭd'ē-ŭs-lḕ, or fâs-tĭd-jē'ŭs-lḕ. ad. (293) (294).
Diſdainfully, ſqueamiſhly.

FASTINGDAY, fâſt'ĭng-dâ. ſ.
Day of mortification by abſtinence.

FASTNESS, fâſt'nĕs. ſ.
Firmneſs, firm adherence; ſtrength, ſecurity; a ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.

FASTUOUS, fâs'tſhū-ŭs. a. (464).
Proud, haughty.

FAT, fât. a.
Full-fed, plump, fleſhy; coarſe, groſs, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fât. ſ.
The unctuous part of an animal fleſh.

FAT, fât. ſ.
A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked.

To FAT, fât. v. a.
To make fat, to fatten.

To FAT, fât. v. n.
To grow fat, to grow full fleſhed.

FATAL, fā'tăl. a.
Deadly, mortal, deſtructive, cauſing deſtruction; proceeding by deſtiny, inevitable, neceſſary; appointed by deſtiny.

FATALIST, fā'tăl-ĭſt. ſ.
One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATALITY, fā-tăl'ē-tē. ſ.
Predeſtination, predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fā'tăl-lḕ. ad.
Mortally, deſtructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fā'tăl-nĕs. ſ.
Invincible neceſſity.

FATE, fāte. ſ.
Deſtiny, an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes; event predetermined; death, deſtruction; cauſe of death.

FATED, fā'tĕd. a.
Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fâ'THĔr. ſ. (34) (78) (98).
He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten; the firſt anceſtor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries; the title of a popiſh confeſſor; the title of a ſenator of old Rome; the appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. (76).

FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'THĔr-ĭn-lâw. ſ.
The father of one's huſband or wife.

To FATHER, fâ'THĔr. v. a.
To take as a ſon or daughter; to ſupply with a father; to adopt a compoſition; to aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production.

FATHERHOOD, fâ'THĔr-hŭd. ſ.
The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fâ'THĔr-lĕs. a.
Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fâ'THĔr-lḗ-nĕs. ſ.
The tenderneſs of a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'THĔr-lḕ. a.
Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'THĔr-lḕ. ad.
In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fâTH'ŭm. ſ. (166).
A meaſure of length containing ſix feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, fâTH'ŭm. v. a.
To encompaſs with the arms; to ſound, to try with reſpect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his deſign.

FATHOMLESS, fâTH'ŭm-lĕs. a.
That of which no bottom can be found; That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fā-tĭd'ē-kăl. a.
Prophetick, having the power to foretel.

FATIFEROUS, fā-tĭf'fḗ-rŭs. a.
Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, fât'ē-gā-bl. a.
Eaſily wearied.

To FATIGATE, fât'ē-gāte. v. a. (91).
To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fā-tḗg'. ſ. (337).
Wearineſs, laſſitude; the cauſe of wearineſs, labour, toil.

To FATIGUE, fā-tḗg'. v. a.
To tire, to weary.

FATKIDNEYED, fât'kĭd-nīd. a. (283).
Fat.

FATLING, fât'lĭng. ſ.
A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

FATNER, fât'tn-ŭr. ſ. more properly FATTENER.
That which gives fatneſs.

FATNESS, fât'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being fat, plump,; fat, greaſe; unctuous or greaſy matter; fertility; that which cauſes fertility.

To FATTEN, făt'tn. v. a. (405).
To feed up, to make fleſhy; to make fruitfull; to feed groſsly, to increaſe.

To FATTEN, făt'tn. v. n.
To grow fat, to be pampered.

FATUOUS, fătſh'ū-ŭs. a. (461).
Stupid, fooliſh, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

FATUITY, fă-tū'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of mind.

☞ For the ſecond ſyllable of this word, ſee FUTURITY.

FATWITTED, făt'wĭt-ĕd. a.
Heavy, dull.

FATTY, făt'tē. a.
Unctuous, oleaginous, greaſy.

FAUSET, fâw'sĕt. a.
A pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FAUCHION, fâl'ſhŭn. ſ.
A crooked ſword.

FAVILLOUS, fă-vĭl'lŭs. a.
Conſiſting of aſhes.

FAULCON, fâw'kn. ſ.
See FALCON.

FAULT, fâlt. ſ. (404).
Offence, ſlight crime, ſomewhat liable to cenſure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that the *l* in this word is ſometimes ſounded and ſometimes mute, and that in converſation it is generally ſuppreſſed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needleſsly ſuppreſſed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares ſays, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinſton decides poſitively againſt retaining the *l* even in writing: his reaſons are, that as the French have left out the *l* in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out of our Engliſh word which was derived from their ancient one. This reaſoning, however, I think is not concluſive. If after deriving words from the living languages, and uſing them for centuries, we were to alter them as the parent language happened to alter, our own language would have no ſtability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the laſt two centuries than the Engliſh, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its conſonants. Its naſal vowels too have added to its weakneſs by rendering both vowels and conſonants leſs diſtinct. The *l* in queſtion has nothing harſh or uncommon in its ſound, and, if it were mute, would deſert its relation to the Latin *falſitas*, and form a diſgraceful exception; and if poets have ſometimes diſmiſſed it to rhyme the word with *thought*, *ſought*, &c. they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with, *malt*, *ſalt*, and *aſſault*.

" Which of our thrum-capp'd anceſtors
" found *fault*,
" For want of ſugar-tongs or ſpoons for ſalt?"
KING.

FAULTFINDER, fâlt'find-ŭr. ſ.
A cenſurer.

FAULTILY, fâl'tē-lē. ad.
Not rightly, improperly.

FAULTINESS, fâl'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Badneſs, viſciouſneſs; delinquency.

FAULTLESS, fâlt'lĕs. a.
Without fault, perfect.

FAULTY, fâl'tē. a.
Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

To FAVOUR, fā'vŭr. v. a.
To ſupport, to regard with kindneſs; to aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences; to reſemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

FAVOUR, fā'vŭr. ſ. (314).
Countenance, kindneſs; ſupport, defence; kindneſs granted; lenity, mitigation of puniſhment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, perſon or thing favoured; ſomething given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

FAVOURABLE, fā'vŭr-ă-bl. a.
Kind, propitious, affectionate, palliative, tender, averſe from cenſure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.

FAVOURABLENESS, fā'vŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Kindneſs, benignity.

FAVOURABLY, fā'vŭr-ă-blē. ad.
Kindly, with favour.

FAVOURED, fā'vŭrd. particip. a.
Regarded with kindneſs; featured, with well or ill.

FAVOUREDLY, fā'vŭrd-lē. ad.
With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FAVOURER, fā'vŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs.

FAVOURITE, fā'vŭr-ĭt. ſ. (156).
A perſon or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour.

FAVOURLESS, fā'vŭr-lĕs. a.
Unfavoured, not regarded with kindneſs; unfavouring, unpropitious.

FAUTOR, fâw'tŏr. ſ. (166).
Favourer, countenancer.

FAUTRESS, fâw'trĕs. ſ.
A woman that favours or ſhows countenance.

FAWN, fâwn. ſ.
A young deer.

To FAWN, fâwn. v. n.
To bring forth a young deer; to court by friſking before one, as a dog; to court ſervilely.

FAWNER, fâw'nŭr. ſ.
One that fawns, one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FAWNINGLY, fâw'nĭng-lē. ad.
In a cringing ſervile way.

FAY, fā. ſ.
A fairy, an elf; faith.

To FEAGUE, fēēg. v. a. (337).
To whip, to chaſtiſe.

FEALTY, fē'ăl-tē. ſ.
Duty due to a ſuperiour lord.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and, if we may judge by the poſition of the accent, Entick, make only two ſyllables of this word; Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and, by the poſition of the accent, Dr. Aſh, three. I do not heſitate a moment to pronounce the laſt diviſion the beſt; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three ſyllables *feaulté*, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakeſpeare.

" I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
" And laſting *fealty* to the new-made king."
SHAKESPEARE.

" ——————Let my ſovereign
" Command my eldeſt ſon, nay, all my ſons,
" As pledges of my *fealty* and love."
IBID.

" ——————Man diſobeying,
" Diſloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and ſins
" Againſt the high ſupremacy of heav'n."
MILTON.

" ——————Each bird and beaſt behold
" After their kinds; I bring them to receive
" From thee their names; and pay thee *fealty*
" With low ſubjection."
IBID.

" Whether his firſt deſign be to withdraw
" Our *fealty* to God, or to diſturb
" Conjugal love."
IBID.

In theſe quotations from Johnſon we ſee the firſt only makes *fealty* two ſyllables; and even here it may be preſumed there is a poetical licence exactly like that which Young uſes in the word *really*:

" Why *really* ſixty-five is ſomewhat old."

FEAR, fēre. ſ. (227).
Dread, horrour, apprehenſion of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, ſolicitude; that which cauſes fear; ſomething hung up to ſcare deer.

To FEAR, fēre. v. a.
To dread, to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To FEAR, fēre. v. n.
To live in horrour, to be afraid; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fēre'fŭl, or fēr'fŭl. a. (230).
Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful. See FIERCE.

FEARFULLY, fēre'fŭl-lē, or fēr'fŭl-lē. ad. Timorouſly, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fēre'fŭl-nĕs, or fēr'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity; ſtate of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESSLY, fēre'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without terrour.

FEARLESSNESS, fēre'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fēre'lĕs. a.
Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fē-zē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fē'zē-bl. a. (227).
Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fē'zē-blē. ad.
Practicably.

FEAST, fēēſt. ſ. (227).
An entertainment of the table, a ſumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniverſary day of rejoicing; ſomething delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, fēēſt. v. n.
To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST, fēēſt. v. a.
To entertain ſumptuouſly; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, fēēſt'ŭr. ſ.
One that fares deliciouſly; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fēēſt'fŭl. a.
Feſtive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fēēſt'rīte. ſ.
Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

FEAT, fēte. ſ. (227).
Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fēte. a.
Ready, ſkilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fē'tē-ŭs, or fē'tſhē-ŭs. a. (263). Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fē'tē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fĕTH'ŭr. ſ. (234) (98).
The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horſe, a ſort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fĕTH'ŭr. v. a.
To dreſs in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; to feather one's neſt, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fĕTH'ŭr-bĕd. ſ.
A bed ſtuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fĕTH'ŭr-drī-vŭr. ſ. One who cleanſes feathers.

FEATHERED, fĕTH'ŭr'd. a. (359).
Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fĕTH'ŭr-ĕdje. ſ.
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge ſtuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fĕTH'ŭr-ĕdj'd. a.
Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fĕTH'ŭr-fū. ſ.
A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fĕTH'ŭr-lĕs. a.
Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fĕTH'ŭr-sĕl-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſells feathers.

FEATHERY, fĕTH'ŭr-ē. a.
Clothed with feathers.

FEATLY, fēte'lē. ad.
Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fēte'nĕs. ſ.
Neatneſs, dexterity.

FEATURE, fē'tſhūre. ſ. (462).
The caſt or make of the face; any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FEAZE, fēze. v. a.
To untwiſt the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fĕb'rē-fūje. ſ.
Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fē'brīl. a. (140).
Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fĕb'rū-ā-rē. ſ.
The name of the ſecond month in the year.

FECES, fē'sēz. ſ.
Dregs, lees, ſediment, ſubſidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fĕk'ū-lĕnſe. } ſ.
FECULENCY, fĕk'ū-lĕn-sē. }
Muddineſs, quality of abounding with lees or ſediment; lees, feces, ſediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fĕk'ū-lĕnt. a.
Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fē'kŭnd. a.
Fruitful, prolifick. See FACUND.

FECUNDATION, fĕk-kŭn-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of making prolifick.

To FECUNDIFY, fē-kŭn'dē-fī. v. a.
To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fē-kŭn'dē-tē. ſ.
Fruitfulneſs, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fĕd.
Preterit and participle paſſ. of To Feed.

FEDARY, fĕd'ā-rē. ſ.
A partner, or a dependant.

FEDERAL, fĕd'ĕr-ăl. a.
Relating to a league or contract.

FEDERARY, fĕd'ĕr-ā-rē. ſ.
A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fĕd'ĕr-āte. a. (91).
Leagued.

FEE, fēē. ſ. (246).
All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of ſuperiority to a higher lord; recompenſe; payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office; reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

FEEFARM, fēē'fārm. ſ.
Tenour by which lands are held from a ſuperiour lord.

To FEE, fēē. v. a.
To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, fē'bl. a. (405).
Weakly, debilitated, ſickly,

FEEBLEMINDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ĕd. a.
Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nĕs. ſ.
Weakneſs, imbecility, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fē'blē. ad.
Weakly, without ſtrength.

To FEED, fēēd. v. a. (246).
To ſupply with food; to graze, to conſume by cattle; to nouriſh, to cheriſh; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fēēd. v. n.
To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fēēd. ſ.
Food, that which is eaten; paſture.

FEEDER, fēēd'ŭr. ſ.
One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To FEEL, fēēl. v. n. pret. Felt. part. paſſ. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to ſearch by feeling; to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To FEEL, fēēl. v. a. (246).
To perceive by the touch; to try, to ſound; to have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fēēl. ſ.
The ſenſe of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fēēl'ŭr. ſ.
One that feels; the horns or antennæ of inſects.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng. particip. a.
Expreſſive of great ſenſibility; ſenſibly felt.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng. ſ.
The ſenſe of touch; ſenſibility, tenderneſs, perception.

FEELINGLY, fēēl'ĭng-lē. ad.
With expreſſion of great ſenſibility; ſo as to be ſenſibly felt.

FEET, fēēt. ſ. (246).
The plural of Foot.

FEETLESS, fēēt'lĕs. a.
Without feet.

To FEIGN, fāne. v. a. (249) (385).
To invent; to make a ſhow of, to do upon ſome falſe pretences; to diſſemble, to conceal.

To FEIGN, fāne. v. n.
To relate falſely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fāne'ĕd-lē. ad. (364).
In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fāne'ŭr. ſ.
Inventer, contriver of fiction.

FEINT, fānt. ſ. (249).
A falſe appearance; a mock aſſault.

To FELICITATE, fē-lĭs'ē-tāte. v. a.
To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fē-lĭs-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fē-lĭs'ē-tŭs. a.
Happy.

FELICITY, fē-lĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
Happineſs, proſperity, bliſfulneſs.

FELINE, fē'līne. a. (140).
Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fĕl. a.
Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; ſavage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fĕl. ſ.
The ſkin, the hide.

To FELL, fĕl. v. a.
To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fĕl.
The preterit of To Fall.

FELLER, fĕl'lŭr. ſ.
One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fĕl-lĭf'flū-ŭs. a. (518). Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fĕl'mŭng-gŭr. ſ. (381). A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fĕl'nĕs. ſ.
Cruelty, ſavageneſs.

FELLOE, fĕl'lō. ſ. (296).
The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fĕl'lō. ſ. (327).
An aſſociate, one united in the ſame affair; one of the ſame kind; one thing ſuited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs, ſometimes with contempt; mean wretch, ſorry raſcal; a member of a college that ſhares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fĕl'lō. v. a.
To ſuit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl-lō-kŏm'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ.
A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lō-krē'-tſhūre. ſ.
One that has the ſame Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lō-āre'. ſ.
Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl-lō-hĕlp'ŭr. ſ.
Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl-lō-lā'bŭr-ŭr ſ. One who labours in the ſame deſign.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lō-sĕr'vănt. ſ. One that has the ſame maſter.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl-lō-sōl'jŭr. ſ.
One who fights under the ſame commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lō-ſtū'dĕnt. ſ. One who ſtudies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl-lō-sŭf'ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who ſhares the ſame evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fĕl-lō-fēē'lĭng. ſ.
Sympathy; combination, joint intereſt.

FELLOWLIKE, fĕl'lō-like. } a.
FELLOWLY, fĕl'lō-lē. }
Like a companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fĕl'lō-ſhĭp. ſ.
Companionſhip; aſſociation; equality; partnerſhip; frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure; fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments; an eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.

FELLY, fĕl'lē. ad.
Cruelly, inhumanly, ſavagely.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

FELO-DE-SE, fē-lō-dē-sē'. f.
In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FELON, fĕl'ŭn. f. (166).
One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FELON, fĕl'ŭn. a.
Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fē-lō'nē-ŭs. a.
Wicked, traitorous, villainous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fē-lō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a felonious way.

FELONY, fĕl'ŭn-ē. f.
A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fĕlt.
The preterit of Feel.

FELT, fĕlt. f.
Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or ſkin.

FELUCCA, fē-lŭk'ă. f.
A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FEMALE, fē'māle. f.
A ſhe, one of the ſex which brings young.

FEMALE, fē'māle. a.
Not maſculine, belonging to a ſhe.

FEMINALITY, fĕm-ē-năl'ē-tē. f.
Female nature.

FEMININE, fĕm'ē-nĭn. a. (150).
Of the ſex that brings young, female; ſoft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emaſculated.

FEMORAL, fĕm'ō-răl. a.
Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fĕn. f.
A marſh, low flat and moiſt ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fĕn'bĕr-rē. f.
A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fĕnſe. f.
Guard, ſecurity, outwork, defence; incloſure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; ſkill in defence.

To FENCE, fĕnſe. v. a.
To incloſe, to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fĕnſe. v. n.
To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to guard againſt, to act on the defenſive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fĕns'lĕs. a.
Without incloſure, open.

FENCER, fĕn'sŭr. f.
One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fĕn'sē-bl. a.
Capable of defence.

FENCINGMASTER, fĕn'sĭng-măs-tŭr. f. One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fĕn'sĭng-skōōl. f.
A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fĕnd. v. a.
To keep off, to ſhut out.

To FEND, fĕnd. v. n.
To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge.

FENDER, fĕn'dŭr. f.
A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. f.
Uſury, the gain of intereſt.

FENNEL, fĕn'nĕl. f. (99).
A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

FENNELFLOWER, fĕn'nĕl-flŏŏr. f.
A plant.

FENNELGIANT, fĕn'nĕl-jī-ănt. f.
A plant.

FENNY, fĕn'nē. a.
Marſhy, boggy; inhabiting the marſh.

FENNYSTONES, fĕn'nē-ſtōnz. f.
A plant.

FENSUCKED, fĕn'sŭkt. a.
Sucked out of marſhes.

FEOD, fūde. f. Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fū'dăl. a.
Held from another.

FEODARY, fū'dă-rē. f.
One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord.

To FEOFF, fĕf. v. a. (256).
To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

☞ I had always ſuppoſed that the diphthong in this word and its compound *enfeoff* was pronounced like the long open *e*, but upon enquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law found I had been in an error; and though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark *feoff* with the ſhort *e*, they are in the ſame error reſpecting *enfeoff* which they mark with the long *e*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay are under the ſame miſtake in *feoff* by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong alſo in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the ſame manner. Mr. Perry is the only one who is right in pronouncing the diphthong ſhort in both.

FEOFFEE, fĕf'fēē. f.
One put in poſſeſſion.

FEOFFER, fĕf'fŭr. f.
One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, fĕf'mĕnt. f.
The act of granting poſſeſſion.

FERACITY, fē-răs'ē-tē. f.
Fruitfulneſs, fertility.

FERAL, fē'răl. a. Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fē-rē-ā'shŭn. f. (534).
The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fē'rīne. a. (140).
Wild, ſavage.

FERINENESS, fē-rīne'nĕs. f.
Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

FERITY, fĕr'ē-tē. f.
Barbarity, cruelty, wildneſs.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. a.
To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. n.
To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FERMENT, fĕr'mĕnt. f. (492).
That which cauſes inteſtine motion; the inteſtine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'ă-bl. a.
Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'ăl. a.
Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā'shŭn. f. A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'tă-tĭv. a.
Cauſing fermentation.

FERN, fĕrn. f. A plant.

FERNY, fĕrn'ē. a.
Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'shŭs. a. (357).
Savage, fierce.

FEROSITY, fē-rŏs'ē-tē. f.
Savageneſs, fiereeneſs.

FERREOUS, fĕr'rē-ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fĕr'rĭt. f. (99).
A quadrupede of the weaſel kind, uſed to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRET, fĕr'rĭt. v. a. (99).
To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fĕr'rĭt-tŭr. f.
One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, fĕr'rē-ĭdje. f. (90).
The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fĕr-rū'jĭn-ŭs. a.
Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fĕr'rĭl. f.
An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, fĕr'rē. v. a.
To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fĕr'rē. f.
A veſſel of carriage; the paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FERRYMAN, fĕr'rē-măn. f. (88).
One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers.

FERTILE, fĕr'tĭl. a. (140).
Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fĕr'tĭl-nĕs. f.
Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fĕr-tĭl'ē-tē. f.
Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

To FERTILIZE, fĕr'tĭl-lize. v. a.
To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILY, fĕr'tĭl-ē. ad. properly FERTILELY. Fruitfully, plenteouſly.

FERVENCY, fĕr'vĕn-sē. f.
Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.

FERVENT, fĕr'vĕnt. a.
Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fĕr'vĕnt-lē. ad.
Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fĕr'vĭd. a.
Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd'ē-tē. f.
Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fĕr'vĭd-nĕs. f.
Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fĕr'ū-lă. f.
An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.

FERVOUR, fĕr'vŭr. f. (314).
Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fĕs'kū. f.
A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

To FESTER, fĕs'tŭr. v. n.
To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fĕs'tē-nāte. a.
Haſty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fĕs'tē-nāte-lē. ad.
Haſtily, ſpeedily.

FESTINATION, fĕs-tē-nā'shŭn. f.
Haſte, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fĕs'tē-văl. a.
Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fĕs'tē-văl. f.
Time of feaſt, anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

FESTIVE, fĕs'tĭv. a. (140).
Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fĕs-tĭv'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Feſtival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulneſs.

FESTOON, fĕs-tōōn'. ſ.
In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together.

To FETCH, fĕtſh. v. a.
To go and bring; to ſtrike at a diſtance; to produce by ſome kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fĕtſh. v. n.
To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fĕtſh. ſ.
A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fĕtſh'ŭr. ſ.
One that fetches.

FETID, fĕt'id. a. (296).
Stinking, rancid. See FETUS.

FETIDNES, fĕt'id-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of ſtinking.

FETLOCK, fĕt'lŏk. ſ.
A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern-joint.

FETTER, fĕt'tŭr. ſ.
It is commonly uſed in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fĕt'tŭr. v. a.
To bind, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie.

To FETTLE, fĕt'tl. v. n. (405).
To do trifling buſineſs.

FETUS, fē'tŭs. ſ. (296) (489).
Any animal in embrio, any thing yet in the womb.

☞ Whence can ariſe the different quantity of the *e* in *Fetus* and *Fetid*? Till a better reaſon appear, let us ſuppoſe the following; *Fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its firſt ſyllable long. *Fetid* is angliciſed; and as moſt of theſe angliciſed words of two ſyllables are derived from Latin words of three where the firſt, be it ſhort or long, is in our Engliſh-Latin pronounced ſhort, the ſame ſyllable in the Engliſh words is generally ſhort likewiſe. This has eſtabliſhed ſomething like a rule; and this rule has ſhortened the firſt ſyllable of *Fetid*, though long in the Latin *Foetidus*. See DRAMA.

FEUD, fūde. ſ. (264).
Quarrel, contention.

FEUDAL, fū'dăl. a.
Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FEUDAL, fū'dăl. ſ.
A dependance, ſomething held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fū'dă-tŭr-ē. ſ.
One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

FEVER, fē'vŭr. ſ.
A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fē-vŭr-ĕt'. ſ.
A ſlight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fē'vŭr-fū. ſ. An herb.

FEVERISH, fē'vŭr-ĭſh. a.
Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconſtant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fē'vŭr-ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FEVEROUS, fē'vŭr-ŭs. a.
Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fē'vŭr-ē. a.
Diſeaſed with a fever.

FEW, fū. a.
Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL, fū'ĭl. ſ. (99).
Combuſtible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, fū'nĕs. ſ.
Smallneſs of number.

FIB, fĭb. ſ.
A lie, a falſehood.

To FIB, fĭb. v. n.
To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fĭb'bŭr. ſ.
A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fī'bŭr. ſ. (416).
A ſmall thread or ſtring.

FIBRIL, fī'brĭl. ſ.
A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

FIBROUS, fī'brŭs. a. (314).
Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

FIBULA, fĭb'ū-lă. ſ.
The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fĭk'kl. a. (405).
Changeable, unconſtant, unſteady; not fixed, ſubject to viciſſitude.

FICKLENESS, fĭk'kl-nĕs. ſ.
Inconſtancy, uncertainty, unſteadineſs.

FICKLY, fĭk'kl-ē. ad.
Without certainty or ſtability.

FICTILE, fĭk'tĭl. a. (140).
Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fĭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falſehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fĭk'ſhŭs. a. (292).
Fictitious, imaginary.

FICTITIOUS, fĭk-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭſh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Falſely, counterfeitly.

FIDDLE, fĭd'dl. ſ.
A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick, a violin.

To FIDDLE, fĭd'dl. v. n. (405).
To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fĭd'dl-făd'dl. ſ.
Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fĭd'dl-ŭr. ſ.
A muſician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fĭd'dl-ſtĭk. ſ.
The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fĭd'dl-ſtrĭng. ſ.
The ſtring of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fē-dĕl'ĕ-tē. ſ. (126).
Honeſty, faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, fĭdje. } v. n.
To FIDGET, fĭdje'ĭt. (99). }
To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fē-dū'ſhăl. a. (126) (357)
Confident, undoubting.

☞ For the impropriety of pronouncing the ſecond ſyllable of this and the two following words, as if written *joo*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, ſee Principles, No. 376 and 472.

FIDUCIARY, fē-dū'ſhē-ă-rē. ſ.
One who holds any thing in truſt; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fē-dū'ſhē-ă-rē. ſ.
Confident, ſteady, undoubting.

FIEF, fēēf. ſ.
A fee, a manor, a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenour of a ſuperiour.

FIELD, fēēld. ſ. (275).
Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, oppoſed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanſe; ſpace, compaſs, extent; in heraldry, the ſurface of a ſhield.

FIELDED, fēēl'dĕd. a.
Being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fēēld'băz-ĭl. ſ.
A plant.

FIELDBED, fēēld'bĕd. ſ.
A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fēl'fāre. ſ. (515).
A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fēēld-mär'ſhăl. ſ.
Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fēēld'mŏuſe. ſ.
A mouſe that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fēēld-ŏf'fē-sŭr. ſ.
An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fēēld'pēēſe. a.
Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FIEND, fēēnd. ſ. (275).
An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.

FIERCE, fēērſe, or fĕrſe. a.
Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; ſtrong, forcible.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is the moſt general; the ſecond is heard chiefly on the Stage. Actors, who have ſuch continual occaſion to expreſs the paſſions, feel a propriety in giving a ſhort vowel ſound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be ſaid to be grammatically improper, it is philoſophically right. See CHEERFUL.

FIERCELY, fēērſe'lē, or fĕrſe'lē. ad.
Violently, furiouſly.

FIERCENESS, fēērſe'nĕs, or fĕrſe'nĕs. ſ. Ferocity, ſavageneſs; violence, outrageous paſſion.

FIERIFACIAS, fī-ĕ-rē-fā'ſhŭs. ſ. (88).
In law, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fī'ĕr-ē-nĕs. ſ.
Hot qualities, heat acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fī'ĕr-ē. a.
Conſiſting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; paſſionate, outrageous, eaſily provoked; unreſtrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fīfe. ſ.
A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, fĭf'tēēn. a.
Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fĭf'tēēnth. a.
The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fĭf*th*. a.
The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fĭf*th*'lė. ad.
In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fĭf'tė-ė*th*. a. (279).
The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fĭf'tė. a.
Five tens.

FIG, fĭg. ſ.
A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, fĭg'ăp-pl. ſ. (405).
A fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, fĭg-mă'rė-gōld. ſ.
A plant.

To FIGHT, fīte. v. n. preter. Fought.
Part. paſſ. Fought. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in ſingle fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, fīte. v. a.
To war againſt, to combat againſt.

FIGHT, fīte. ſ.
Battle; combat, duel; ſomething to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

FIGHTER, fī'tŭr. ſ.
Warriour, duelliſt.

FIGHTING, fī'tĭng. particip. a.
Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, fĭg'mĕnt. ſ.
An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER fĭg'pĕk-ŭr. ſ.
A bird.

FIGULATE, fĭg'ū-lāte. a. (91).
Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, fĭg'ū-rā-bl. a.
Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fĭg-ū-rā-bĭl'ė-tė. ſ.
The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FIGURAL, fĭg'ū-răl. a.
Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, fĭg'ū-rāte. a. (91).
Of a certain and determinate form; reſembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, fĭg-ū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fĭg'ū-rā-tĭv. a.
Repreſenting ſomething elſe, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIGURATIVELY, fĭg'ū-rā-tĭv-lė. ad.
By a figure, in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fĭg'ūre. ſ.
The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; ſhape; perſon, external form, appearance mean or grand; diſtinguiſhed appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a ſtatue, an image; repreſentations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoſcope, the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes; in theology, type, repreſentative; in rhetorick, any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

☞ There is a coarſe and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The firſt is ſuch a pronunciation as makes the *u* ſhort and ſhut, as if written *figgur*: the laſt preſerves the ſound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig-yure*. That this is the true ſound of open *u*, ſee Principles, No. 8.

To FIGURE, fĭg'ūre. v. a.
To form into any determinate ſhape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diverſify; to repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

FIGWORT, fĭg'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

FILACEOUS, fė-lā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Conſiſting of threads.

FILACER, fĭl'ă-ſŭr. ſ. (98).
An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs.

FILAMENT, fĭl'ă-mĕnt. ſ.
A ſlender thread, a body ſlender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fĭl'bŭrt. ſ. (98).
A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH, fĭlſh. v. n.
To ſteal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, fĭlſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, fīle. ſ.
A thread; a line on which papers are ſtrung; a catalogue, roll; a line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another; an inſtrument to ſmooth metals.

FILECUTTER, fīle'kŭt-ŭr. ſ.
A maker of files.

To FILE, fīle. v. a.
To ſtring upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to ſully, to pollute.

To FILE, fīle. v. n.
To march in file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, fĭl'ė-mŏt. ſ.
A brown or yellow brown colour.

FILER, fī'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One who files, one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fĭl'yăl. a. (113).
Pertaining to a ſon, befitting a ſon; bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

FILIATION, fĭl-ė-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The relation of a ſon to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, fī'lĭngz. ſ.
Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fĭl. v. a.
To ſtore till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a veſſel till it reaches the top; to ſatisfy, to content; to glut, to ſurfeit; to fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by ſomething contained; to fill up, to make full, to ſupply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fĭl. v. n.
To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to ſatiate.

FILL, fĭl. ſ.
As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction; the place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fĭl'lŭr. ſ.
Any thing that fills up room without uſe; one whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

FILLET, fĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A band tied round the head or other part; the fleſhy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings; and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To FILLET, fĭl'lĭt. v. a.
To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an aſtragal.

To FILLIP, fĭl'lĭp. v. a.
To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring.

FILLIP, fĭl'lĭp. ſ.
A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fĭl'lė. ſ.
A young mare; oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FILM, fĭlm. ſ.
A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To FILM, fĭlm. v. a.
To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

FILMY, fĭl'mė. a.
Compoſed of thin pellicles.

To FILTER, fĭl'tŭr. v. a.
To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTER, fĭl'tŭr. ſ.
A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drops from it; a ſtrainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, fĭl*th*. ſ.
Dirt, naſtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, fĭl*th*'ė-lė. ad.
Naſtily, foully, groſsly.

FILTHINESS, fĭl*th*'ė-nės. ſ.
Naſtineſs, foulneſs, dirtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, fĭl*th*'ė. a.
Naſty, foul, dirty; groſs, polluted.

To FILTRATE, fĭl'trāte. v. a. (91).
To ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fĭl-trā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, fĭm'brė-ā-tĕd. a.
Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, fĭn. ſ.
The wing of a fiſh.

FIN-FOOTED, fĭn'fŭt-ĕd. a.
Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fī'nă-bl. a. (405).
That admits a fine.

FINAL, fī'năl. a. (88).
Ultimate, laſt; concluſive; mortal; reſpecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fī'năl-ė. ad.
Ultimately, in concluſion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fĭn-nănſe'. ſ.
Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fĭn-năn-ſēēr'. ſ.
One who collects or farms the public revenue.

FINARY, fī'nă-rė. ſ.
The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, fĭnſh. ſ.
A ſmall bird; of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, fīnd. v. a.
To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking; to obtain ſomething loſt; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to diſcover by ſtudy; to diſcover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to ſupply, to furniſh, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; to find himſelf, to fare with regard to eaſe or

pain; to find out, to unriddle, to ſolve; to diſcover ſomething hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fīnd'ūr. ſ.
One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing loſt.

FINDFAULT, fīnd'fālt. ſ.
A cenſurer, a caviller.

FINE, fīne. a.
Refined, pure, free from droſs; ſubtle, thin, as the fine ſpirits evaporate; refined; keen, ſmoothly ſharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity; accompliſhed, elegant of manners; ſhowy, ſplendid.

FINE, fīne. ſ.
A mulct, a pecuniary puniſhment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, concluſion.

To FINE, fīne. v. a.
To refine; to purify; to make tranſparent; to puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fīne. v. n.
To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fīne'drâw. v. a.
To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fīne'drâw-ūr. ſ.
One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fīne'fĭng-gūr'd. a.
Nice, artful, exquiſite.

FINELY, fīne'lē. ad.
Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, ſharply; in ſmall parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fīne'nēs. ſ.
Elegance, delicacy; ſhow, ſplendour; artfulneſs, ingenuity; purity, freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

FINERY, fī'nūr-ē. ſ. (557).
Show, ſplendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fē-nēs'. ſ. (126).
Artifice, ſtratagem.

FINER, fī'nūr. ſ. (98).
One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fĭng'gūr. ſ. (381).
The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the hand, the inſtrument of work.

To FINGER, fĭng'gūr. v. a.
To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly; to touch an inſtrument of muſick; to perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fĭng'gl-făng'gl. ſ.
A trifle.

FINICAL, fĭn'ē-kăl. a.
Nice, foppiſh.

FINICALLY, fĭn'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
Foppiſhly.

FINICALNESS, fĭn'ē-kăl-nēs. ſ.
Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fĭn'ĭſh. v. a.
To bring to the end propoſed, to perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fĭn'ĭſh-ūr. ſ.
One that finiſhes.

FINITE, fī'nite. a. (126).
Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī'nite-lĕs. a.
Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī'nite-lē. ad.
Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī'nite-nēs. ſ.
Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fĭn'ē-tūde. ſ.
Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fĭn'lĕs. a.
Without fins.

FINLIKE, fĭn'like. a.
Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fĭn'd. a. (362).
Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FINNY, fĭn'nē. a.
Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fĭn'tōde. a.
Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fē-nō'ſhē-ō. ſ.
Fennel.

FIR, fĕr. ſ. (109).
The tree of which deal boards are made.

FIRE, fire. ſ.
The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the puniſhment of the damned; any thing that inflames the paſſions; ardour of temper; livelineſs of imagination, vigour of fancy, ſpirit of ſentiment; the paſſion of love; eruptions or impoſthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fire'ârmz. ſ.
Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fire'bâll. ſ.
Grenado, ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fire'brŭſh. ſ.
The bruſh which hangs by the fireſide to ſweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fire'drâke. ſ.
A fiery ſerpent.

FIRENEW, fire'nū. a.
New from the forge, new from the melting-houſe.

FIRER, fire'ūr. ſ. (98).
An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fire-ſide'. ſ.
The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fire'ſtĭk. ſ.
A lighted ſtick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fire'wŭrks. ſ.
Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for ſhow or public rejoicing.

To FIRE, fire. v. a.
To ſet on fire, to kindle; to inflame the paſſions, to animate.

To FIRE, fire. v. n.
To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with paſſion; to diſcharge any fire-arms.

FIREBRAND, fire'brând. ſ.
A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fire'krŏs. ſ.
A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fire'lŏk. ſ.
A ſoldier's gun, a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with a flint.

FIREMAN, fire'măn. ſ. (88).
One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

FIREPAN, fire'păn. ſ.
A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fire'ſhĭp. ſ.
A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fire'ſhŭv-v'l. ſ.
The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fire'ſtōne. ſ.
A hearth ſtone, ſtone that will beat the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fire'wŭd. ſ.
Wood to burn, fewel.

FIRING, fī'rĭng. ſ.
Fewel.

To FIRK, fĕrk. v. a.
To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fĕr'kĭn. ſ.
A veſſel containing nine gallons; a ſmall veſſel.

FIRM, fĕrm. a. (108).
Strong, not eaſily pierced or ſhaken, hard, oppoſed to ſoft; conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, fixed, unſhaken.

To FIRM, fĕrm. v. a.
To ſettle, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fĕr'mă-mĕnt. ſ.
The ſky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fĕr-mă-mĕn'tăl. a.
Celeſtial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fĕrm'lē. ad.
Strongly, impenetrably; immoveably; ſteadily, conſtantly.

FIRMNESS, fĕrm'nēs. ſ.
Stability, compactneſs; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

FIRST, fŭrſt. a. (108).
The ordinal of one; earlieſt in time; higheſt in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fŭrſt. ad.
Before any thing elſe, earlieſt; before any other conſideration; at the beginning, at firſt.

FIRST-GOT, fŭrſt'gŏt.
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fŭrſt'bē-gŏt't'n. ſ. The eldeſt of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fŭrſt'frōōts. ſ.
What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind; the firſt profits of any thing; the earlieſt effects of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fŭrſt'lĭng. ſ.
The firſt produce or offſpring; the thing firſt thought or done.

FISCAL, fĭs'căl. ſ. (88).
Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fĭſh. ſ.
An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fĭſh. v. n.
To be employed in catching fiſh; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fĭſh. v. a.
To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh.

FISH-HOOK, fĭſh'hŏŏk. ſ.
A hook for catching fiſh.

FISHPOND, fĭſh'pŏnd. ſ.
A ſmall pool for fiſh.

FISHER, fĭſh'ūr. ſ. (98).
One who is employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERBOAT, fĭſh'ūr-bōte. ſ.
A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERMAN, fĭſh'ūr-măn. ſ. (88).
One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

FISHERY, fĭſh'ūr-ē. ſ.
The buſineſs of catching fiſh.

FISHFUL, fĭsh'fŭl. a.
Abounding with fiſh.

To FISHIFY, fĭsh'ĕ-fī. v. a.
To turn to fiſh.

FISHING, fĭsh'ĭng. ſ.
Commodity of taking fiſh.

FISHKETTLE, fĭsh'kĕt-tl. ſ. (405).
A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fĭsh'mēle. ſ.
Diet of fiſh.

FISHMONGER, fĭsh'mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
A dealer in fiſh.

FISHY, fĭsh'ē. a.
Conſiſting of fiſh; having the qualities of fiſh.

FISSILE, fĭs'sĭl. a. (140).
Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fĭs-sĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fĭsh'shūre. ſ. (452).
A cleft, a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fĭſt. ſ.
The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fĭs'tē-kŭfs. ſ.
Battle with the fiſt.

FISTULA, fĭs'tshŭ-lă. ſ. (461).
A ſinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'tshŭ-lăr. a. (88).
Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'tshŭ-lŭs. a.
Having the nature of a fiſtula.

FIT, fĭt. ſ.
A paroxiſm of any intermittent diſtemper; any ſhort return after intermiſſion; diſorder, diſtemperature; the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.

FIT, fĭt. a.
Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt. v. a.
To ſuit one thing to another; to accommodate a perſon with any thing; to be adapted to, to ſuit any thing; to fit out, to furniſh, to equip; to fit up, to furniſh, to make proper for uſe.

To FIT, fĭt. v. n.
To be proper, to be fit.

FITCH, fĭtsh. ſ.
A ſmall kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fĭtsh'ĭt. } ſ.
FITCHEW, fĭt'tshōō. }
A ſtinking little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FITFUL, fĭt'fŭl. a.
Varied by paroxyſms.

FITLY, fĭt'lē. ad.
Properly, juſtly, reaſonably; commodiouſly, meetly.

FITNESS, fĭt'nĕs. ſ.
Propriety, meetneſs, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs; convenience, commodity, the ſtate of being fit.

FITMENT, fĭt'mĕnt. ſ.
Something adapted to a particular purpoſe.

FITTER, fĭt'tŭr. ſ.
The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

FIVE, fīve. a.
Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED Graſs, fīve'lēēv'd. ſ.
Cinquefoil, a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES, fīvz. ſ.
A kind of play with a ball; a diſeaſe of horſes.

To FIX, fĭks. v. a.
To make faſt; to ſettle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fĭks. v. n.
To determine the reſolution; to reſt, to ceaſe to wander; to loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fĭk-sā'shŭn. ſ.
Stability, firmneſs; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

FIXEDLY, fĭk'sĕd-lē. ad. (364).
Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fĭk'sĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365).
Stability; want or loſs of volatility; ſteadineſs, ſettled opinion or reſolution.

FIXIDITY, fĭk-sĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fĭk'sĕ-tē. ſ.
Coherence of parts.

FIXTURE, fĭks'tshūre. ſ. (463).
Firmneſs, ſtable ſtate; a piece of furniture fixed to a houſe.

FIXURE, fĭk'shūre. (479).
Firmneſs, ſtable ſtate. Dr. *Aſh.*

FIZGIG, fĭz'gĭg. ſ.
A kind of dart or harpoon, with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

FLABBY, flăb'bē. a.
Soft, not firm.

FLACCID, flăk'sĭd. a.
Weak, limber, not ſtiff, lax, not tenſe. See EXAGGERATE.

FLACCIDITY, flăk-sĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Laxity, limberneſs, want of tenſion.

To FLAG, flăg. v. n.
To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion; to grow ſpiritleſs or dejected; to grow feeble, to loſe vigour.

To FLAG, flăg. v. a.
To let fall, to ſuffer to droop; to lay with broad ſtones.

FLAG, flăg. ſ.
A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces; a ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'brōōm. ſ.
A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'ŏf-fē-sŭr. ſ.
A commander of a ſquadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'shĭp. ſ.
The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'wŭrm. ſ.
A grub bred in watery places among flags or ſedge.

FLAGELET, flădje'ĕ-lĕt. ſ.
A ſmall flute.

FLAGELLATION, flădje-ĕl-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLAGGINESS, flăg'gē-nĕs. ſ.
Laxity, limberneſs.

FLAGGY, flăg'gē. a. (383).
Weak, lax, limber; inſipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flă-jĭsh'ŭs. a.
Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flă-jĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Wickedneſs, villany.

FLAGON, flăg'ŭn. ſ. (166).
A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flā'grăn-sē. ſ.
Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flā'grănt. a.
Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flă-grā'shŭn. ſ.
Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flăg'stăf. ſ.
The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flāle. ſ. (202).
The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flāke. ſ.
Any thing that appears looſely held together; a ſtratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flā'kē. a.
Looſely hanging together; laying in layers or ſtrata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flăm. ſ.
A falſehood, a lye, an illuſory pretext.

To FLAM, flăm. v. a.
To deceive with a lye.

FLAMBEAU, flăm'bō. ſ. (245).
A lighted torch. Plural FLAMBEAUX.

FLAME, flāme. ſ.
Light emitted from fire; a ſtream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightneſs of fancy; ardour of inclination; paſſion of love.

To FLAME, flāme. v. n.
To ſhine as fire, to burn with emiſſion of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flāme'kŭl-lŭr'd. a. Of a bright yellow colour. (362).

FLAMEN, flā'mĕn. ſ. (503).
A prieſt in ancient times, one that officiated in ſolemn offices.

☞ If there be any caſe in which we are to take our accent and quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two ſyllables which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the firſt ſyllable long. See DRAMA.

FLAMMATION, flăm-mā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flăm'mē-ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flăm-mĭf'fē-rŭs. a. (518). Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flăm-mĭv'ō-mŭs. a. (528). Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flā'mē. a.
Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flănk. ſ.
That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the latter part of the lower belly; the ſide of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flănk. v. a.
To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet; to be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide, to be on the ſide.

FLANKER, flănk'ŭr. ſ.
A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLANNEL, flăn'nĕl. ſ. (99).
A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

FLAP, flăp. ſ.
Any thing that hangs broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe; the noiſe made by that motion; a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLAP, flăp. v. a.
To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noiſe.

To FLAP, flăp. v. n.
To ply the wings with noiſe; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flăp'drăg-ŭn. ſ.
A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flăp'ēēr'd. a. (362).
Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLARE, flāre. v. n.
To flatter with a ſplendid ſhow; to glitter with tranſient luſtre; to glitter offenſively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flăſh. ſ.
A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze; ſudden burſt of wit or merriment; a ſhort tranſient ſtate; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flăſh. v. n.
To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame; to burſt out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flăſh. v. a.
To ſtrike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flăſh'ŭr. ſ.
A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flăſh'ē-lē. ad.
With empty ſhow.

FLASHY, flăſh'ē. a.
Empty, not ſolid, ſhowy without ſubſtance; inſipid, without force or ſpirit.

FLASK, flăſk. ſ.
A bottle, a veſſel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flăſk'ĕt. ſ.
A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLAT, flăt. a.
Horizontally level; ſmooth without, protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally proſtrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; taſteleſs, inſipid; dull, unanimated; ſpiritleſs, dejected; peremptory, abſolute, downright; not ſharp in ſound.

FLAT, flăt. ſ.
A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations; ſhallow, ſtrand, place in the ſea where the water is not deep; the broad ſide of a blade; depreſſion of thought or language; a mark or character in muſick.

To FLAT, flăt. v. a.
To level, to depreſs, to make broad and ſmooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flăt. v. n.
To grow flat, oppoſed to ſwell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flăt'lŏng. ad.
With the flat downwards, not edgwiſe.

FLATLY, flăt'lē. ad.
Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without ſpirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flăt'nĕs. ſ.
Evenneſs, level extenſion; want of relief or prominence; deadneſs, inſipidity, vapidneſs; dejection of ſtate; dejection of mind, want of life; dulneſs, inſipidity, frigidity; the contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

To FLATTEN, flăt't'n. v. a. (405).
To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

To FLATTEN, flăt't'n. v. n.
To grow even or level; to grow dull and inſipid.

FLATTER, flăt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flăt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſooth with praiſes, to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to praiſe falſely; to raiſe falſe hopes.

FLATTERER, flăt'tŭr-rŭr. ſ.
One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flăt'tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Falſe praiſe, artful obſequiouſneſs.

FLATTISH, flăt'tĭſh. a.
Somewhat flat, approaching to flatneſs.

FLATULENCY, flăt'ſh'ŭ-lĕn-sē. ſ. (461). Windineſs, turgidneſs; emptineſs, vanity.

FLATULENT, flăt'ſh'ŭ-lĕnt. a.
Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without ſubſtance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flăt'ſh-ŭ-ŏs'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Windineſs, fulneſs of air.

FLATUOUS, flăt'ſh'ŭ-ŭs. a.
Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flā'tŭs. ſ.
Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flăt'wize. ad.
With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flânt. v. n. (214).
To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel; to be hung with ſomething looſe and flying.

FLAUNT, flânt. ſ.
Any thing looſe and airy.

FLAVOUR, flā'vŭr. ſ. (314).
Power of pleaſing the taſte; ſweetneſs to the ſmell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, flā'vŭr-ŭs. a. (557).
Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flâw. ſ.
A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt; a tumult, a tempeſtuous uproar; a ſudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flâw. v. a.
To break, to crack, to damage with fiſſure.

FLAWLESS, flâw'lĕs. a.
Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flâw'ē. a.
Full of flaws.

FLAX, flăks. ſ.
The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made; the fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

FLAXCOMB, flăks'kōm. ſ.
The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flăks'drĕs-sŭr. ſ.
He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLAXEN, flăk's'n. a. (103).
Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWEED, flăks'wēēd. ſ.
A plant.

To FLAY, flā. v. a. (221).
To ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

FLAYER, flā'ŭr. ſ.
He that ſtrips the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA, flē. ſ.
A ſmall inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flē. v. a.
To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flē'bāne. ſ.
A plant.

FLEABITE, flē'bīte. } ſ.
FLEABITING, flē'bī-tĭng. }
Red marks cauſed by fleas; a ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flē'bĭt-t'n. a. (103).
Stung by fleas; mean, worthleſs.

FLEAK, flēke. ſ.
A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

FLEAM, flēme. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flē'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

To FLEAK, flēke. v. a.
To ſpot, to ſtreak, to ſtripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flĕk'ŭr. v. a.
To ſpot, to mark with ſtrokes or touches.

FLED, flĕd.
The preterit and participle of Flee.

FLEDGE, flĕdje. a.
Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flĕdje. v. a.
To furniſh with wings, to ſupply with feathers.

To FLEE, flēē. v. n. pret. Fled.
To run from danger, to have recourſe to ſhelter.

FLEECE, flēēſe. ſ.
As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

To FLEECE, flēēſe. v. a.
To clip the fleece of a ſheep; to ſtrip, to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flēēſt. a. (359).
Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flēē'sē. a.
Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flēēr. v. n.
To mock, to gibe, to jeſt with inſolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flēēr. ſ.
Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flēēr'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flēēt. ſ.
A company of ſhips, a navy.

FLEET, flēēt. ſ.
A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flēēt. a.
Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; ſkimming the ſurface.

To FLEET, flēēt. v. n.
To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh; to be in a tranſient ſtate.

To FLEET, flēēt. v. a.
To ſkim the water; to live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flēēt'lē. ad.
Swiftly, nimbly, with ſwift pace.

FLEETNESS, flēēt'nĕs. ſ.
Swiftneſs of courſe, nimbleneſs, celerity.

FLESH, flĕſh. ſ.
The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul; the muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons; animal food diſtinguiſhed from

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (366), THIS (469).

vegetable; the body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtink from fiſhes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type The Fleſh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St Paul.

To FLESH, flĕſh. v. a.
To imitate; to harden, to eſtabliſh in any practice; to glut, to ſatiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flĕſh'kŭl-ŭr. ſ.
The colour of fleſh.

FLESHFLY, flĕſh'flī. ſ.
A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flĕſh'hŏŏk. ſ.
A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flĕſh'lĕs. a.
Without fleſh.

FLESHLINESS, flĕſh'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Carnal paſſions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flĕſh'lē. a.
Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flĕſh'mēte. ſ.
Animal food, the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flĕſh'mĕnt. ſ.
Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flĕſh'mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
One who deals in fleſh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flĕſh'pŏt. ſ.
A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked, thence plenty of fleſh.

FLESHQUAKE, flĕſh'kwāke. ſ.
A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flĕſh'ē. a.
Plump, full of fleſh; pulpous.

FLEW, flū. (265).
The preterit of Fly.

FLEW, flū. ſ.
The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flūde. a. (362).
Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flĕks-ăn'ē-mŭs. a.
Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flĕks-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; eaſineſs to be perſuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flĕks'ē-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be bent, pliant; complying, obſequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flĕks'ē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Poſſibility to be bent, eaſineſs to be bent; obſequiouſneſs, compliance; ductility, manageableneſs.

FLEXILE, flĕks'īl. a. (140).
Pliant, eaſily bent, obſequious to any power or impulſe.

FLEXION, flĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flĕks'ŏr. ſ. (166).
The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flĕk'ſhū-ŭs. a. (452).
Winding, tortuous; variable, not ſteady.

FLEXURE, flĕk'ſhūre. ſ.
The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obſequious or ſervile cringe.

To FLICKER, flĭk'ŭr. v. a.
To flutter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flī'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt.

FLIGHT, flīte. ſ. (393).
The act of flying or running from danger; the act of uſing wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon, as the harveſt Flight of pigeons; a volley, a ſhower; the ſpace paſt by flying; heat of imagination, ſally of the ſoul.

FLIGHTY, flī'tē. a.
Fleeting, ſwift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flĭm'zē. a.
Weak, feeble; mean, ſpiritleſs, without force.

To FLINCH, flĭnſh. v. n.
To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flĭnſh'ŭr. ſ.
He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, flĭng. v. a. pret. Flung, Part. Flung or Flang. To caſt from the hand, to throw; to dart, to caſt with violence; to ſcatter; to drive by violence; to caſt reproach; to fling down, to demoliſh, to ruin; to fling off, to baffle in the chace.

To FLING, flĭng. v. n.
To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, flĭng. ſ.
A throw, a caſt; a gibe, a ſneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, flĭng'ŭr. ſ. (409).
He who throws.

FLINT, flĭnt. ſ.
A kind of ſtone uſed in firelocks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flĭnt'ē. a.
Made of flint, ſtrong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flĭp. ſ.
A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANT, flĭp'pănt. a.
Nimble, moveable: it is uſed only of the act of ſpeech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flĭp'pănt-lē. ad.
In a flowing, prating way.

To FLIRT, flŭrt. v. a. (108).
To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion; to move with quickneſs.

To FLIRT, flŭrt. v. n.
To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unſteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flŭrt. ſ.
A quick elaſtick motion; a ſudden trick; a pert huſſey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flŭr-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A quick ſprightly motion; coquetry.

To FLIT, flĭt. v. n.
To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unſtable.

FLITCH, flĭtſh. ſ.
The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flĭt'tŭr-mŏuſe. ſ.
The bat.

FLITTING, flĭt'tĭng. ſ.
An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, flĭks. ſ.
Down, fur, ſoft hair.

To FLOAT, flōte. v. n. (295).
To ſwim on the ſurface of the water; to paſs with a light irregular courſe.

To FLOAT, flōte. v. a.
To cover with water.

FLOAT, flōte. ſ.
The act of flowing; any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite.

FLOATY, flō'tē. a.
Buoyant and ſwimming a-top.

FLOCK, flŏk. ſ.
A company of birds or beaſts; a company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flŏk. v. n.
To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flŏg. v. a.
To laſh, to whip.

FLOOD, flŭd. ſ. (308).
A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flŭd. v. a.
To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flŭd'gāte. ſ.
Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

FLOOK, flŏŏk. ſ. (306).
The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flōre. ſ. (310).
The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a ſtory, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flōre. v. a.
To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flō'rĭng. ſ.
Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flŏp. v. a.
To clap the wings with noiſe.

FLORAL, flō'răl. a.
Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flŏr'ĕnſe. ſ.
A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLORET, flō'rĕt. ſ.
A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLORID, flŏr'ĭd. a.
Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, fluſhed with red; embelliſhed, ſplendid.

FLORIDITY, flō-rĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Freſhneſs of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flŏr'ĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Freſhneſs of colour; embelliſhment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flō-rĭf'ē-rŭs. a. (518)
Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, flŏr'ĭn. ſ.
A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four ſhillngs and ſix-pence, that of Spain four ſhillings and four-pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two ſhillings and ſix-pence, that of Holland two ſhillings.

FLORIST, flō'rĭſt. ſ.
A cultivator of flowers.

☞ Why we ſhould pronounce *floriſt* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the ſhort ſound of that letter, cannot eaſily be gueſſed. They are all from the ſame original, are all angliciſed, and conſiſt but of two ſyllables; and the only thing that can be

(559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

gathered from them is, the uncertainly of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. See DRAMA, and Principles, No. 544.

FLORULENT, flŏr'ū-lĕnt. a.
Flowery, bloſſoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flŏs'kū-lŭs. a.
Compoſed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flōte. v. a.
To ſkim.

To FLOUNCE, flŏunſe. v. n. (312).
To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with paſſionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flŏunſe. v. a.
To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flŏunſe. ſ.
Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flŏun'dŭr. ſ. (312).
The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

To FLOUNDER, flŏun'dŭr. v. n.
To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. v. n. (314).
To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to uſe florid language; to deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to boaſt, to brag; in muſick, to play ſome prelude.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. v. a.
To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embelliſhments of language.

FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. ſ.
Bravery, beauty; an oſtentatious embelliſhment, ambitious copiouſneſs; figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flŭr'rĭſh-ŭr. ſ.
One that is in prime or in proſperity.

To FLOUT, flŏut. v. a. (312).
To mock, to inſult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flŏut. v. n.
To practiſe mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flŏut. ſ.
A mock, an inſult.

FLOUTER, flŏut'ŭr. ſ.
One who jeers.

To FLOW, flō. v. n. (324).
To run or ſpread as water; to run, oppoſed to ſtanding waters; to riſe, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to iſſue; to glide ſmoothly, as a flowing period; to write ſmoothly, to ſpeak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang looſe and waving.

To FLOW, flō. v. a.
To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō. ſ.
The riſe of water, not the ebb; a ſudden plenty or abundance; a ſtream of diction.

FLOWER, flŏu'ŭr. ſ. (98) (323).
The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds; an ornament, an embelliſhment; the prime, the flouriſhing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flŏu'ŭr-dē-lūſe'. ſ.
A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flŏu'ŭr. v. n.
To be in flower, to be in bloſſom; to be in the prime, to flouriſh; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the ſurface.

To FLOWER, flŏu'ŭr. v. a.
To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flŏu'ŭr-ĕt. ſ.
A flower; a ſmall flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flŏu'ŭr-gâr-d'n.
ſ. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flŏu'ŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of abounding in flowers; floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flŏu'ŭr-ĭng-bŭſh.
ſ. A plant.

FLOWERY, flŏu'ŭr-ē. a.
Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō'ĭng-lē. ad.
With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flūke. ſ.
A flounder.

FLOWN, flōne. participle of Fly, or Flee. Gone away, eſcaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flŭk'tſhū-ânt. a. (461).
Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flŭk'tſhū-āte. v. n.
To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and haſty motion; to be in an uncertain ſtate; to be irreſolute.

FLUCTUATION, flŭk-tſhū-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū. ſ. (335).
A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air; ſoft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'ĕn-ſē. ſ.
The quality of flowing, ſmoothneſs; readineſs, copiouſneſs, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'ĕnt. a.
Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'ĕnt. ſ.
Stream, running water.

FLUID, flū'ĭd. a.
Having parts eaſily ſeparable, not ſolid.

FLUID, flū'ĭd. ſ.
In phyſick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū-ĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'ĭd-nĕs. ſ.
That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

FLUMMERY, flŭm'ŭr-ē. ſ.
A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flŭng. participle and preterit of Fling.

FLUOR, flū'ŏr. ſ. (166).
A fluid ſtate; catamenia.

FLURRY, flŭr'rē. ſ.
A guſt or ſtorm of wind, a haſty blaſt; hurry.

To FLUSH, flŭſh. v. n.
To flow with violence; to come in haſte; to glow in the ſkin.

To FLUSH, flŭſh. v. a.
To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flŭſh. a.
Freſh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flŭſh. ſ.
Afflux, ſudden impulſe, violent flow; cards all of a ſort.

To FLUSTER, flŭs'tŭr. v. a.
To make hot and roſy with drinking.

FLUTE, flūte. ſ.
A muſical pipe, a pipe with ſtops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flūte. v. a.
To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great ſhow and buſtle; to be moved with quick vibrations to undulation; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. v. a.
To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed; to hurry the mind; to diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. ſ.
Hurry, tumult, diſorder of mind; confuſion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vē-ăt'ĭk. a.
Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flŭks. ſ.
The act of flowing; any flow or iſſue of matter; dyſentry, diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourſe, influence; the ſtate of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flŭks. a.
Unconſtant, not durable, maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX, flŭks. v. a.
To melt; to ſalivate, to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXILITY, flŭks-ĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts.

FLUXION, flŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities.

To FLY, flī. v. n. pret. Flew or Fled, part. Fled or Flown. To move through the air with wings; to paſs through the air; to paſs away; to paſs ſwiftly; to ſpring with violence, to fall on ſuddenly; to move with rapidity; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion; to break, to ſhiver; to run away, to attempt to eſcape; to fly in the face, to inſult, to act in defiance; to fly off, to revolt; to fly out, to burſt into paſſion; to break out into licence, to ſtart violently from any direction; to let fly, to diſcharge.

To FLY, flī. v. a.
To ſhun, to avoid, to decline; to refuſe aſſociation with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flī. ſ.
A ſmall winged inſect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt; Fly in a compaſs, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flī'blō. v. a.
To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flī'bōte. ſ.
A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCATCHER, flī'kătſh-ŭr. ſ.
One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flī'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that flies or runs away; one that uſes wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flī'fĭſh. v. n.
To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fōle. ſ. (295).
The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burden.

To FOAL, fōle. v. a.
To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fōle'bĭt. ſ.
A plant.

nor 167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

FOAM, fōme. ſ. (295).
The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, ſpume.

To FOAM, fōme. v. n.
To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fō'mē. a.
Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, fŏb. ſ.
A ſmall pocket.

To FOB, fŏb. v. a.
To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to fob off, to ſhift off, to put aſide with an artifice.

FOCAL, fō'kăl. a. (88).
Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, fō'kŭs. ſ.
The point where the rays are collected by a burning glaſs; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and croſs each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fŏd'dŭr. ſ.
Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FODDER, fŏd'dŭr. v. a.
To feed with dry food.

FODDERER, fŏd'dŭr-rŭr. ſ.
He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fō. ſ. (296).
An enemy in war; a perſecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wiſher.

FOEMAN, fō'măn. ſ.
Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fē'tŭs. ſ. (296).
The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fŏg. ſ.
A thick miſt, a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water; aftergraſs.

FOGGILY, fŏg'gē-lē. ad. (383).
Miſtily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fŏg'gē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being dark or miſty, cloudineſs, miſtineſs.

FOGGY, fŏg'gē. a. (383).
Miſty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in underſtanding, dull.

FOH, fōh! interject.
An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, foe'bl. ſ. (299) (405).
A weak ſide, a blind ſide.

To FOIL, foil. v. a.
To put to the worſt, to defeat.

FOIL, foil. ſ. (299).
A defeat, a miſcarriage; leaf, gilding; ſomething of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

FOILER, foil'ŭr. ſ.
One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, foin. v. n. (299).
To puſh in fencing.

FOISON, foe'zn. ſ. (170).
Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, foiſt. v. a. (299).
To inſert by forgery.

FOLD, fōld. ſ.
The ground in which ſheep are confined; The place where ſheep are houſed; the flock of ſheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of Fold in compoſition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fōld. v. a.
To ſhut ſheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to incloſe, to include, to ſhut.

To FOLD, fōld. v. n.
To cloſe over another of the ſame kind.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-lē-ā'ſhŭs. a.
Conſiſting of lamina or leaves.

FOLIAGE, fō'lē-ădje, ſ. (90).
Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To FOLIATE, fō'lē-āte. v. a.
To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIATION, fō-lē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fō'lē-ă-tſhŭre. ſ.
The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fō'lē-ō. ſ.
A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, fōke. ſ.
People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.

☞ Notwithſtanding this word is originally plural, our language is ſo little uſed to a plural without *s*, that *Folks* may now be accounted the beſt orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation.

FOLLICLE, fŏl'lē-kl. ſ.
A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats; a capſula, a ſeed-veſſel.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'lō. v. a. (327).
To go after, not before, or ſide by ſide; to attend as a dependent; to purſue; to ſucceed in order of time; to be conſequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to obſerve; to attend to, to be buſied with.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'lō. v. n.
To come after another; to be poſterior in time; to be conſequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fŏl'lō-ŭr. ſ.
One who comes after another, not before him, or ſide by ſide; a dependent; an attendant; an aſſociate; an imitator, a copyer.

FOLLY, fŏl'lē. ſ.
Want of underſtanding, weakneſs of intellect; criminal weakneſs, depravity of mind; act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom.

To FOMENT, fō-mĕnt'. v. a.
To cheriſh with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to ſupport, to cheriſh.

FOMENTATION, fō-mĕn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fō-mĕn'tŭr. ſ.
An encourager, a ſupporter.

FOND, fŏnd. ſ.
Fooliſh, ſilly; fooliſhly tender, injudiciouſly indulgent; pleaſed in too great a degree, fooliſhly delighted.

To FONDLE, fŏn'dl. v. a. (405).
To treat with great indulgence, to careſs, to cocker.

FONDLER, fŏn'dl-ŭr. ſ.
One who fondles.

FONDLING, fŏn'dl-ĭng. ſ.
A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed, ſomething regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fŏnd'lē. ad.
Fooliſhly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderneſs.

FONDNESS, fŏnd'nĕs. ſ.
Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs; fooliſh tenderneſs; tender paſſion; unreaſonable liking.

FONT, fŏnt. ſ.
A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

FOOD, fōōd. ſ. (10) (306).
Victuals, proviſion for the mouth; any thing that nouriſhes.

FOODFUL, fōōd'fŭl. a.
Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fōōl. ſ. (306).
One to whom nature has denied reaſon, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jeſter.

To FOOL, fōōl. v. n.
To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fōōl. v. a.
To treat with contempt, to diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fōōl'born. a.
Fooliſh from the birth.

FOOLERY, fōōl'ŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fōōl-hăr'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Mad raſhneſs.

FOOLHARDY, fōōl-hăr'dē. a.
Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fōōl'trăp. ſ.
A ſnare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fōōl'ĭſh. a.
Void of underſtanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiſcreet; in Scripture, wicked, ſinful.

FOOLISHLY, fōōl'ĭſh-lē. ad.
Weakly, without underſtanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fōōl'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Folly, want of underſtanding; fooliſh practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fŭt. ſ. plural Feet. (307).
The part upon which we ſtand; that by which any thing is ſupported; the lower part, the baſe; infantry; ſtate, character, condition; ſcheme, plan, ſettlement; a certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe; a meaſure containing twelve inches; ſtep.

To FOOT, fŭt. v. n. (307).
To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fŭt. v. a.
To ſpurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fŭt'bâll. ſ.
A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fŭt'boe. ſ.
A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fŭt'brĭdje. ſ.
A bridge on which paſſengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fŭt'klŏth. ſ.
A ſumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fŭt'hōld. ſ.
Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fŭt'ĭng. ſ.
Ground for the foot: foundation, baſis, ſupport; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, eſtabliſhment; ſtate, condition, ſettlement.

FOOTLICKER, fŭt'lĭk-ŭr. ſ.
A ſlave, a humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fŭt'măn. ſ. (88).
A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial ſervant in livery; one who practiſes to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fŭt'măn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fŭt'pāse. s.
Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOOTPAD, fŭt'pād. s.
A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fŭt'pāth. s.
Narrow way which will not admit horſes.

FOOTPOST, fŭt'pōſt. s.
A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fŭt'ſtāll. s. (406).
A woman's ſtirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fŭt'stĕp. s.
Trace, track, impreſſion left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fŭt'stōōl. s.
Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP, fŏp. s.
A coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation, one fond of dreſs.

FOPPERY, fŏp'ŭr-ē. s. (557).
Folly, impertinence; affection of ſhow or importance, ſhowy folly; fondneſs of dreſs.

FOPPISH, fŏp'pĭſh. a.
Fooliſh, idle, vain; vain in ſhow, vain of dreſs.

FOPPISHLY, fŏp'pĭſh-lē. ad.
Vainly, oſtentatiouſly.

FOPPISHNESS, fŏp'pĭſh-nĕs. s.
Vanity, ſhowy vanity.

FOPPLING, fŏp'lĭng. s.
A petty fop, more properly written *Fopling*.

FOR, fŏr. prep. (167).
Becauſe of; with reſpect to; conſidered as, in the place of; for the ſake of; in comparative reſpect; after Oh, an expreſſion of deſire; on account of, in ſolution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, inſtead of; in ſupply of, to ſerve in the place of; through a certain duration; in ſearch of, in queſt of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithſtanding; to the uſe of; in conſequence of; in recompenſe of.

FOR, fŏr. conj.
The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before; becauſe, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in conſideration of.

To FORAGE, fŏr'ĭje. v. n. (168).
To wander in ſearch of proviſions; to ravage, to feed on ſpoil.

To FORAGE, fŏr'ĭje. v. a.
To plunder, to ſtrip.

FORAGE, fŏr'ĭje. s. (90).
Search of proviſions, the act of feeding abroad; proviſions ſought abroad; proviſions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fō-rām'ē-nŭs. a.
Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre'. v. n. pret. I forbore, anciently Forbare; part. Forborn.
To ceaſe from any thing, to intermit; to pauſe, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abſtain; to reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

☞ The *o* in theſe words preceding the accent and followed by a conſonant is under the ſame predicament as the ſame letter in *Command*, *Collect*, &c. which ſee.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre'. v. a. (240).
To decline, to omit voluntarily; to ſpare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fŏr-bāre'ănse. s.
The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; intermiſſion of ſomething; command of temper; lenity, delay of puniſhment, mildneſs.

FORBEARER, fŏr-bā'rŭr. s.
An intermitter, intercepter of any thing.

To FORBID, fŏr-bĭd'. v. a. pret. I Forbade, part. Forbidden or Forbid.
To prohibit; to oppoſe, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'dănse. s.
Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'd'n-lē. ad.
In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fŏr-bĭd'dŭr. s.
One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fŏr-bĭd'dĭng. particip. a.
Raiſing abhorrence.

FORCE, fŏrse. s.
Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validneſs, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; deſtiny, neceſſity, fatal compulſion.

To FORCE, fŏrse. v. a.
To compel, to conſtrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to ſtorm, to take or enter by violence; to raviſh, to violate by force; to force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fŏr'sĕd-lē. ad. (364).
Violently, conſtrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fŏrse'fŭl. a.
Violent, ſtrong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fŏrse'fŭl-ē. ad.
Violently, impetuouſly.

FORCELESS, fŏrse'lĕs. a.
Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fŏr'sĕps. s.
Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs, but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fŏre'sŭr. s.
That which forces, drives, or conſtrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulſion.

FORCIBLE, fŏre'sē-bl. a.
Strong, mighty; violent; impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fŏre'sē-bl-nĕs. s.
Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fŏre'sē-blē. ad.
Strongly, powerfully; impetuouſly; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fŏr'sē-pā-tĕd. a.
Like a pair of pincers to open and encloſe.

FORD, fŏrd. s.
A ſhallow part of a river; the ſtream, the current.

To FORD, fŏrd. v. a.
To paſs without ſwimming.

FORDABLE, fŏrd'ā-bl. a.
Paſſable without ſwimming.

FORE, fŏre. a.
Anteriour, that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE, fŏre. ad.
Anteriourly; Fore is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fŏre-ārm'. v. a.
To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fŏre-bōde'. v. n.
To prognoſticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fŏre-bōde'ŭr. s.
A prognoſticator, a ſoothſayer; a foreknower.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kāſt'. v. a. (492).
To ſcheme, to plan before execution; to adjuſt, to contrive; to foreſee, to provide againſt.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kāſt'. v. n.
To form ſchemes, to contrive before hand.

FORECAST, fŏre'kāſt. s. (492).
Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fŏre-kāſt'ŭr. s.
One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fŏre'kās-sl. s.
In a ſhip, that part where the formaſt ſtands.

FORECHOSEN, fŏre-tshō'z'n. part.
Pre-elected.

FORECITED, fŏre-sī'tĕd. part.
Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fŏre-klōze'. v. a.
To ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent; to forecloſe a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fŏre'dĕk. s.
The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FOREDESIGN, fŏre-dē-sīne'. v. a.
To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fŏre-dōō'. v. a.
To ruin, to deſtroy; to overdo, to weary, to haraſs.

To FOREDOOM, fŏre-dōōm'. v. a.
To predeſtinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fŏre'ĕnd. s.
The anteriour part.

FOREFATHER, fŏre-fā'*th*ŭr. s.
Anceſtor, one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy preceeds another.

To FOREFEND, fŏre-fĕnd'. v. a.
To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to ſecure.

FOREFINGER, fŏre'fĭng-gŭr. s.
The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fŏre'fŭt. s. plural Forefeet.
The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fŏre-gō'. v. a.
To quit, to give up; to go before, to be paſt.

FOREGOER, fŏre-gō'ŭr. s.
Anceſtor, projenitor.

FOREGROUND, fŏre'grŏŏnd. s.
The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fŏre'hănd. s.
The part of a horſe which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fŏre'hănd. a.
A thing done too ſoon.

FOREHANDED, fŏre'hănd-ĕd. a.
Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fŏr'hĕd. s. (515).
That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, aſſurance.

FOREHOLDING, fŏre-hōld'ĭng. s.
Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fŏr'rĭn. a.
Not of this country, not domeſtick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fŏr'rĭn-ŭr. s.
A man that comes from another country, a ſtranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fŏr'rĭn-nĕs. s.
Remoteneſs, want of relation to ſomething.

To FOREIMAGINE, fŏre-ĭm-mădje'ĭn v. a.
To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJUDGE, fŏre-jŭdje'. v. a.
To judge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNOW, fŏre-nō'. v. a.
To have preſcience of, to foreſee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fore-no'a-bl. a.
Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fore-nol'idje. ſ.
Preſcience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fore'land. ſ.
A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the ſea, a cape.

To FORELAY, fore-la'. v. a.
To lay wait for, to entrap by ambuſh.

To FORELIFT, fore-lift'. v. a.
To raiſe aloft any anteriour part.

FORELOCK, fore'lok. ſ.
The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fore'man. ſ. (99).
The firſt or chief perſon on a jury; the firſt ſervant in a ſhop.

FOREMENTIONED, fore-men'ſhun'd. a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fore'moſt. a.
Firſt in place; firſt in dignity.

FORENAMED, fore-nam'd'. a.
Nominated before.

FORENOON, fore'noon. ſ.
The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, fore-no'tis. ſ.
Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fo-ren'ſik. a.
Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, fore-or-dane'. v. a. To predeſtinate, to predetermine, to preordain.

FOREPART, fore'part. ſ.
The anteriour part.

FOREPAST, fore-paſt'. a.
Paſt beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fore-poz-zeſt'. a.
Preoccupied, prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, fore'rangk. ſ.
Firſt rank, front.

FORERECITED, fore-re-si'ted. a.
Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, fore-run'. v. a.
To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to precede, to have the ſtart of.

FORERUNNER, fore-run'nur. ſ.
An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow; a prognoſtick, a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

To FORESAY, fore-sa'. v. a.
To predict, to propheſy.

To FORESEE, fore-see'. v. a.
To ſee beforehand, to ſee what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, fore-ſhame'. v. a.
To ſhame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, fore'ſhip. ſ.
The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FORESHORTEN, fore-ſhor't'n. v. a. To ſhorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, fore-ſho'. v. a.
To predict; to repreſent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, fore'site. ſ.
Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, fore-site'ful. a.
Preſcient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, fore-sig'ne-fi. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreſhow.

FORESKIN, fore'ſkin. ſ.
The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fore'ſkert. ſ.
The looſe part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, fore-ſlo'. v. a.
To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, fore-ſpeke'. v. n.
To predict, to foreſay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, fore-ſpent'. a.
Waſted, tired, ſpent; forepaſſed, paſt; beſtowed before.

FORESPURRER, fore-ſpur'ur. ſ.
One that rides before.

FOREST, for'reſt. ſ.
A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTAL, fore-ſtawl'. (406).
To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another.

FORESTALLER, fore-ſtawl'ur. ſ.
One that anticipates the market, one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FORESTBORN, for'reſt-born. a.
Born in a wild.

FORESTER, for'reſs-tur. ſ.
An officer of the foreſt; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, fore-taſte'. v. a.
To have antepaſt of, to have preſcience of; to taſte before another.

FORETASTE, fore'taſte. ſ.
Anticipation of.

To FORETEL, fore-tel'. v. a.
To predict, to prophecy, to foreſhow.

FORETELLER, fore-tel'lur. ſ.
Predicter, foreſhower.

To FORETHINK, fore-*th*ink'. v. a.
To anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of.

To FORETHINK, fore-*th*ink'. v. n.
To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fore-*th*awt'. part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.

FORETHOUGHT, fore'*th*awt. ſ.
Preſcience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, fore-to'k'n. v. a.
To foreſhow, to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETOKEN, fore-to'k'n. ſ.
Prevenient ſign, prognoſtick.

FORETOOTH, fore'tooth. ſ.
The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth, one of the inciſors.

FORETOP, fore'top. ſ.
That part of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, fore-voutſh'ed. part.
Affirmed before, formerly told. (359).

FOREWARD, fore'ward. ſ.
The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, fore-warn'. v. a.
To admoniſh beforehand; to inform previouſly of any future event; to caution againſt any thing beforehand.

To FOREWISH, fore-wiſh'. part.
To deſire beforehand.

FOREWORN, fore-worn'. part.
Worn out, waſted by time or uſe.

FORFEIT, for'fit. ſ. (255).
Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, for'fit. v. a.
To loſe by ſome breach of condition, to loſe by ſome offence.

FORFEIT, for'fit. a.
Liable to penal ſeizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, for'fit-a-bl. a.
Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FORFEITURE, for'fit-yure. ſ.
The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To FOREFEND, fore-fend'. v. a.
To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, for-gave'.
The preterit of Forgive.

FORGE, forje. ſ.
The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

To FORGE, forje. v. a.
To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falſify.

FORGER, fore'jur. ſ.
One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but without the leaſt foundation in analogy, written *forgerer*. If it ſhould be urged that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore, like *fruiterer* from *fruitier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be anſwered, that we have the word to *forge* in the ſame ſenſes as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuſe for adding *er* in the laſt word which has no place in the former.

FORGERY, fore'jur-e. ſ.
The crime of falſification; ſmith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, for-get'. v. a. pret. Forgot, part. Forgotten or Forget. To loſe memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect. The *o* in this and ſimilar words is like that in *Forbear*, which ſee.

FORGETFUL, for-get'ful. a.
Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, for-get'ful-nes. ſ.
Oblivion, loſs of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, for-get'tur. ſ.
One that forgets; a careleſs perſon.

To FORGIVE, for-giv'. v. a. pret. Forgave, p. p. Forgiven. (157). To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, for-giv'nes. ſ.
The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderneſs, willingneſs to pardon; remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, for-giv'ur. ſ.
One who pardons.

FORGOT, for-got'.
FORGOTTEN, for-got't'n. (103).
Part. paſſ. of Forget. Not remembered.

FORK, fork. ſ.
An inſtrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To FORK, fork. v. n.
To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, for'ked. a. (366).
Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, for'ked-le. ad.
In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, for'ked-nes. ſ.
The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fork'hed. ſ.
Point of an arrow.

FORKY, for'ke. a.
Forked, opening into two parts.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162); mōve (164),

Forlorn, fŏr-lōrn'. a.
Deſerted, deſtitute, forſaken, wretched, helpleſs; loſt, deſperate, ſmall, deſpicable.
☞ This word is ſometimes, but improperly, pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, make it rhyme with *Corn*.

Forlornness, fŏr-lōrn'nĕs. ſ.
Miſery, ſolitude.

Form, fŏrm, or fōrm. ſ.
The external appearance of any thing, ſhape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the eſſential qualities, empty ſhow; external rites; ſtated method, eſtabliſhed practice; a long ſeat; a claſs, a rank of ſtudents; the ſeat or bed of a hare.
☞ When this word ſignifies a long ſeat, or a claſs of ſtudents, it is univerſally pronounced with the *o*, as in *four*, *more*, &c. It is not a little ſurpriſing that none of our Dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares's, take any notice of this diſtinction in the ſound of the *o* when the word ſignifies a ſeat or claſs. It were to be wiſhed indeed that we had fewer of theſe ambiguouſly ſounding words, which, while they diſtinguiſh to the ear, confuſe and puzzle the eye. See Bowl.

To **Form**, fŏrm. v. a.
To make; to model; to ſcheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjuſt; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

Formal, fŏr'măl. a. (88).
Ceremonious, ſolemn, preciſe; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but not the eſſence; depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

Formalist, fŏr'măl-ĭſt. ſ.
One who prefers appearance to reality.

Formality, fŏr-măl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Ceremony, eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour; ſolemn order, habit, or dreſs.

To **Formalize**, fŏr'mă-līze. v. a.
To model, to modify; to affect formality.

Formally, fŏr'măl-lē. ad.
According to eſtabliſhed rules; ceremoniouſly, ſtiffly, preciſely; in open appearance; eſſentially, characteriſtically.

Formation, fŏr-mā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

Formative, fŏr'mă-tĭv. a. (157).
Having the power of giving form, plaſtick.

Former, fŏrm'ŭr. ſ. (166).
He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

Former, fŏr'mŭr. a. (98).
Before another in time; mentioned before another; paſt.

Formerly, fŏr'mŭr-lē. ad.
In times paſt.

Formidable, fŏr'mē-dă-bl. a.
Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

Formidableness, fŏr'mē-dă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of exciting terrour or dread; the thing cauſing dread.

Formidably, fŏr'mē-dă-blē. ad.
In a terrible manner.

Formless, fŏrm'lĕs. a.
Shapeleſs, without regularity of form.

Formulary, fŏr'mū-lăr-ē. ſ.
A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

Formule, fŏr'mūle. ſ.
A ſet or preſcribed model.

To **Fornicate**, fŏr'nē-kāte. v. n.
To commit lewdneſs.

Fornication, fŏr-nē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry.

Fornicator, fŏr'nē-kā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
One that has commerce with unmarried women. (166).

Fornicatress, fŏr'nē-kā-trĕs. ſ.
A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

To **Forsake**, fŏr-sāke'. v. a. pret. Forſook, part. paſſ. Forſook or Forſaken.
To leave in reſentment or diſlike; to leave, to go away from; to deſert, to fail.

Forsaker, fŏr-sā'kŭr. ſ. (98).
Deſerter, one that forſakes.

Forsooth, fŏr-sōō*th*'. ad.
In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in addreſs to women.

To **Forswear**, fŏr-ſwāre'. v. a. pret. Forſwore, part. Forſworn.
To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forſwear himſelf, to be perjured, to ſwear falſely.

To **Forswear**, fŏr-ſwāre'. v. n.
To ſwear falſely, to commit perjury.

Forswearer, fŏr-ſwār'ŭr. ſ.
One who is perjured.

Fort, fort. ſ.
A fortified houſe, a caſtle.

Forted, fort'ĕd. a.
Furniſhed or guarded by forts.

Forth, fŏr*th*. ad.
Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view; on to the end.

Forth, fŏr*th*. prep.
Out of.

Forthcoming, fŏr*th*-kŭm'ĭng. a.
Ready to appear, not abſconding.

Forthissuing, fŏr*th*-ĭſh'ſhū-ĭng. a.
Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

Forthright, fŏr*th*-rīte'. ad.
Straight forward, without flexions.

Forthwith, fŏr*th*-wĭ*th*'. ad.
Immediately, without delay, at once, ſtraight.
☞ *TH* in *with* at the end of this word is pronounced with the ſharp ſound, as in *thin*, contrary to the ſound of thoſe letters in the ſame word when ſingle. The ſame may be obſerved of the *f* in *whereof*. (377).

Fortieth, fŏr'tē-ĕ*th*. a. (279).
The fourth tenth.

Fortifiable, fŏr'tē-fī-ă-bl. a.
What may be fortified.

Fortification, fŏr-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſcience of military architecture; a place built for ſtrength.

Fortifier, fŏr'tē-fī-ŭr. ſ.
One who erects works for defence; one who ſupports or ſecures.

To **Fortify**, fŏr'tē-fī. v. a.
To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

Fortin, fŏrt'ĭn. ſ.
A little fort.

Fortitude, fŏr'tē-tūde. ſ.
Courage, bravery, magnanimity; ſtrength, force.

Fortnight, fŏrt'nite. ſ. (144).
The ſpace of two weeks.

Fortress, fŏr'trĕs. ſ.
A ſtrong hold, a fortified place.

Fortuitous, fŏr-tū'ĕ-tŭs. a. (463).
Accidental, caſual.
☞ The reaſon why the *t* in this word and its compounds does not take the hiſſing ſound, as it does in *fortune*, is, becauſe the accent is after it. (463).

Fortuitously, fŏr-tū'ĕ-tŭs-lē. ad.
Accidentally, caſually.

Fortuitousness, fŏr-tū'ĕ-tŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Accident, chance.

Fortunate, fŏr'tſhū-nāte. a.
Lucky, happy, ſucceſsful.

Fortunately, fŏr'tſhū-nāte-lē. ad.
Happily, ſucceſsfully.

Fortunateness, fŏr'tſhū-nāt-nĕs. ſ.
Happineſs, good luck, ſucceſs.

Fortune, fŏr'tſhūne. ſ. (461).
The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befals man; the chance of life, means of living; event, ſucceſs good or bad; eſtate, poſſeſſions; the portion of a man or woman.

To **Fortune**, fŏr'tſhūne. v. n.
To befal, to happen, to come caſually to paſs.

Fortuned, fŏr'tſhūn'd. a. (359).
Supplied by fortune.

Fortunebook, fŏr'tſhūn-bŏŏk. ſ.
A book conſulted to know fortune.

Fortunehunter, fŏr'tſhūn-hŭn-tŭr. ſ.
A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

Fortuneteller, fŏr'tſhūn-tĕl-lŭr. ſ. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

Forty, fŏr'tē. a. (182).
Four times ten.

Forum, fō'rŭm. ſ. (544).
Any publick place.

Forward, fŏr'wărd. ad. (88).
Towards, onward, progreſſively.

Forward, fŏr'wărd. a.
Warm, earneſt; ardent, eager; confident, preſumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, haſty.

To **Forward**, fŏr'wărd. v. a.
To haſten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

Forwarder, fŏr'wăr-dŭr. ſ.
He who promotes any thing.

Forwardly, fŏr'wărd-lē. ad.
Eagerly, haſtily.

Forwardness, fŏr'wărd-nĕs. ſ.
Readineſs to act; quickneſs; earlineſs, early ripeneſs; confidence, aſſurance.

Forwards, fŏr'wărds. ad.
Straight before, progreſſively.

Fosse, fŏs. ſ.
A ditch, a moat.

Fosseway, fŏs'wā. ſ.
One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

Fossil, fŏs'ſĭl. a.
Dug out of the earth.

Fossil, fŏs'ſĭl. ſ.
That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To **Foster**, fŏs'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To nurſe, to feed, to ſupport; to pamper, to encourage; to cheriſh, to forward.

Fosterage, fŏs'tŭr-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The charge of nurſing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fŏs'tŭr-brŭTH-ŭr. s. One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fŏs'tŭr-tſhild. ſ. A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fŏs'tŭr-dăm. ſ. A nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fŏs'tŭr-ĕr*th*. ſ. Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it.

FOSTERER, fŏs'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. A nurſe, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fŏs'tŭr-fă-THŭr. ſ. One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fŏs'tŭr-mŭTH-ŭr. ſ. A nurſe.

FOSTERSON, fŏs'tŭr-sŭn. ſ. One fed and educated as a child, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGHT, fawt. (393) (319). The preterit and participle of Fight.

FOUGHTEN, fawʼtn. (103). The paſſive participle of Fight.

FOUL, fŏŏl. a. (313). Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, deteſtable; unjuſt; coarſe, groſs; full of groſs humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, ſtormy; not bright, not ſerene; with rough force, with unſeaſonable violence; among ſeamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To FOUL, fŏŏl. v. a. To daub, to bemire, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fŏŏl'făſte. a. (359). Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

FOULY, fŏŏl'ĕ. ad. Filthily, naſtily, odiouſly.

FOULMOUTHED, fŏŏl'mŏŏTH'd. a. Scurrilous, habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fŏŏl'nĕs. ſ. Filthineſs, naſtineſs; pollution, impurity; hatefulneſs; injuſtice; uglineſs; diſhoneſty.

FOUND, fŏŏnd. (313). The preterit and participle paſſive of Find.

To FOUND, fŏŏnd. v. a. (313). To lay the baſis of any building; to build, to raiſe; to eſtabliſh, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

To FOUND, fŏŏnd. v. a. To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to caſt.

FOUNDATION, fŏŏn-dă'ſhŭn. ſ. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the baſis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed; original, riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe; particularly charity; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement.

FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. ſ. (98). A builder, one who raiſes an edifice; one who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caſter, one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

To FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. v. a. (313). To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. v. n. To ſink to the bottom; to fail, to miſcarry.

FOUNDRY, fŏŏn'drē. ſ. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a caſting houſe.

FOUNDLING, fŏŏnd'ling. ſ. A child expoſed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fŏŏn'drĕs. ſ. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing, a woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, fŏŏnt. (313). } ſ.
FOUNTAIN, fŏŏn'tin. (208). }
A well, a ſpring; a ſmall baſin of ſpringing water; a jet, a ſpout of water; the head or ſpring of a river; original, firſt principle, firſt cauſe.

FOUNTAINLESS, fŏŏn'tin-lĕs. a. Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fŏŏnt'fŭl. a. Full of ſprings.

FOUR, fōre. a. (318). Twice two.

FOURBE, fŏŏrb. ſ. (315). *French*. A cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fōre'fōld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fōre'fŭt-ĕd. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fōre'ſkōre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years.

FOURSQUARE, fōre'ſkwāre. a. Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fōre'tēēn. a. Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fōre'tēēn*th*. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fōr*th*. a. The ordinal of four, the firſt after the third.

FOURTHLY, fōr*th*'lē. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fōre'hwēēld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fŏŏl. ſ. (223). A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fŏŏl. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fŏŏl'ŭr. ſ. (98). A ſportſman who purſues birds.

FOWLINGPIECE, fŏŏl'ing-pēēſe. ſ. A gun for birds.

FOX, fŏks. ſ. A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a nave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE, fŏks'kāſe. ſ. A fox's ſkin.

FOXCHASE, fŏks'tſhāſe. ſ. The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVES, fŏks'glŭvz. ſ. A plant.

FOXHUNTER, fŏks'hŭnt-ŭr. ſ. A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes.

FOXSHIP, fŏks'ſhip. ſ. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FOXTRAP, fŏks'trăp. ſ. A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, frăkt. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe

FRACTION, frăk'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, frăk'ſhŭn-ăl. a. (88). Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTURE, frăk'tſhūre. ſ. (461). Breach, ſeparation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.

To FRACTURE, frăk'tſhūre. v. a. To break a bone.

FRAGILE, frădje'il. a. (140). Brittle, eaſily ſnapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.

☞ All our orthöepiſts are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* ſhort.

FRAGILITY, fră-jil'ĕ-tē. ſ. Brittleneſs, weakneſs; frailty, liableneſs to fault.

FRAGMENT, frăg'mĕnt. ſ. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, frăg'mĕn-tăr-ē. a. Compoſed of fragments.

FRAGOR, frā'gōr. ſ. (166) (544). A noiſe, a crack, a craſh. See DRAMA.

FRAGRANCE, frā'grănſe. } ſ.
FRAGRANCY, frā'grăn-sē. }
Sweetneſs of ſmell, pleaſing ſcent.

FRAGRANT, frā'grănt. a. (544). Odorous, ſweet of ſmell.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the firſt ſyllable pronounced ſhort. See DRAMA.

FRAGRANTLY, frā'grănt-lē. ad. With ſweet ſcent.

FRAIL, frāle. ſ. (202). A baſket made of ruſhes; a ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL, frāle. a. Weak, eaſily deſtroyed; weak of reſolution, liable to errour or ſeduction.

FRAILNESS, frāle'nĕs. ſ. Weakneſs, inſtability.

FRAILTY, frāle'tē. ſ. Weakneſs of reſolution, inſtability of mind; fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity.

FRAISE, frāze. ſ. (202). A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frāme. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compoſe; to regulate, to adjuſt; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, frāme. ſ. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe; order, regularity; ſcheme, contrivance; mechanical conſtruction; ſhape, form, proportion.

FRAMER, frāme'ŭr. ſ. (98). Maker, former, contriver, ſchemer.

FRANCHISE, frăn'tſhiz. ſ. (140). Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; diſtrict, extent of juriſdiction.

To FRANCHISE, frăn'tſhiz. v. a. To enfranchiſe, to make free.

FRANGIBLE, frăn'jĕ-bl. a. (405). Fragile, brittle, eaſily broken.

FRANK, frăngk. a. (408). Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved; without conditions, without payment; not reſtrained.

FRANK, frăngk. ſ. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; a letter which pays no poſtage; a French coin.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164).

To FRANK, frăngk. v. a.
To ſhut up in a frank or ſty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from poſtage.

FRANKINCENSE, frăngk'ĭn-sĕnſe. ſ.
An odoriferous kind of reſin.

FRANKLIN, frăngk'lĭn. ſ.
A ſteward; a bailiff of land.

FRANKLY, frăngk'lē. ad.
Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.

FRANKNESS, frăngk'nĕs. ſ.
Plainneſs of ſpeech, openneſs, ingenuouſneſs; liberality, bounteouſneſs.

FRANTIC, frăn'tĭk. a.
Mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs, outrageouſly and turbulently mad; tranſported by violence of paſſion.

FRANTICKLY, frăn'tĭk-lē. ad.
Madly, outrageouſly.

FRANTICKNESS, frăn'tĭk-nĕs. ſ.
Madneſs, fury of paſſion.

FRATERNAL, frā-tĕr'năl. a. (88).
Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.

FRATERNALLY, frā-tĕr'năl-ē. ad.
In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, frā-tĕr'nē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, ſociety; men of the ſame claſs or character.

FRATRICIDE, frăt'trē-ſide. ſ. (143).
The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frawd. ſ. (213).
Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.

FRAUDFUL, frawd'fŭl. a.
Treacherous, artful, trickiſh.

FRAUDFULLY, frawd'fŭl-lē. ad.
Deceitfully, artfully.

FRAUDULENCE, frăw'dū-lĕnſe. } ſ.
FRAUDULENCY, frăw'dū-lĕn-sē. }
Deceitfulneſs, trickiſhneſs, proneneſs to artifice. For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in theſe words like *j*, ſee Principles, No. 293, 376.

FRAUDULENT, frăw'dū-lĕnt. a.
Full of artifice, trickiſh, deceitful.

FRAUDULENTLY, frăw'dū-lĕnt-lē. ad.
By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, frawt. part. paſſ. (393).
Laden, charged; filled, ſtored, thronged.

FRAY, frā. ſ. (220).
A broil, a battle, a combat.

To FRAY, frā. v. a.
To rub, to wear away by rubbing.

FREAK, frēke. ſ. (227).
A ſudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

To FREAK, frēke. v. a.
To variegate.

FREAKISH, frēke'ĭſh. a.
Capricious, humourſome.

FREAKISHLY, frēke'ĭſh-lē. ad.
Capriciouſly, humourſomely.

FREAKISHNESS, frēke'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Capriciouſneſs, whimſicalneſs.

FRECKLE, frĕk'kl. ſ. (405).
A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun; any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

FRECKLED, frĕk'kld. a. (359).
Spotted, maculated.

FRECKLY, frĕk'klē. a.
Full of freckles.

FREE, frēe. a. (246).
At liberty; uncompelled, unreſtrained; permitted; converſing without reſerve; liberal; frank; guiltleſs; exempt; inveſted with franchiſes, poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; without expence.

To FREE, frēe. v. a.
To ſet at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, frēe-bōō'tŭr. ſ.
A robber, a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, frēe-bōō'tĭng. ſ.
Robbery, plunder.

FREEBORN, frēe'born. ſ.
Inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, frēe-tſhăp'ĕl. ſ.
A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, frēe'kŏſt. ſ.
Without expence.

FREEDMAN, frēed'măn. ſ.
A ſlave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frēe'dŭm. ſ. (166).
Liberty, independence; privilege, franchiſes, immunities; unreſtraint; eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frēe-fŭt'ĕd. a.
Not reſtrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frēe-hār'tĕd. a.
Liberal, unreſtrained.

FREEHOLD, frēe'hōld. ſ.
That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frēe'hōl-dŭr. ſ.
One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frēe'lē. ad.
At liberty; without reſtraint; without reſerve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; ſpontaneouſly, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frēe'măn. ſ. (88).
One not a ſlave, not a vaſſal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, frēe-mīnd'ĕd. a.
Unconſtrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frēe'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of being free; openneſs, unreſervedneſs, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frēe'ſkōōl. ſ.
A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frēe-ſpō'k'n. a. (103).
Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FREESTONE, frēe'ſtōne. ſ.
Stone commonly uſed in building.

FREETHINKER, frēe-*th*ĭnk'ŭr. ſ.
A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frēe-wĭll'. ſ.
The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate; voluntarineſs.

FREEWOMAN, frēe'wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman not enſlaved.

To FREEZE, frēeze. v. n. (246).
To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frēeze. v. a. pret. Froze, part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loſs of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frāte. v. a. (249) (393) pret. Freighted, part. Fraught, Freighted. To load a ſhip or veſſels of carriage with goods for tranſportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, frāte. ſ. See EIGHT.
Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded; the money due for tranſportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frāte'ŭr. ſ.
He who freights a veſſel.

FRENCH CHALK, frĕnſh'tſhawk'. ſ.
An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frĕnſh'ē-fī. v. a.
To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk, or frĕn'ē-tĭk.
Mad, diſtracted. See PHRENETICK.

FRENZY, frĕn'zē. ſ.
Madneſs, diſtraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frē'kwĕnſe. ſ. (544).
Crowd, concourſe, aſſembly.

☞ Some ſpeakers, and thoſe not vulgar ones, pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, ſhort; as if written *frek-wenſe*, *frekwently*, &c. They have undoubtedly the ſhort *e* in the Latin *Frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in angliciſed words of two ſyllables, with the accent on the firſt: but uſage, in theſe words, ſeems decidedly againſt this pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnſton, and, if we may judge by the poſition of the accent, Dr. Aſh and Entick are for the *e* long in the firſt ſyllable; and Buchanan only marks it with the ſhort *e*. The verb to *frequent* having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, is under a different predicament. See DRAMA.

FREQUENCY, frē'kwĕn-sē. ſ.
Common occurrence, the condition of being often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

FREQUENT, frē'kwĕnt. a. (492).
Often done, often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

To FREQUENT, frē-kwĕnt'. v. a. (492). To viſit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē-kwĕnt'ă-bl. a.
Converſable, acceſſible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwĕn'tă-tĭv.
a. A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē-kwĕnt'ŭr. ſ.
One who often reſorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē'kwĕnt-lē. ad.
Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frĕs'kō. ſ.
Coolneſs, ſhade, duſkineſs; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

FRESH, frĕſh. a.
Cool; not ſalt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loſs or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from ſaltneſs; ſweet, oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'ſh'n. v. a. (103).
To make freſh.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'ſh'n. v. n.
To grow freſh.

FRESHET, frĕſh'ĕt. ſ. (99).
A pool of freſh water.

FRESHLY, frĕſh'lē. ad.
Coolly; newly, in the former ſtate renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frĕſh'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being freſh.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

FRET, frĕt. ſ.
A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cauſe; that ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring; work riſing in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, paſſion.

To FRET, frĕt. v. a.
To wear away by rubbing; to form into raiſed work; to variegate, to diverſify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frĕt. v. n.
To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peeviſh.

FRETFUL, frĕt'fŭl. a.
Angry, peeviſh.

FRETFULLY, frĕt'fŭl-ē. ad.
Peeviſhly.

FRETFULNESS, frĕt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs.

FRETTY, frĕt'tē. a.
Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABILITY, frī-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frī'ā-bl. a.
Eaſily crumbled, eaſily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frī'ŭr. ſ. (88) (418).
A religious, a brother of ſome regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frī'ŭr-līke. a.
Monaſtick, unſkilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frī'ŭr-lē. ad.
Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frī'ŭr-ē. ſ.
A monaſtery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frĭb'bl. v. n. (405).
To trifle.

FRIBBLER, frĭb'bl-ŭr. ſ.
A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frĭk-ā-sēē'. ſ.
A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICATION, frī-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRICTION, frĭk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of rubbing two bodies together; the reſiſtence in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleſh-bruſh or cloths.

FRIDAY, frī'dā. ſ. (223).
The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frĕnd. ſ. (278).
One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.

FRIENDLESS, frĕnd'lĕs. a.
Wanting friends, wanting ſupport.

FRIENDLINESS, frĕnd'lē-nĕs. ſ.
A diſpoſition to friendſhip; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frĕnd'lē. a.
Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend, kind, favourable; diſpoſed to union; ſalutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frĕnd'shĭp. ſ.
The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence; higheſt degree of intimacy; favour, perſonal kindneſs; aſſiſtance, help.

FRIEZE, frēēze. ſ. (278).
A coarſe warm cloth.

FRIEZE, frēēze. }
FRIZE, frēēze. (112). } ſ.
In architecture, a large flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGATE, frĭg'ăt. ſ. (91) (544).
A ſmall ſhip; a ſhip of war; any veſſel on the water.

FRIGEFACTION, frĭd-jē-făk'shŭn. ſ. (530). The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frīte. v. a. (393).
To terrify, to diſturb with fear.

FRIGHT, frīte. ſ.
A ſudden terrour.

To FRIGHTEN, frī't'n. v. a. (103).
To terrify, to ſhock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, frīte'fŭl. a.
Terrible, dreadful, full of terrour.

FRIGHTFULLY, frīte'fŭl-ē. ad.
Dreadfully, horribly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frīte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRIGID, frĭdje'ĭd. a. (544).
Cold; without warmth of affection: impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, frē-jĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Coldneſs, want of warmth; dulneſs, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldneſs of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frĭdje'ĭd-lē. ad.
Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frĭdje'ĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Coldneſs, dulneſs, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frī-gō-rĭf'ĭk. a.
Cauſing cold.

To FRILL, frĭl. v. n.
To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frĭnje. ſ.
Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

To FRINGE, frĭnje. v. a.
To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frĭp'ĕr-ē. ſ.
The place where old clothes are ſold; old clothes, caſt dreſſes, tattered rags.

To FRISK, frĭſk. v. n.
To leap, to ſkip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK, frĭſk. ſ.
A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, frĭſk'ŭr. ſ.
A wanton, one not conſtant or ſettled.

FRISKINESS, frĭſk'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Gaiety, livelineſs.

FRISKY, frĭſk'ē. a.
Gay, airy.

FRIT, frĭt. ſ.
Among chymiſts, aſhes or ſalt.

FRITH, frĭth. ſ.
A ſtrait of the ſea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frĭt'tŭr. ſ.
A ſmall piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheeſecake.

To FRITTER, frĭt'tŭr. v. a.
To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried; to break into ſmall particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frĭv'ō-lŭs. a.
Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frĭv'ō-lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of importance, triflingneſs.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frĭv'ō-lŭs-lē. ad.
Triflingly, without weight.

To FRIZLE, frĭz'zl. v. a. See CODLE.
To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frĭz'zl-ŭr. ſ.
One that makes ſhort curls, properly *Frizzler*.

FRO, frō. ad.
Backward, regreſſively; to and fro, backward and forwards.

FROCK, frŏk. ſ.
A dreſs, a coat for children; a kind of cloſe coat for men.

FROG, frŏg. ſ.
A ſmall animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FROGBIT, frŏg'bĭt. ſ.
An herb.

FROGFISH, frŏg'fĭſh. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

FROGGRASS, frŏg'grăs. ſ.
A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, frŏg'lĕt-tĭs. ſ.
A plant.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. a.
Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. ſ.
A wild prank, a flight of whim.

To FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. v. n.
To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, frŏl'ĭk-lē. ad.
Gaily, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm. a.
Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm-nĕs. ſ. Wildneſs of gaiety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frŏl'ĭk-sŭm-lē. ad. With wild gaiety.

FROM, frŏm. prep.
Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting proceſſion; deſcent, or birth; out of; noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences; noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought; becauſe of; not near to; noting ſeparation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a diſtance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from high.

FRONDIFEROUS, frŏn-dĭf'ĕ-rŭs. a.
Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frŭnt, or frŏnt. ſ. (112).
The face; the face as oppoſed to an enemy; the part or place oppoſed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the moſt conſpicuous part; boldneſs, impudence.

☞ Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the ſecond manner only; but I am much miſtaken if cuſtom does not almoſt univerſally adopt the firſt. If the ſecond is ever uſed it ſeems to be in poetry, and that of the moſt ſolemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it in the firſt manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith in the laſt. Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but ſeems to prefer the laſt; Mr. Nares gives it the firſt manner, but ſays it is ſometimes pronounced regularly.

To FRONT, frŭnt. v. a.
To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.

To FRONT, frŭnt. v. n.
To ſtand foremoſt.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

FRONTAL, frŏnt'ăl. ſ. (88).
Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frŏn'tā-tĕd. a.
The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line; uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated.

FRONTBOX, frŭnt'bŏks'. ſ.
The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

FRONTED, frŭnt'ĕd. a.
Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frŏnt'yēēr. ſ. (113).
The marches, the limit, the utmoſt verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frŏnt'yēēr. a.
Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frŏn'tis-pēēſe. ſ.
That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frŭnt'lĕs. a.
Without bluſhes, without ſhame.

FRONTLET, frŏnt'lĕt. ſ.
A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frŭnt'rōōm'. ſ.
An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

FRORE, frōre. a.
Frozen.

FROST, frŏſt. ſ.
The laſt effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frŏſt'bĭt-t'n. a. (103).
Nipped or withered by the froſt.

FROSTED, frŏs'tĕd. a.
Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

FROSTILY, frŏs'tĭ-lē. ad.
With froſt; with exceſſive cold.

FROSTINESS, frŏs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frŏſt'nāle. ſ.
A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frŏſt'wŭrk. ſ.
Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

FROSTY, frŏs'tē. a.
Having the power of congelation, exceſſive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, reſembling froſt.

FROTH, frŏth. ſ. (163).
Spume, foam, the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation; any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

To FROTH, frŏth. v. n.
To foam, to throw out ſpume.

FROTHILY, frŏth'ē-lē. ad.
With foam, with ſpume; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, frŏth'ē. a.
Full of froth or ſpume; ſoft, not ſolid, waſting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, frŏunſe. ſ. (313).
A diſtemper in which ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE, frŏunſe. v. a.
To friſle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frŏu'zē. a. (313).
Dim, fœted, muſty. A cant word.

FROWARD, frō'wărd. a. (88).
Peeviſh, ungovernable, perverſe.

FROWARDLY, frō'wărd-lē. ad.
Peeviſhly, perverſely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'wărd-nĕs. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs, perverſeneſs.

To FROWN, frŏun. v. a. (323).
To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frŏun. ſ.
A wicked look, a look of diſpleaſure.

FROZEN, frō'zn. participle paſſ. of Freeze. (103).

FRUCTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make fruitful, to fertiliſe.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tē-fī. v. n.
To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frŭk-tē-fē-kā'shŭn ſ.
The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frŭk'tshū-ŭs. a. (463).
Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frū'găl. a. (88).
Thrifty, ſparing, parſimonious.

FRUGALITY, frū-găl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Thrift, parſimony, good huſbandry.

FRUGALLY, frū'găl-ē. ad.
Parſimoniouſly, ſparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frū-jĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, frōōt. ſ. (343).
The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offſpring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct; the effect or conſequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frōōt'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Fruit collectively, various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, frōōt'bār-ŭr. ſ.
That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frōōt'bār-ĭng. a.
Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frōōt'ĕr-ŭr. ſ.
One who trades in fruit. See FORGER.

FRUITERY, frōōt'ĕr-ē. ſ.
Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repoſitory for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fŭl. a.
Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frōōt'fŭl-ē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick; plenteouſly, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frōōt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.

FRUITGROVES, frōōt'grōvz. ſ.
Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frū-ĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Enjoyment, poſſeſſion, pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

FRUITIVE, frū'ĕ-tĭv. a.
Enjoying, poſſeſſing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frōōt'lĕs. a.
Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, frōōt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frōōt'time. ſ.
The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'trēē. ſ.
A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frū-mĕn-tā'shŭs. a.
Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frū'mĕn-tē. ſ.
Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

☞ This word is almoſt univerſally corrupted into *Furmenty*, if not ſometimes into *Furme-te:* and I believe it is ſeldom found that words employed in the lower concerns of life are ever recovered from irregularity. See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER.

To FRUMP, frŭmp. v. a.
To mock, to browbeat.

To FRUSH, frŭſh. v. a.
To break, bruiſe, or cruſh.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frŭs-trā'nē-ŭs. a.
Vain, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

To FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte. v. a. (91).
To defeat, to diſappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte. part. a.
Vain, ineffectual, uſeleſs, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frŭs-trā'shŭn. ſ.
Diſappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frŭs'trā-tĭv. a. (512).
Fallacious, diſappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frŭs'trā-tŭr-ē. (512).
That which makes any procedure void. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

FRUSTUM, frŭs'tŭm. ſ.
A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY, frī. ſ.
The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn; any ſwarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frī. v. a.
To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frī. v. n.
To be roaſted in a pan on the fire; to ſuffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frī. ſ.
A diſh of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frī'ĭng-păn. ſ.
The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB, fŭb. v. a.
To put off. This word is more uſually written *Fob*.

FUB, fŭb. ſ.
A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'kā-tĕd. a.
Painted, diſguiſed with paint; diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS, fū'kŭs. ſ.
Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl. v. a.
To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl. v. n.
To drink to exceſs.

FUEL, fū'ĭl. ſ.
The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū-găs'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, inſtability.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

FUGITIVE, fū'jĕ-tĭv. a.
Not tenable; unſteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'jĕ-tĭv. ſ.
One who runs from his ſtation or duty; one who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'jĕ-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Volatility; inſtability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fēwg. ſ. (337).
A term in muſick.

FULCIMENT, fŭl'sĕ-mĕnt. ſ.
That on which a body reſts.

To FULFIL, fŭl-fĭl'. v. a.
To fill till there is no room for more; to anſwer any propheſy or promiſe by performance; to anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification; to anſwer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fŭl-frawt'. a.
Full ſtored.

FULGENCY, fŭl'jĕn-sē. ſ. (177).
Splendour.

FULGENT, fŭl'jĕnt. a.
Shining, dazzling.

FULGID, fŭl'jĭd. a.
Shining, glittering.

FULGIDITY, fŭl-jĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Splendour.

FULGOUR, fŭl'gŭr. ſ. (314).
Splendour, dazzling brightneſs,

FULGURATION, fŭl-gū-rā'shŭn. a.
The act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, fū-lĭdje'ĭn-ŭs. a.
Sooty, ſmoky.

FULL, fŭl. a. (174).
Replete, without any ſpace void; abounding in any quality good or bad; ſtored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing; plump, fat; ſaturated, ſated; crouded in the imagination or memory; complete, ſuch as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expreſſing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fŭl. ſ.
Complete meaſure; the higheſt ſtate or degree; the whole, the total; the ſtate of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fŭl. ad.
Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very ſufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'blōne. a.
Spread to the utmoſt extent; ſtretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl-bŏt'tŭmd. a.
Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fŭl-ēērd'. a. (362).
Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fŭl-īde'. a.
Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fŭl-fĕd'. a.
Sated, fat, ſaginated.

FULL-LADEN, fŭl-lā'd'n. a. (103).
Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fŭl-ſprĕd'. a.
Spread to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fŭl-sŭmd'. a.
Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fŭl. v. a.
To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FULLAGE, fŭl'lăge. ſ. (90).
The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FULLER, fŭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

☞ This word, though derived from the Latin, *Fullo*, has deviated into the ſound of the Engliſh word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the Principles, No. 177.

FULLERS EARTH, fŭl'lŭrz-ĕrth'. ſ.
A kind of marl or clay uſed in fulling.

FULLERY, fŭl'lŭr-rē. ſ.
The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FULLINGMILL, fŭl'lĭng-mĭl. ſ.
A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed.

FULLY, fŭl'lē. ad.
Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fŭl'mē-nănt. a. (177).
Thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

To FULMINATE, fŭl'mē-nāte. v. n. (91). To thunder; to make a loud noiſe or crack; to iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

FULMINATION, fŭl-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of thundering; denunciation of cenſures.

FULMINATORY, fŭl'mĭn-ă-tŭr-ē. a.
Thundering, ſtriking horrour. (512).

FULNESS, fŭl'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being full; copiouſneſs, plenty; repletion, ſatiety; ſtruggling perturbation, ſwelling in the mind; force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fŭl'sŭm. a.
Nauſeous, offenſive; of a rank odious ſmell; tending to obſcenity.

FULSOMELY, fŭl'sŭm-lē. ad.
Nauſeouſly, rankly, obſcenely.

FULSOMENESS, fŭl'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Nauſeouſneſs, rank ſmell; obſcenity.

FUMAGE, fū'măje. ſ. (90).
Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fū'mă-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512).
An herb.

To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to ſtrain in perplexity; to play childiſhly.

FUMBLER, fŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ.
One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fŭm'blĭng-lē. ad.
In an awkward manner.

FUME, fūme. ſ.
Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the ſtomach; heat of mind, paſſion; any thing unſubſtantial, idle conceit, vain imagination.

To FUME, fūme. v. n.
To ſmoke; to yield exhalations; to paſs away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fūme. v. a.
To ſmoke, to dry in the ſmoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to diſperſe in vapours.

FUMETTE, fū-mĕt'. ſ.
The ſtink of meat.

FUMID, fū'mĭd. a.
Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fū-mĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Smokineſs, tendency to ſmoke.

To FUMIGATE, fū'mē-gāte. v. n.
To ſmoke, to perfume by ſmoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fū-mē-gā'shŭn. ſ.
Scents raiſed by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fū'mĭng-lē. ad.
Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fū'mē-tŭr. ſ. (98).
See FUMATORY.

FUMOUS, fū'mŭs. (314). } a.
FUMY, fū'mē. }
Producing fumes.

FUN, fŭn. ſ.
Sport, high merriment.—*Johnſon.*

☞ With great difference to Dr. Johnſon I think *Fun* ought rather to be ſtyled *low merriment.*

FUNCTION, fŭng'shŭn. ſ.
Diſcharge, performance; employment, office; ſingle act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fŭnd. ſ.
Stock, capital, that by which any expence is ſupported; ſtock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fŭn'dă-mĕnt. ſ.
The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl. a.
Serving for the foundation, eſſential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl. ſ.
Leading propoſition; that part on which the reſt is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl-ē ad. Eſſentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fū'nĕr-ăl. ſ. (88).
The ſolemnization of a burial, the payment of the laſt honours to the dead, obſequies; the pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fū'nĕr-ăl. a.
Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, fū-nē'rē-ăl. a.
Suiting a funeral, dark, diſmal.

FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Unſolid excreſcence.

FUNGOUS, fŭng'gŭs. a. (314).
Excreſcent, ſpongy.

FUNGUS, fŭng'gŭs. ſ.
Strictly a muſhroom: a wood uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fū'nē-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall cord.

FUNICULAR, fū-nĭk'ū-lăr. a. (88).
Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK, fŭngk. ſ.
A ſtink.

FUNNEL, fŭn'nĕl. ſ. (99).
An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels; a pipe or paſſage of communication.

FUR, fŭr. ſ.
Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; ſoft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks in the part.

To FUR, fŭr. v. a.
To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair; to cover with ſoft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr'rawt. a.
Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fū-rā'shūs. a.
Thieviſh.

FURACITY, fū-rās'ē-tē. ſ.
Diſpoſition to theft.

FURBELOW, fûr'bē-lō. ſ.
Fur or fringe ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

To FURBELOW, fûr'bē-lō. v. a.
To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fûr'bĭſh. v. a.
To burniſh, to poliſh, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fûr'bĭſh-ûr. ſ.
One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCATION, fûr-kā'shūn. ſ.
Forkineſs, the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fûr'fûr. ſ.
Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fū-rā'shūs. a.
Huſky, branny, ſcaly. (357),

FURIOUS, fū'rē-ūs. a.
Mad, phrenetick; raging, tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

FURIOUSLY, fū'rē-ūs-lē. ad.
Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fū'rē-ūs-nēs. ſ.
Frenzy, madneſs, tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL, fûrl. v. a.
To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fûr'lŏng. ſ.
A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fûr'lō. ſ. (318) (390).
A temporary diſmiſſion from a military ſervice; leave of abſence to a ſoldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fûr'mĕn-tē. ſ.
Food made by boiling wheat in milk. See FRUMENTY.

FURNACE, fûr'nĭs. ſ. (91).
An incloſed fireplace,

To FURNISH, fûr'nĭſh. v. a.
To ſupply with what is neceſſary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fûr'nĭſh-ûr. ſ.
One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fûr'nē-tûre. ſ.
Moveables, goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament; appendages; equipage, embelliſhments, decorations.

FURRIER, fûr'rē-ûr. ſ.
A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fûr'rō. ſ. (324) (327).
A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, fûr'rō-wēēd. ſ.
A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fûr'rō. v. a.
To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fûr'rē. a.
Covered with fur, dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur.

FURTHER, fûr'THûr. a. (98).
Forth, Further, Furtheſt. At a great diſtance; beyond this.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has proved beyond diſpute that *farther* and *fartheſt* are not the comparative and ſuperlative of *far*, but corruptions of the comparative and ſuperlative of *forth*. However true this diſcovery may be, it does not ſeem a ſufficient reaſon for altering the beaten path which cuſtom had formed in the uſage of *farther* and *fartheſt*. It is probable, indeed, that *far*, *fore*, and *forth*, ariſe from the ſame original root: *extending beyond ſome other object* ſeems to be the leading idea in all. *Far* ſeems to intimate extenſion beyond an indefinite object; *fore* only ſuch extenſion as gives priority to the extended object; and *forth*, from its form, ſeems to relate to the abſtract of ſuch priority of extenſion, or the very act of extending or iſſuing out. If, therefore, *forth* and *far* have different ideas annexed to them, the ſame comparative and ſuperlative cannot poſſibly ſuit with both; and as almoſt immemorial uſage has borrowed the comparative and ſuperlative of *forth* to form the comparative and ſuperlative of *far*, their ſenſe is now fixed to the latter adverb; and *forth*, inaſmuch as it differs from *far*, ſeems entirely to have loſt its compariſon. Notwithſtanding, therefore, that *farther* and *fartheſt* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by uſe, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language. Such, however, has been the force of Dr. Johnſon's criticiſm, that, ſince his time, every writer and printer, unleſs by miſtake, has uſed *further* and *furtheſt* for *farther* and *fartheſt*; by which means we have revived the comparative and ſuperlative of an adverb which has loſt its compariſon, and have loſt the comparative and ſuperlative of an adverb, which has been compared for theſe two hundred years. But though *further* paſſes very well for *farther*, when *far* is out of ſight, we feel the utmoſt repugnance at ſaying, "Thus *far* "ſhalt thou go, and no *further*."

"Some dream that they can ſilence when they
"will
"The ſtorm of paſſion, and ſay, *Peace, be ſtill*;
"But "*Thus far and no farther*," when ad-
"dreſs'd
"To the wild wave, or wilder human breaſt,
"Implies authority, that never can,
"That never ought to be the lot of man."
COWPER'S PROGRESS OF ERROR.

FURTHER, fûr'THûr. ad.
To a greater diſtance.

To FURTHER, fûr'THûr. v. a.
To put onward, to forward, to promote, to aſſiſt.

FURTHERER, fûr'THûr-ûr. ſ.
Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'THûr-mōre. ad.
Moreover, beſides.

FURTIVE, fûr'tĭv. a.
Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fū'rŭnk-kl. ſ. (405).
A bile, an angry puſtule.

FURY, fū'rē. ſ.
Madneſs; rage, paſſion of anger; enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, ſuppoſed to be employed in tormenting wicked ſpirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûrz. ſ.
Goſſe, goſs.

FURZY, fûr'zē. a.
Overgrown with furze, full of goſſe.

FUSCATION, fŭs-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fūze. v. a.
To melt, to put into fuſion.

To FUSE, fūze. v. n.
To be melted.

FUSEE, fū-zēē'. ſ.
The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; Fuſee of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution.

FUSIBLE, fū'zē-bl. a. (439).
Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fū-zē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fū'zĭl. a.
Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fū-zēē'. ſ.
A firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; in heraldry, ſomething like a ſpindle.

FUSILIER, fū-zĭl-lēēr'. ſ. (275).
A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FUSION, fū'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

FUSS, fŭs. ſ.
A tumult, a buſtle. A low cant word.

FUST, fŭſt. ſ.
The trunk or body of a column; a ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fŭs'tshăn ſ. (291).
A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombaſt.

FUSTIAN, fŭs'tshăn. a.
Made of fuſtian; ſwelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculouſly tumid.

FUSTICK, fŭs'tĭk. ſ.
A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fŭs'tē-gāte. v. a.
To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILARIAN, fŭs-tē-lā'rē-ăn. ſ.
A low fellow, a ſtinkard.

FUSTINESS, fŭs'tē-nēs. ſ.
Mouldineſs, ſtink.

FUSTY, fŭs'tē. a.
Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fū'tĭl. a. (140).
Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthleſs.

FUTILITY, fū-tĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Talkativeneſs, loquacity; triflingneſs, want of weight, want of ſolidity.

FUTTOCKS, fŭt'tŭks. ſ.
The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FUTURE, fū'tshûre. a. (461).
That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fū'tshûre. ſ.
Time to come.

FUTURELY, fū'tshûre-lē. ad.
In time to come.

FUTURITION, fū-tshû-rĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being to be.

FUTURITY, fū-tū'rē-tē. ſ.
Time to come; events to come; the ſtate of being to be, futurition. See FORTUITOUS.

☞ The reaſon why *future* has the *t* aſpirated, and *futurity* preſerves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter. (463).

To FUZZ, fŭz. v. n.
To fly out in ſmall particles.

FUZZBALL, fŭz'bâll. ſ.
A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY, fī. interj.

G.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (366), THIS (469).

GABARDINE, gab-ar-deen'. ſ.
A coarſe frock.

To GABBLE, gab'bl. v. n. (405).
To make an inarticulate noiſe; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, gab'bl. ſ.
Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, gab'bl-ur. ſ.
A prater, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, ga'bel. ſ.
An exciſe, a tax.

GABION, ga'be-un. ſ. (507).
A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, ga'bl. ſ. (405).
The ſloping roof of a building.

GAD, gad. ſ.
A wedge or ingot of ſteel; a ſtile or graver.

To GAD, gad. v. n.
To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe.

GADDER, gad'dur. ſ.
A rambler, one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

GADDINGLY, gad'ding-le. ad.
In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gad'fli. ſ.
A fly that, when he ſtings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gaf. ſ.
A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gaf'fur. ſ. (98).
A word of reſpect, now obſolete.

GAFFLES, gaf'flz. ſ. (405).
Artificial ſpurs upon cocks; a ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG, gag. v. n.
To ſtop the mouth.

GAG, gag. ſ.
Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE, gadje. ſ.
A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To GAGE, gadje. v. a.
To depone as a wager, to impawn; to meaſure, to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids.

GAGGLE, gag'gl. v. n. (405).
To make noiſe like a gooſe.

GAIETY, ga'e-te. ſ.
See GAYETY.

GAILY, ga'le. ad.
Airily, cheerfully; ſpendidly, pompouſly.

GAIN, gane. ſ. (73) (202).
Profit, advantage; intereſt, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gane. v. a.
To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any intereſt or party; to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or intereſt.

To GAIN, gane. v. n.
To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail againſt; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gane'ur. ſ.
One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gane'ful. a.
Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gane'ful-e. ad.
Profitably, advantageouſly.

GAINFULNESS, gane'ful-nes. ſ.
Lucrativeneſs.

GAINGIVING, gane'giv-ing. ſ.
The ſame as miſgiving, a giving againſt.

GAINLESS, gane'les. a.
Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gane'les-nes. ſ.
Unprofitableneſs.

GAINLY, gane'le. ad.
Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gane-sa'. v. a.
To contradict, to oppoſe, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gane-sa'ur. ſ.
Opponent, adverſary.

'GAINST, genſt. prep. (206).
Poetically for againſt.

GAIRISH, ga'riſh. a. (202).
Gaudy, ſhowy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, ga'riſh-nes. ſ.
Finery, flaunting gaudineſs; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gate. ſ.
March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gal'lak-se. ſ. (517).
The milky way.

GALBANUM, gal'ba-num. ſ. (503).
A kind of gum.

GALE, gale. ſ.
A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gal'yas. ſ.
A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GALEATED, ga'le-a-ted. a. (507).
Covered as with a helmet; in botany, ſuch plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALIOT, gal'yut. ſ.
A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe.

GALL, gawl. ſ.
The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin; anger, bitterneſs of mind.

To GALL, gawl. v. a.
To hurt by fretting the ſkin; to impair, to wear away; to teaze, to fret, to vex; to harraſs, to miſchief.

To GALL, gawl. v. n.
To fret.

GALLANT, gal'lant. a.
Gay, well dreſſed; brave, high ſpirited; fine, noble, ſpecious; inclined to courtſhip.

GALLANT, gal-lant'. ſ.
A gay, ſprightly, ſplendid man; one who careſſes women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

☞ The difference of accent in Engliſh anſwers the ſame purpoſe as the different poſition of the adjective in French. Thus *un gallant homme* ſignifies *a gállant man*, and *un homme gallant*, *a gallánt man*.

GALLANTLY, gal'lant-le. ad.
Gayly, ſplendidly; bravely, nobly, generouſly.

GALLANTLY, gal-lant'le.
Like a wooer, or one who makes love.

GALLANTRY, gal'lan-tre. ſ.
Splendour of appearance, ſhow; bravery, generoſity; courtſhip, refined addreſs to women; vicious love, lewdneſs.

GALLERY, gal'lur-e. ſ. (557).
A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper ſeats in a church; the ſeats in a playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

GALLEY, gal'le. ſ.
A veſſel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gal'le-ſlave. ſ.
A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

GALLIARD, gal'yard. ſ.
A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, ſprightly dance.

GALLIARDISE, gal'yar-dize. ſ.
Merriment, exuberant gayety.

GALLICISM, gal'le-sizm. ſ.
A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gal'le-gas'kins. ſ.
Large open hoſe.

GALLIMATIA, gal-le-ma'ſha. ſ.
Nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gal-le-maw'fre. ſ.
A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gal'le-pot. ſ.
A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gal'lun. ſ.
A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gal-loon'. ſ.
A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GALLOP, gal'lup. v. n.
To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very faſt.

GALLOP, gal'lup. ſ.
The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GALLOPER, gal'lup-ur. ſ.
A horſe that gallops; a man that rides faſt.

GALLOWAY, gal'lo-wa. ſ.
A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To GALLOW, gal'lō. v. a.
To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gal'lūs. f.
Beam laid over two poſts, on which male-factors are hanged; a wretch that deſerves the gallows.

GAMBADE, gam-bāde'. } f.
GAMBADO, gam-bā'dō. }
In the plural, Spatterdaſhes, a kind of boots.

GAMBLER, gam'bl-ur. f.
A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gam-bōōdje'. f.
A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gam'bul. v. n. (166).
To dance, to ſkip, to friſk.

GAMBOL, gam'bul. f.
A ſkip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gam'bril. f. (99).
The hind leg of a horſe.

GAME, game. f.
Sport of any kind; jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt; inſolent merriment, ſportive inſult; a ſingle match at play; field ſports, as the chaſe; animals purſued in the field; ſolemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

To GAME, game. v. n.
To play at any ſport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, game'kok'. f.
A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, game'eg'. f.
An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, game'keep-ur. f.
A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GAMESOME, game'sum. a.
Frolickſome, gay, ſportive.

GAMESOMENESS, game'sum-nes. f.
Sportiveneſs, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, game'sum-le. ad.
Merrily.

GAMESTER, game'ſtur. f.
One who is viciouſly addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolickſome perſon; a proſtitute.

GAMMER, gam'mur. f.
The compellation of a woman correſponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gam'mun. f. (166).
The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.

GAMUT, gam'ut. f.
The ſcale of muſical notes.

'GAN, gan. Poetically for Began, as 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gan'dur. f. (98).
The male of the gooſe.

To GANG, gang. v. n.
To go, to walk; an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

GANG, gang. f.
A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gang'gle-un. f.
A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gang'grene. f. (408).
A mortification, a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gang'grene. v. a.
To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gang'gre-nus. a.
Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gang'wa. f.
In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gang'week. f.
Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gant'lup. } f.
GANTLET, gant'let. }
A military puniſhment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

GANZA, gan'za. f.
A kind of wild gooſe.

GAOL, jāle. f. (212).
A priſon, a place of confinement.

GAOLDELIVERY, jāle'de-liv'ur-e. f.
The judicial proceſs which, by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined, evacuates the priſon.

GAOLER, jāle'ur. f.
Keeper of a priſon, he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

GAP, gap. f.
An opening in a broken fence, a bench; a hole, a deficiency; any interſtice, a vacuity.

GAP-TOOTHED, gap'tōōtht. a. (359).
Having interſtices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gāp. v. n. (75) (92) (241).
To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to deſire earneſtly, to crave; to open in fiſſures or holes; to ſtare with hope or expectation; to ſtare with wonder; to ſtare irreverently.

☞ The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word ſeems to ariſe from the greater ſimilitude of the Italian *a* to the action ſignified, than of the ſlender Engliſh *a*. See *Cheerful*, *Fierce*, &c.

GAPER, gā'pur. f. (98).
One who opens his mouth; one who ſtares fooliſhly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gārb. f.
Dreſs, clothes; faſhion of dreſs; exteriour appearance.

GARBAGE, gār'bidje. f. (90).
The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gār'bil. f. (99).
A plant next the keel of a ſhip.

GARBIDGE, gār'bidje. f. (90).
Corrupted from Garbage.

To GARBLE, gār'bl. v. a. (405).
To ſift, to part, to ſeparate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gār'bl-ur. f.
He who ſeparates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gār'boil. f.
Diſorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gārd. f. (92).
Wardſhip, care, cuſtody.

GARDEN, gār'd'n. f. (92) (103).
A piece of ground incloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

☞ When the *a* in this and ſimilar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite ſpeakers interpoſe a ſound like the conſonant *y* which coaleſces with both, and gives a mellowneſs to the ſound: thus *a Garden* pronounced in this manner is nearly ſimilar to the two words *Egg* and *Yarden* united into *eggyarden*, and *a Guard* is almoſt like *eggyard*. See GUARD.

GARDEN-WARE, gār'd'n-ware. f.
The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gār'd'n-ur. f.
He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gār'd'n-ing. f.
The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gār'gā-rizm. f.
A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gār'gā-rize. v. a.
To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gār'gl. v. a. (405).
To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gār'gl. f.
A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

GARLAND, gār'land. f.
A wreath or branches of flowers.

GARLICK, gār'lik. f.
A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gār'lik-ē-tur. f.
A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gār'ment. f.
Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gār'nur. f.
A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

To GARNER, gār'nur. v. a.
To ſtore as in garners.

GARNET, gār'net. f.
A gem.

To GARNISH, gār'niſh. v. a.
To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gār'niſh. f.
Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment; things ſtrewed round a diſh; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gār'niſh-ment. f.
Ornament, embelliſhment.

GARNITURE, gār'ne-ture. f.
Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN, gar'run. f. (81).
A ſmall horſe, a hobby, a wretched horſe.

GARRET, gar'ret. f. (81).
A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

GARRETEER, gar-ret-teer'. f.
An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gar're-s'n. f. (170).
Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it; fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

To GARRISON, gar're-s'n. v. a.
To ſecure by fortreſſes.

GARRULITY, gar-ru'le-te. f.
Incontinence of tongue; talkativeneſs.

GARRULOUS, gar'ru-lus. a.
Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gār'tur. f. (98).
A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gār'tur. v. a.
To bind with a garter.

GARTH, properly GIRTH. f.
The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS, gas. f.
A ſpirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gas-kō-nade'. f.
A boaſt, a bravado.

To GASH, gash. v. a.
To cut deep, ſo as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gȧsh. ſ.
A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gȧs'kinz. ſ.
Wide hoſe, wide breeches.

To GASP, gȧſp. v. n.
To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively; to long for.

☞ The *a* in this word has ſometimes, and not improperly, the ſame ſound as in *Gape*, and for the ſame reaſon. See GAPE.

GASP, gȧſp. ſ.
The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the ſhort catch of the breath in the laſt agonies.

To GAST, gȧſt. v. a.
To make aghaſt, to fright, to ſhock.

GASTRICK, gȧs'trĭk. a.
Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gȧs-trŏt'ō-mē. (518).
The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gȧt. The preterit of Get.
Obſolete.

GATE, gāte. ſ.
The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gāte'vāne. ſ.
The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gāte'wā. ſ.
A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

To GATHER, gȧTH'ŭr. v. a.
To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to aſſemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or intereſt; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, gȧTH'ŭr. v. n.
To be condenſed; to grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter; to aſſemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gȧTH'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gȧTH'ŭr-rŭr. ſ.
One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gȧTH'ŭr-ĭng. ſ.
Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gȧwd. ſ.
An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gȧwd. v. n.
To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gȧw'dĕr-ē. ſ.
Finery, oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAUDILY, gȧw'dē-lē. ad.
Showily.

GAUDINESS, gȧw'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Showineſs, tinſel appearance.

GAUDY, gȧw'dē. a. (213).
Showy, ſplendid, oſtentatiouſly fine.

GAUDY, gȧw'dē. ſ.
A feaſt, a feſtival.

GAVE, gāve. The preterit of Give.

GAVEL, gȧv'ĭl. ſ.
A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gȧv'ĭl-kind. ſ.
In law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons.

To GAUGE, gādje. v. a. (217).
To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel; to meaſure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gādje. ſ.
A meaſure, a ſtandard.

GAUGER, gā'jŭr. ſ.
One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT, gȧnt. a. (214).
Thin, ſlender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gȧnt'lē. ad.
Leanly, ſlenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gȧnt'lĕt. ſ.
An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gȧwz. ſ.
A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

GAWK, gȧwk. ſ. (219).
A cuckow, a fooliſh fellow.

GAUNTREE, gȧn'trēē. ſ. (214).
A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY, gā. a. (220).
Airy, cheerful, merry, frolick; fine, ſhowy.

GAYETY, gā'ē-tē. ſ.
Chearfulneſs, airineſs, merriment; acts of juvenile pleaſure; finery, ſhow.

GAYLY, gā'lē. ad.
Merrily, chearfully, ſhowily.

GAYNESS, gā'nĕs. ſ.
Gayety, finery.

To GAZE, gāze. v. n.
To look intently and earneſtly, to look with eagerneſs.

GAZE, gāze. ſ.
Intent regard, look of eagerneſs or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gā'zŭr. ſ.
He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

GAZEFUL, gāze'fŭl. a.
Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gāze'hound. ſ.
A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gȧ-zĕt'. ſ.
A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gȧz-ĕt-tēēr'. ſ.
A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gā'zĭng-ſtŏk. ſ.
A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gȧz-ōōn'. ſ. See *Encore*.
In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, gēēr. ſ.
Furniture, accoutrements, dreſs, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horſes or oxen draw; ſtuff.

GEESE, gēēſe.
The plural of Gooſe.

GELABLE, jĕl'ȧ-bl. a.
What may be congealed.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the firſt ſyllable of this word, not ſo much from the ſhort *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of Engliſh pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally ſhortens every vowel but *u*, unleſs followed by a diphthong. See Principles, No. 503, 535, 536.

GELATINE, jĕl'ȧ-tine. (149).
GELATINOUS, jē-lăt'ĭn-ŭs. } a.
Formed into a jelly.

To GELD, gĕld. v. a. preter. Gelded or Gelt, part. paſſ. Gelded or Gelt. To caſtrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any eſſential part. (559).

GELDER, gĕld'ŭr. ſ.
One that performs the act of caſtration.

GELDER-ROSE, gĕl'dŭr-rōze. ſ.
A plant.

GELDING, gĕl'dĭng. ſ. (559).
Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe.

GELID, jĕl'ĭd. a.
Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jē-lĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jĕl'ĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Extreme cold.

GELLY, jĕl'lē. ſ.
Any viſcous body, viſcidity, glue, glucy ſubſtance.

GELT, gĕlt. part. paſſ. of Geld.

GEM, jĕm. ſ.
A jewel, a precious ſtone of whatever kind; the firſt bud.

To GEM, jĕm. v. a.
To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, gĕm. v. n.
To put forth the firſt buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jĕm-mĕl-lĭp'pȧ-rŭs. a. (518).
Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jĕm'mē-nāte. v. a. (91). To double.

GEMINATION, jĕm-mē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jĕm'mē-nē. ſ.
Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jĕm'mē-nŭs. a.
Double.

GEMMAR, jĕm'mȧr. a.
Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jĕm'mē-ŭs. a.
Tending to gems; reſembling gems.

GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. ſ.
A kind, a ſort, a ſex; a diſtinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. v. a.
To beget; to produce, to cauſe.

To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. v. n.
To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jē-nē-ȧ-lŏdje'ē-kȧl. a. Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jē-nē-ăl'ō-jĭſt. ſ.
He who traces deſcents.

GENEALOGY, jē-nē-ăl'ō-jē. ſ. (518).
Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families.

☞ Common ſpeakers, and thoſe not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *Geneology*; but thoſe who are ever ſo little attentive to propriety, preſerve the *a* in its fourth ſound.

GENERABLE, jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-bl. a.
That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-ăl. a. (88).
Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, not ſpecial; lax in ſignification, not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import; not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations; relating to a whole claſs or body of men; publick, compriſing the whole; extenſive, though not univerſal; common, uſual.

GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-ăl. ſ.
The whole, the totality; the publick, the intereſt of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jĕn-ĕr-ăl-ĭs'ē-mō. ſ. The ſupreme commander.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fâll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

GENERALITY, jĕn-ĕr-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-ē. ad.
In general, without ſpecification or exception; extenſively, though not univerſally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality, frequency, commonneſs.

GENERALTY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-tē. ſ.
The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jĕn'ĕr-ănt. ſ.
The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a.
To beget, to propagate; to cauſe, to produce.

GENERATION, jĕn-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion, an age.

GENERATIVE, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power of propagation; prolifick, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
The power which begets, cauſes, or produces. (166).

GENERICAL, jē-nĕr'ĕ-kăl. } a.
GENERICK, jē-nĕr'rĭk. (509). }
That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jē-nĕr'rĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

GENEROSITY, jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs. a. (314).
Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; ſtrong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimouſly, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jĕn'ĕ-sĭs. ſ.
Generation, the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jĕn'nĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall well-proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLIACAL, jĕn-ĕth-lī'ă-kăl. a.
Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers. For the *g*, ſee HETEROGENEOUS.

GENETHLIACKS, jē-nĕth'lē-ăks. ſ.
The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, jē-nĕth'lē-ăt'ĭk. ſ.
He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jē-nē'vă. ſ.
A diſtilled ſpiritous water.

GENIAL, jē'nē-ăl. a.
That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jē'nē-ăl-lē. ad.
By genius, naturally; gaily, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jē-nĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. a.
Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jē-nĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Knottineſs.

GENIO, jē'nē-ō. ſ.
A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jĕn'ĕ-tălz. ſ. (88).
Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jĕn'nē-tĭn. ſ.
An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jĕn'ĕ-tĭv. a.
In grammar, the name of a caſe.

GENIUS, jē'nē-ŭs. ſ.
The protecting or ruling power of men, places or things; a man endowed with ſuperiour faculties; mental power or faculties; diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment; nature, diſpoſition.

GENTEEL, jĕn-tēēl'. a.
Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELY, jĕn-tēēl'lē. ad.
Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handſomely.

GENTEELNESS, jĕn-tēēl'nĕs. ſ.
Elegance, gracefulneſs, politeneſs; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jĕn'ſhăn. ſ.
Felwort or baldmoney.

GENTIANELLA, jĕn-ſhăn-ĕl'lă. ſ.
A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jĕn'tīl, or jĕn'tīle. ſ.
One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

☞ In the Principles of Pronunciation, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, becauſe it is contrary to analogy; but have ſince had occaſion to obſerve, that this pronunciation is moſt agreeable to general uſage.

GENTILISM, jĕn'tĭl-ĭzm. ſ.
Heatheniſm, paganiſm.

GENTILITIOUS, jĕn-tĭl-lĭſh'ŭs. a.
Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jĕn-tĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs of mien; gentry, the claſs of perſons well born; paganiſm, heatheniſm.

GENTLE, jĕn'tl. a. (405).
Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; ſoothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jĕn'tl-fōke. ſ.
Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar. See FOLK.

GENTLEMAN, jĕn'tl-măn. ſ. (88).
A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt; a term of complaiſance; the ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank; it is uſed of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jĕn'tl-măn-līke. } a.
GENTLEMANLY, jĕn'tl-măn-lē. }
Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jĕn'tl-nĕs. ſ.
Softneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, meekneſs.

GENTLESHIP, jĕn'tl-ſhĭp. ſ.
Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jĕn'tl-wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well deſcended; a woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jĕn'tlē. ad.
Softly, meekly, tenderly; ſoftly, without violence.

GENTRY, jĕn'trē. ſ.
Claſs of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jĕ-nū-flĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bending the knee, adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jĕn'ū-ĭn. a. (150).
Not ſpurious.

GENUINELY, jĕn'ū-ĭn-lē. ad.
Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jĕn'ū-ĭn-nĕs. ſ.
Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jē'nŭs. ſ.
In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

GEOCENTRICK, jē-ō-sĕn'trĭk. a.
Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jē-ō-dē'zhē-ă. ſ. (452).
That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jē-ō-dĕt'ĕ-kăl. a.
Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jē-ŏg'gră-fŭr. ſ.
(116). (257). One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jē-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl. a.
Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl-ē ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jē-ŏg'gră-fē. ſ. (116) (257). Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jē-ŏl'ō-jē. ſ.
The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jē'ō-măn-sŭr. ſ.
A fortuneteller, a caſter of figures.

GEOMANCY, jē'ō-măn-sē. ſ. (519).
The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jē-ō-măn'tĭk. a.
Pertaining to the art of caſting figures.

GEOMETER, jē-ŏm'ĕ-tŭr. ſ.
One ſkilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jē-ŏm'ĕ-trăl. a.
Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jē-ō-mĕt'trĕ-kăl. }
GEOMETRICK, jē-ō-mĕt'trĭk }
a. Pertaining to geometry; preſcribed or laid down by geometry; diſpoſed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jē-ō-mĕt'trĕ-kăl-ē ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jē-ŏm-ĕ-trĭſh'ăn. ſ.
One ſkilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jē-ŏm'ĕ-trize. v. n.
To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jē-ŏm'mĕ-trē. ſ. (116) (257). The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered. (518).

GEOPONICAL, jē-ō-pŏn'ĕ-kăl. a.
Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jē-ō-pŏn'ĭks. ſ.
The ſcience of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jŏrje. ſ.
A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jŏr'jĭk. ſ. (116).
Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the

beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. See CONSTRUE.

GEORGICK, jŏr'jĭk. a.
Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jē-ŏt'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jē'rĕnt. a.
Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jĕr'măn. ſ. (88).
A firſt couſin.

GERMAN, jĕr'măn. a.
Related.

GERMANDER, jĕr-măn'dŭr. ſ.
A plant.

GERME, jĕrm. ſ.
A ſprout or ſhoot.

GERMIN, jĕr'mĭn. ſ.
A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

To GERMINATE, jĕr'mĕ-nāte. v. n.
To ſprout, to ſhoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jĕr-mĕ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

GERUND, jĕr'rŭnd. ſ.
In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST, jĕſt. ſ.
A deed, an action, an achievement; ſhow, repreſentation; the roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings.

GESTATION, jĕs-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULATION, jĕs-tĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. Antick tricks, various poſtures.

GESTURE, jĕs'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gĕt. v. a. (381) pret. I Got, anciently Gat, part. paſſ. Got or Gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; to get off, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

To GET, gĕt. v. n. (560).
To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degree with ſome kind of labour, effort or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourſe to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; to get off, to eſcape; to get over, to paſs without being ſtopped; to get up, to raiſe from repoſe, to riſe from a ſeat; to get in, to enter.

GETTER, gĕt'tŭr. ſ.
One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gĕt'tĭng. ſ.
Act of getting, acquiſition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gū'gâw. ſ. (381).
A ſhowy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gū'gâw. a.
Splendidly trifling, ſhowy without value.

GHASTFUL, gâſt'fŭl. a. (390).
Dreary, diſmal, melancholy, fit for walking ſpirits.

GHASTLINESS, gâſt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Horrour of countenance, reſemblance of a ghoſt, paleneſs.

GHASTLY, gâſt'lē. a.
Like a ghoſt, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, ſhocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gâſt'nĕs. ſ.
Ghaſtlineſs, horrour of look.

GHERKIN, gĕr'kĭn. ſ.
A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gōſt. ſ. (390).
The ſoul of a man; a ſpirit appearing after death; to give up the Ghoſt, to die, to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God; the third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

GHOSTLINESS, gōſt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHOSTLY, gōſt'lē. a.
Spiritual, relating to the ſoul, not carnal, not ſecular; having a character from religion, ſpiritual.

GIANT, jī'ănt. ſ.
A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jī'ăn-tĕs. ſ.
A ſhe giant.

GIANTLIKE, jī'ănt-lĭke. } a.
GIANTLY, jī'ănt-lē. }
Gigantick, vaſt.

GIANTSHIP, jī'ănt-ſhĭp. ſ.
Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gĭb. ſ. (382).
Any old worn-out animal.

To GIBBER, gĭb'bŭr. v. n. (382).
To ſpeak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gĭb'bŭr-ĭſh. ſ. (382).
Cant, the private language of rogues and gipſies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jĭb'bĭt. ſ.
A gallows, the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed; any traverſe beams.

To GIBBET, jĭb'bĭt. v. a.
To hang or expoſe on a gibbit; to hang on any thing going tranſverſe.

GIBBOSITY, gĭb-bŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gĭb'bŭs. a. (382).
Convex, protuberant, ſwelling into inequalities; crookedbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, gĭb'bŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gĭb'kăt. ſ. (382).
An old worn-out cat.

To GIBE, jībe. v. n.
To ſneer, to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GIBE, jībe. v. a.
To ſcoff, to ridicule, to treat with ſcorn, to ſneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jībe. ſ.
Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, ſcoff.

GIBER, jī'bŭr. ſ.
A ſneerer, a ſcoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jī'bĭng-lē. ad.
Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

GIBLETS, jĭb'lĕts. ſ.
The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

GIDDILY, gĭd'dē-lē. ad.
With the head ſeeming to turn round; inconſtantly, unſteadily; careleſly, heedleſly, gently.

GIDDINESS, gĭd'dē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being giddy; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gĭd'dē. a. (382) (560).
Having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion; whirling; inconſtant, unſteady, changeful; heedleſs, thoughtleſs, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gĭd'dē-brān'd. a.
Careleſs, thoughtleſs.

GIDDYHEADED, gĭd'dē-hĕd-ĕd. a.
Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

GIDDYPACED, gĭd'dē-pāſte. a.
Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jĕr'ē-gl. ſ. (405).
An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gĭft. ſ. (382).
A thing given or beſtowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gĭf'tĕd. a.
Given, beſtowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gĭg. ſ. (382).
Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, jī-găn'tĭk. a. (217).
Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gĭg'gl. v. n. (382).
To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gĭg'gl-ŭr. ſ.
A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gĭg'gl-ĭt. properly Gigglet.
A wanton, a laſcivious girl. See CODLE.

GIGOT, jĭg'ŭt. ſ.
The hip joint.

To GILD, gĭld. v. a. (382) pret. Gilded or Gilt. To waſh over with gold; to adorn with luſtre; to brighten, to illuminate. See GUILT.

GILDER, gĭl'dŭr. ſ.
One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body; a coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence to two ſhillings.

GILDING, gĭl'dĭng. ſ.
Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gĭlz. ſ. (382).
The aperture at each ſide of a fiſh's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the fleſh under the chin.

GILL, jĭl. ſ.
A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jĭl'hŏuſ. ſ.
A houſe where gill is ſold.

GILLYFLOWER, jĭl'lē-flŏur. ſ.
Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gĭlt. ſ. (382).
Golden ſhow, gold laid on the ſurface of any matter.

GILT, gĭlt. (560).
The participle of Gild, which ſee.

GIM, jĭm. a.
Neat, ſpruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jĭm'krăk. ſ.
A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

GIMLET, gĭm'lĕt. ſ. (382).
A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

GIMP, gĭmp. ſ. (382),
A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN, jĭn. ſ.
A trap, a ſnare; a pump worked by ſails; the ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jĭn'jŭr. ſ.
An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, jĭn'jŭr-brĕd. ſ.
A kind of ſweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jĭn'jŭr-lē. ad.
Cautiouſly, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jĭn'jŭr-nĕs. ſ.
Niceneſs, tenderneſs.

GINGIVAL, jĭn'jĕ-văl. a.
Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. n. (405).
To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe: to make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. a.
To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

GINGLE, jĭng'gl. ſ.
A ſhrill reſounding noiſe; affectation in the ſound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gĭng'glĕ-mȯid. a.
Reſembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gĭng'glĕ-mŭs. ſ.
A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GINNET, jĭn'nĕt. ſ.
A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jĭn'sĕng. ſ.
A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and reſtorative.

GIPSY, jĭp'sē. ſ. (438).
A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jĭ'rā-sōle. ſ.
The herb turnſol; the opal ſtone.

To GIRD, gĕrd. v. a. (382) pret.
Girded or Girt. To bind round; to inveſt; to cover round as a garment; to incloſe, to encircle. (560).

☞ We may obſerve that the *g* in this and ſimilar words has the ſame liquid ſound as in thoſe where it is followed by *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the ſame manner (92) (160). The ſhort *e*, which is the true ſound of *i* in theſe words, it has been frequently obſerved, is not really the ſhort ſound of that letter, but of *a* ſlender, (66); and as *r* followed by another conſonant has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a* (77) (81), we find the ſame effect produced, that of interpoſing the ſound of *e*, nearly as if written *egg-yurd*, &c. See GUARD.

To GIRD, gĕrd. v. n.
To break a ſcornful jeſt, to gibe, to ſneer.

GIRDER, gĕr'dŭr. ſ.
In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gĕr'dl. ſ. (405).
Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or bukled; encloſure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gĕr'dl. v. a.
To gird, to bind, as with a girdle; to encloſe, to ſhut in, to inviron.

GIRDLEBELT, gĕr'dl-bĕlt. ſ.
The belt that incircles the waiſt.

GIRDLER, gĕr'dl-ŭr. ſ.
A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jīre. ſ.
A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gĕrl. ſ. (382).
A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gĕrl'lĭſh. a.
Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gĕrl'lĭſh-lē. ad.
In a girliſh manner.

GIRT, gĕrt. (382) part. paſſ. from to Gird. See GIRD.

To GIRT, gĕrt. v. a.
To gird, to encompaſs, to encircle.

GIRTH, gĕr*th*. ſ. (382).
The band by which the ſaddle or burden is fixed upon the horſe; the compaſs meaſured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gĕr*th*. v. a.
To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, gĭv. v. a. (157) (382).
Preter. Give, part. paſſ. Given. To beſtow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without reſiſtance; to permit, to commiſſion; to exhibit, to expreſs; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to reſign, to yield up; to give way, to alienate from one's ſelf; to give back, to return, to reſtore; to give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to ceaſe, to addict, to attach, to conclude loſt, to abandon; to give out, to proclaim, to publiſh, to utter, to ſhow in falſe appearance; to give up, to reſign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, gĭv. v. n.
To grow moiſt, to melt or ſoften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; to give into, to adopt, to embrace; to give off, to ceaſe, to forbear; to give over, to act no more; to give out, to publiſh, to proclaim, to yield; to give way, to make room for.

GIVER, gĭv'ŭr. ſ.
One that gives, beſtower, diſtributor, granter.

GIZZARD, gĭz'zŭrd. ſ. (88) (382).
The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glăb'rĕ-tē. ſ.
Smoothneſs, baldneſs.

GLACIAL, glā'shĕ-ăl. a. (113).
Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glā'shĕ-āte. v. n.
To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glā-shĕ-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, glā'sĭs, or glā-sēze'. ſ.
In fortification, a ſloping bank.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; and Mr. Nares and Entick only on the ſecond. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the ſound it has in *glaze*, and Dr. Kenrick gives it the ſound of *a* in *glaſs*. The great majority of ſuffrages for the accent on the firſt ſyllable, which is the moſt agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly ſufficient to keep a plain Engliſhman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but as it is a French word and a military term, a military man would bluſh not to pronounce it *a la Françoiſe*; and notwithſtanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the moſt faſhionable.

GLAD, glăd. a.
Cheerful, gay; pleaſed, elevated with joy; pleaſing, exhilarating; expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLAD, glăd. v. a.
To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glăd'd'n. v. a. (103).
To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, glāde. ſ.
A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glăd'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Joy, gladneſs.

GLADIATOR, glăd-dē-ā'tŭr. ſ. (534).
A ſword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glăd'lē. ad.
Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glăd'nĕs. ſ.
Cheerfulneſs, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glăd'sŭm. a.
Pleaſed, gay, delighted; cauſing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glăd'sŭm-lē. ad.
With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glăd'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Gayety, ſhowineſs, delight.

GLAIRE, glāre. ſ.
The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glāre. v. n.
To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glănſe. ſ. (78) (79).
A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour; a ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight; a ſcratch of ſight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glănſe. v. n.
To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick caſt of the eye; to cenſure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glănſe. v. a.
To move nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glăn'sĭng-lē. ad.
In an oblique broken manner, tranſiently.

GLAND, glănd. ſ.
A ſmooth fleſhy ſubſtance which ſerves as a kind of ſtrainer to ſeparate ſome particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glăn'dŭrz. ſ.
A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

GLANDIFEROUS, glăn-dĭf'fĕ-rŭs. a.
Bearing maſt, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glăn'dūle. ſ.
A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glăn-dū-lŏs'ĕ-tē. ſ.
A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glăn'dū-lŭs. a. (294).
Pertaining to the glands, ſubſiſting in the glands.

To GLARE, glāre. v. n.
To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to ſhine oſtentatiouſly.

To GLARE, glāre. v. a.
To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glāre. ſ.
Overpowering luſtre, ſplendour, ſuch as dazzle the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glā'rĕ-ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glā'rĭng. a.
Applied to any thing very ſhocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glăs. ſ. (79).
An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire; a glaſs veſſel of any kind; a looking-glaſs, a mirrour; a glaſs to help the ſight; an hour-glaſs, a glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand; a cup of glaſs uſed to drink in; the quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a perſpective glaſs.

GLASS, glȧs. a.
Vitreous, made of glaſs.

To GLASS, glȧs. v. a.
To caſe in glaſs; to cover with glaſs, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glȧs'fûr-nȧs. ſ.
A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glȧs'gȧ-zing. a.
Finical, often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

GLASSGRINDER, glȧs'grind'ûr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLASSHOUSE, glȧs'hŏûſe. ſ.
A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glȧs'mȧn. ſ. (88).
One who ſells glaſs.

GLASSMETAL, glȧs'mĕt-tl. ſ.
Glaſs in fuſion.

GLASSWORK, glȧs'wûrk. ſ.
Manufactory of glaſs.

GLASSWORT, glȧs'wûrt. ſ.
A plant.

GLASSY, glȧs'sē. a.
Made of glaſs, vitreous; reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glȧs-s'n-bĕr-ē-*th*ŏrn'. ſ.
A ſpecies of Medlar.

GLAUCOMA, glȧw-kō'mȧ. ſ.
A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour.

GLAVE, glȧve. ſ.
A broad ſword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glȧze. v. a.
To furniſh with windows of glaſs; to cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with ſomething ſhining; pellucid.

GLAZIER, glȧ'zhûr. ſ. (283) (450).
One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAM, glēme. ſ. (227).
Sudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs.

To GLEAM, glēme. v. n.
To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light; to ſhine.

GLEAMY, glē'mē. a.
Flaſhing, darting ſudden ſhoots of light.

To GLEAN, glēne. v. a. (227).
To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

GLEANER, glē'nûr. ſ.
One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laborioufly.

GLEANING, glē'ning. ſ.
The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glēbe. ſ.
Turf, ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glē'bûs. a.
Turfy.

GLEBY, glē'bē. a.
Turfy.

GLEDE, glēde. ſ.
A kite.

GLEE, glēē. ſ.
Joy, merriment, gayety, ſong.

GLEEFUL, glēē'fûl. a.
Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glēēk. ſ.
Muſick, or muſician.

GLEET, glēēt. ſ.
A thin ichor running from a ſore; a venereal diſeaſe.

To GLEET, glēēt. v. n.
To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor; to run ſlowly.

GLEETY, glēē'tē. a.
Ichory, thinly ſanious.

GLEN, glĕn. ſ.
A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glū. ſ.
A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glĭb. a.
Smooth, ſlippery, ſo formed as to be eaſily moved; ſmooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glĭb. v. a.
To caſtrate.

GLIBLY, glĭb'lē. ad.
Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glĭb'nĕs. ſ.
Smoothneſs, ſlipperineſs.

To GLIDE, glīde. v. n.
To flow gently and ſilently; to paſs gently and without tumult; to move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

GLIDER, glī'dûr. ſ.
One that glides.

GLIKE, glīke. ſ.
A ſneer, a ſcoff.

To GLIMMER, glĭm'mûr. v. n.
To ſhine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glĭm'mûr. ſ.
Faint ſplendour, weak light; a kind of foſſil.

GLIMPSE, glĭmps. ſ.
A weak faint light; a quick flaſhing light; tranſitory luſtre; ſhort, fleeting enjoyment; a ſhort tranſitory view; the exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

To GLISTEN, glĭs's'n. v. n. (472).
To ſhine, to ſparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glĭs'tûr. v. n.
To ſhine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glĭt'tûr. v. n.
To ſhine, to exhibit luſtre, to gleam; to be ſpecious, to be ſtriking.

GLITTER, glĭt'tûr. ſ.
Luſtre, bright ſhow.

GLITTERINGLY, glĭt'tûr-ing-lē. ad.
With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR, glōre. v. a.
To ſquint, to look aſkew.

To GLOAT, glōte. v. n.
To caſt ſide-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glō'bȧ-tĕd. a.
Formed in ſhape of a globe, ſpherical, ſpheroidical.

GLOBE, glōbe. ſ.
A ſphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre; the teraqueous ball; a ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

GLOBOSE, glō-bōſe'. a.
Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glō-bŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Sphericalneſs.

GLOBOUS, glō'bûs. a. (314).
Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glŏb'ū-lȧr. a. (535).
Round, ſpherical.

GLOBULE, glŏb'ūle. ſ.
Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glŏb'ū-lûs. a.
In form of a ſmall ſphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glŏm'ĕr-ȧte. v. a.
To gather into a ball or ſphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glŏm'ĕr-ûs. a. (314).
Gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM, glōōm. ſ. (306).
Imperfect darkneſs, diſmalneſs, obſcurity, defect of light; cloudineſs of aſpect, heavineſs of mind, ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM, glōōm. v. n.
To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be ſullen.

GLOOMILY, glōōm'ē-lē. ad.
Obſcurely, dimly, without perfect light, diſmally; ſuddenly, with cloudy aſpect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glōōm'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Want of light, obſcurity, imperfect light, diſmalneſs; cloudineſs of look.

GLOOMY, glōōm'ē. a.
Obſcure, imperfectly illuminated, almoſt dark; dark of complexion: ſullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glō'rid. a. (282).
Illuſtrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glō'rē-fē-kȧ'ſhûn. ſ. The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glō'rē-fī. v. a. (183).
To procure honour or praiſe to one; to pay honour or praiſe in worſhip; to praiſe, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glō'rē-ûs. a. (314).
Noble, illuſtrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glō'rē-ûs-lē. ad.
Nobly, ſplendidly, illuſtriouſly.

GLORY, glō'rē. ſ.
Praiſe paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God; honour, praiſe, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, glō'rē. v. n.
To boaſt in, to be proud of.

To GLOSE, glōze. v. a. (437).
To flatter, to collogue.

GLOSS, glŏs. ſ. (437).
A ſcholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully ſpecious, a ſpecious repreſentation; ſuperficial luſtre.

To GLOSS, glŏs. v. n.
To comment, to make ſly remarks.

To GLOSS, glŏs. v. a.
To explain by comment; to paliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation; to embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSARY, glŏs'sȧ-rē. ſ.
A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glŏs'sûr. ſ.
A ſcholiaſt, a commentator; a poliſher.

GLOSSINESS, glŏs'sē-nĕs. ſ.
Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glŏs-sŏg'grȧ-fûr. ſ. A ſcholiaſt, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glŏs-sŏg'grȧ-fē. ſ.
The writing of commentaries. (518).

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fât (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

GLOSSY, glŏs'sē. a.
Shining, ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOVE, glŭv. ſ. (165).
Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glŭv'ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

To GLOUT, glŏŏt. v. n. (313).
To pout, to look ſullen.

To GLOW, glō. v. n. (324).
To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a ſtrong bright colour; to feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a paſſion.

To GLOW, glō. v. a.
To make hot ſo as to ſhine.

GLOW, glō. ſ.
Shining heat, unuſual warmth; vehemence of paſſion; brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glō'wŭrm. ſ.
A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, glōze. v. n.
To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glōze. ſ.
Flattery, inſinuation; ſpecious ſhow, gloſs.

GLUE, glū. ſ.
A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glū. v. a.
To join with a viſcous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviſcate.

GLUEBOILER, glū'boil-ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glū'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glŭm. a.
Sullen, ſtubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glŭt. v. a.
To ſwallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond ſufficiency; to feaſt or delight even to ſatiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glŭt. ſ.
That which is gorged or ſwallowed; plenty even to loathing and ſatiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glū'tē-nŭs. a.
Gluey, viſcous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glū'tē-nŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Viſcoſity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glŭt'tn. ſ. (170).
One who indulges himſelf too much in eating; one eager of any thing to exceſs; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

☞ Though the ſecond ſyllable of this word ſuppreſſes the *o*, the compounds ſeem to preſerve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for if we were to form compounds of *Cotton*, *Button*, or *Mutton*, as *Cottony*, *Buttony*, *Muttony*, &c. we ſhould as certainly ſuppreſs the laſt *o* in the compounds, as in the ſimples. See Principles, No. 103.

To GLUTTONISE, glŭt'tŭn-īze. v. a.
To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glŭt'tŭn-ŭs. a.
Given to exceſſive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glŭt'tŭn-ŭs-lē. ad.
With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glŭt'tŭn-ē. ſ.
Exceſs of eating, luxury of the table. See GLUTTON.

GLUY, glū'ē. a.
Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glĭn. ſ.
A hollow between two mountains.

To GNARL, nārl. v. n. (384).
To growl, to murmur, to ſnarl.

GNARLED, nār'lĕd. a.
Knotty.

To GNASH, năſh. v. a. (384).
To ſtrike together, to claſh.

To GNASH, năſh. v. n.
To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to colliſion of the teeth.

GNAT, năt. ſ. (384).
A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect; any thing proverbially ſmall.

GNATFLOWER, năt'flŏŏ-ŭr. ſ.
The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, năt'ſnăp-pŭr. ſ.
A bird ſo called.

To GNAW, nâw. v. a. (384).
To eat by degrees, to devour by ſlow corroſion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waſte, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, nâw. v. n.
To exerciſe the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nō'mŏn. ſ. (384).
The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nō-mŏn'ĭks. ſ. (509).
The art of dialling.

To GO, gō. v. n. pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk leiſurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's ſelf; to have recourſe; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to eſcape; to tend to any act; to paſs; to move by mechaniſm; to be in motion from whatever cauſe; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to ſpread, to be diſperſed, to reach farther; to contribute, to conduce; to ſucceed; to proceed in train or conſequence; to go about, to attempt, to endeavour; to go aſide, to err, to deviate from the right, to abſcond; to go between, to interpoſe, to moderate between two; to go by, to paſs unnoticed, to obſerve as a rule; to go down, to be ſwallowed, to be received, not rejected; to go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to deceaſe, to depart from a poſt; to go on, to make attack, to proceed; to go over, to revolt, to betake himſelf to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguiſhed; to go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to ſuffer, to undergo.

GO-TO, gō-tōō'. interject.
Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

GO-BY, gō-bī'. ſ.
Deluſion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gō'kârt. ſ.
A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, gōde. ſ. (295).
A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gōde. v. a.
To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to ſtimulate, to inſtigate.

GOAL, gōle. ſ. (295).
The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the ſtarting poſt; the final purpoſe, the end to which a deſign tends.

GOAL, jāle. ſ.
An incorrect ſpelling for gaol, which ſee.

GOAR, gōre. ſ. (295).
Any edging ſewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gōte. ſ. (295).
An animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

GOATBEARD, gōte'bērd. ſ.
A plant.

GOATCHAFER, gōte'tſhâ-fŭr. ſ.
A kind of beetle, vulgarly *Cockchafer*.

GOATHERD, gōte'hērd. ſ.
One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gōte'mâr-jŭr-ŭm. ſ. Goatſbeard.

GOATS RUE, gōts'rōō. ſ.
A plant.

GOATS-THORN, gōts'*th*ŏrn. ſ.
A plant.

GOATISH, gōte'ĭſh. a.
Reſembling a goat in rankneſs or luſt.

To GOBBLE, gŏb'bl. v. a.
To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

GOBBLER, glŏb'bl-ŭr. ſ.
One that devours in haſte.

GO-BETWEEN, gō'bē-tweēn. ſ.
One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gŏb'lĕt. properly Gobblet.
A bowl or cup. See CODLE.

GOBLIN, gŏb'lĭn. ſ.
An evil ſpirit, a walking ſpirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gŏd. ſ.
The Supreme Being; a falſe god, an idol; any perſon or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gŏd'tſhīld. ſ.
The child for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gŏd'dâw-tŭr. ſ.
A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.

GODDESS, gŏd'dĕs. ſ.
A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gŏd'dĕs-like. a.
Reſembling a goddeſs.

GOD-FATHER, gŏd'fâ-*th*ŭr. ſ.
The ſponſor at the font.

GODHEAD, gŏd'hĕd. ſ.
Godſhip, divine nature, a deity in perſon, a god or goddeſs.

GODLESS, gŏd'lĕs. a.
Without ſenſe of duty to God, atheiſtical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gŏd'like. a.
Divine, reſembling a divinity.

GODLING, gŏd'lĭng. ſ.
A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gŏd'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Piety to God; general obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

GODLY, gŏd'lē. a.
Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gŏd'lē. ad.
Piouſly, righteouſly.

GODLYHEAD, gŏd'lē-hĕd. ſ.
Goodneſs, righteouſneſs.

GOD-MOTHER, gŏd'mŭ*th*-ŭr. ſ.
A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.

GODSHIP, gŏd'shĭp. s.
The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gŏd'sŭn. s.
One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

GODWARD, gŏd'wărd. ad.
Toward God.

GODWIT, gŏd'wĭt. s.
A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gō'ŭr. s.
One that goes, a runner; a walker.

To GOGGLE, gŏg'gl. v. n. (405).
To look aſquint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gŏg'gl-īde. a. (283).
Squint-eyed, not looking ſtraight.

GOING, gō'ĭng. s.
The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gō'lă. s.
The ſame with Cymatium.

GOLD, gōld, or gōōld. s. (164).
The pureſt, heavieſt, and moſt precious of all metals; money.

☞ It is much to be regretted that the ſecond ſound of this word is grown much more frequent than the firſt. It is not eaſy to gueſs at the cauſe of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoveriſh the ſound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like ſome other words, irrecoverably loſt its true pronunciation. Rhyme ſtill claims its right to the long open *o*, as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c.

" Judges and Senates have been bought for
" *gold*;
" Eſteem and Love were never to be ſold.
" Now Europe's laurels on their brows be-
" hold,
" But ſtained with blood, or ill exchang'd for
" *gold*." POPE.

And ſolemn ſpeaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indiſpenſably requires the ſame ſound. With theſe eſtabliſhed authorities in its favour, it is a diſgrace to the language to ſuffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the ſecond ſound. See WIND.

GOLD, gōld. a.
Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gōld'bē-tŭr. s.
One whoſe occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER's SKIN, gōld'bē-tŭrz-skĭn'. s.
Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gōld'bŏŏnd. a.
Encompaſſed with gold.

GOLDEN, gōl'd'n. a. (103).
Made of gold, conſiſting of gold; ſhining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, reſembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gōl'd'n-lē. ad.
Delightfully, ſplendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gōld'fĭnſh. s.
A ſinging bird.

GOLDFINDER, gōld'fīnd-ŭr. s.
One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty a jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gōld'hăm-mŭr. s.
A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gōld'ĭng. s.
A ſort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gōld'sīze. s.
A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'smĭth. s.
One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gōme. s.
The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel; vulgarly pronounced *Coom*.

GONDOLA, gŏn'dō-lă. s.
A boat much uſed in Venice, a ſmall boat.

GONDOLIER, gŏn-dō-lēēr'. s.
A boatman.

GONE, gŏn. part. pret. from Go.
Advanced, forward in progreſs; ruined, undone; paſt; loſt, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gŏn'fă-lŭn. } s. (166)
GONFANON, gŏn'fă-nŭn. }
An enſign, a ſtandard.

GONORRHŒA, gŏn-ŏr-rē'ă. s.
A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gŭd. a. (307) comp. Better, ſuperl. Beſt. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholeſome, ſalubrious; pleaſant to the taſte; complete, full; uſeful, valuable; ſound, not falſe, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; ſkilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, ſociable, merry; not too faſt; really, ſeriouſly; to make good, to maintain, to perform, to ſupply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gŭd. s.
That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, the contrary to evil; moral qualities ſuch as are deſirable, virtue, righteouſneſs.

GOOD, gŭd. ad.
Well, not ill; not amiſs; as good, not worſe.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd-kŏn-dĭſh'ŭn'd. a. (362).
Without ill qualities or ſymptoms.

GOODLINESS, gŭd'lē-nĕs. s.
Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gŭd'lē. a.
Beautiful, fine, ſplendid; bulky, ſwelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gŭd'nŏŏ. interj.
In good time.

GOODMAN, gŭd'măn. s.
A ſlight appellation of civility; a ruſtick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gŭd'nĕs. s.
Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical.

GOODS, gŭdz. s.
Moveables in a houſe; wares, freight, merchandiſe.

GOODY, gŭd'dē. s.
A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

GOOSE, gōōſe. s.
A large waterfowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs; a taylor's ſmoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'bĕr-ē. s.
A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōſe'fŭt. s.
Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōſe'grăs. s.
Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gŏr'bĕl-lē. s.
A big paunch, a ſwelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gŏr'bĕl-lĭd. a. (283).
Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gŏrd. s.
An inſtrument of gaming.

GORE, gōre. s.
Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE, gōre. v. a.
To ſtab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gŏrje. s.
The throat, the ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed.

To GORGE, gŏrje. v. a.
To fill up to the throat, to glut, to ſatiate; to ſwallow, as the fiſh has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gŏr'jŭs. a. (262).
Fine, glittering in various colours, ſhowy.

GORGEOUSLY, gŏr'jŭs-lē. ad.
Splendidly, magnificiently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gŏr'jŭs-nĕs. s.
Splendour, magnificence, ſhow.

GORGET, gŏr'jĕt. s.
The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gŏr'gŭn. s. (166).
A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone, any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gŏr'mănd. s.
A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gŏr'măn-dīze. v. n.
To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDIZER, gŏr'măn-dī-zŭr. s.
A voracious eater.

GORSE, gŏrſe. s.
Furze, a thick prickly ſhrub.

GORY, gō'rē. a.
Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gŏs'hawk. s.
A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gŏz'lĭng. s.
A young gooſe, a gooſe not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gŏs'pĕl. s.
God's word, the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gŏs'pĕl-ŭr. s.
A name given to the followers of Witcliff, who profeſſed to preach only the Goſpel.

GOSSAMER, gŏs'ă-mŭr. s.
The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harveſt-time.

GOSSIP, gŏs'ĭp. s.
One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gŏs'ĭp. v. n.
To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

GOT, gŏt. pret.
From the verb Get.

GOTTEN, gŏt't'n. part. paſſ. of Get.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn. v. a.
To rule as a chief magiſtrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to reſtrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to ſyntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn. v. n. (98).
To keep ſuperiority.

GOVERNABLE, gŭv'ŭr-nă-bl. a.
Submiſſive to authority, ſubject to rule, management.

GOVERNANCE, gŭv'ŭr-nănce. s.
Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gō-vŭr-nănt'. s.
A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

GOVERNESS, gŭv'ûr-nĕs. ſ.
A female inveſted with authority; a tutoreſs, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directreſs.

GOVERNMENT, gŭv'ûrn-mĕnt. ſ.
Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority; an eſtabliſhment of legal authority, adminiſtration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableneſs, compliance, obſequiouſneſs; in grammar, influence with regard to conſtruction.

GOVERNOUR, gŭv'ûr-nûr. ſ. (314).
One who has the ſupreme direction; one who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gōōdje. ſ.
A chiſſel having a round edge.

GOURD, gōrd, or gōōrd. ſ. (318).
A plant, a boule.
☞ Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, W, Johnſton, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the firſt manner; and Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, in the laſt. The firſt is, in my opinion, the moſt agreeable to Engliſh analogy.

GOURDINESS, gōr'dē-nĕs. ſ.
A ſwelling in a horſe's leg.

GOURNET, gûr'nĕt. ſ. (314). A fiſh.

GOUT, gout. ſ. (313).
A periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

GOUT, gōō. ſ. (315).
A French word ſignifying taſte; a ſtrong deſire.

GOUTWORT, gout'wûrt. ſ. An herb.

GOUTY, gou'tē. a.
Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, goun. ſ.
A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dreſs of peace.

GOWNED, goun'd. a. (362).
Dreſſed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, goun'măn. ſ. (88).
A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grăb'bl. v. a. (405).
To gropе.

To GRABBLE, grăb'bl. v. n.
To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE, grāſe. ſ.
Favour, kindneſs; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty; behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, higheſt perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as your goodneſs or your clemency; a ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grāſe'kŭp. ſ.
The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grāſe. v. a.
To adorn, to dignify, to embelliſh; to dignify or raiſe by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grāſt. a. (359).
Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaſte.

GRACEFUL, grāſe'fŭl. a.
Beautiful with eloquence.

GRACEFULLY, grāſe'fŭl-ē. ad.
Elegantly, with pleaſing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grāſe'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Elegance of manner.

GRACELESS, grāſe'lĕs. a.
Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grā'sĭz. ſ. (99).
Good graces, for favour; it is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

GRACILE, grăs'sĭl. a. (140).
Slender, ſmall.

GRACILENT, grăs'ē-lĕnt. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grā-sĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Slenderneſs.

GRACIOUS, grā'shŭs. a. (314).
Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grā'shŭs-lē. ad.
Kindly, with kind condeſcenſion; in a pleaſing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grā'shŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Kind condeſcenſion; pleaſing manner.

GRADATION, grā-dā'shŭn. ſ.
Regular progreſs from one degree to another; regular advance ſtep by ſtep; order, arrangement; regular proceſs of argument.

GRADATORY, grād'ā-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512).
Steps from the cloiſter into the church.

GRADIANT, grā'dē-ănt, or grā'jē-ănt. a. (293). Walking.

GRADUAL, grăd'ū-ăl, or grăd'jū-ăl. a. (293) (294) (376). Proceeding by degrees, advancing ſtep by ſtep.

GRADUAL, grăd'ū-ăl. ſ. (88).
An order of ſteps.

GRADUALITY, grăd-ū-ăl'ē-tē. ſ.
Regular progreſſion.

GRADUALLY, grăd'ū-ăl-lē. ad.
By degrees, in regular progreſſion.

To GRADUATE, grăd'ū-āte. v. a.
To dignify with a degree in the univerſity, to mark with degrees; to raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grăd'ū-āte. ſ. (91).
A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grăd-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grăf. ſ.
A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT, grăft. ſ. (79).
A ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree.

To GRAFT, grăft. v. a.
To inſert a ſcion or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another; to propagate by inſertion or inoculation; to inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

GRAFTER, grăf'tŭr. ſ.
One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, grāne. ſ. (202).
A ſingle ſeed of corn; corn; the ſeed of any fruit; any minute particle; the ſmalleſt weight; any thing proverbially ſmall; Grain of allowances, ſomething indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or ſtained ſubſtance; temper, diſpoſition, humour; the form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

GRAINED, grān'd. a. (359).
Rough, made leſs ſmooth.

GRAINS, grānz. ſ.
The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

GRAINY, grā'nē. a.
Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grā-mĕr'sē. interj.
An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

GRAMINEOUS, grā-mĭn'ē-ŭs. a.
Graſſy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grăm-ē-nĭv'ō-rŭs. a. (518). Graſs-eating.

GRAMMAR, grăm'măr. ſ.. (418).
The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grăm'măr-skōōl ſ. A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grăm-mā'rē-ăn. ſ.
One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grăm-măt'ē-kăl. a.
Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grăm-măt'ē-kăl-ē ad. According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grăm'pl. ſ. (405).
A crab fiſh.

GRAMPUS, grăm'pŭs. ſ.
A large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grăn'ā-rē. ſ. (503).
A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.
☞ We ſometimes hear this word pronounced with the firſt *a* like that in *grain*. But all our orthöepiſts mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The firſt manner would inſinuate, that the word is derived from the Engliſh word *grain*; but this is not the caſe: it comes from the Latin *granarium*; and by our own analogy has the antepenultimate vowel ſhort.

GRANATE, grăn'ăt. ſ.
A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains.

GRAND, grănd. a.
Great, illuſtrious, high in power; ſplendid, magnificent; noble, ſublime, lofty, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity; it is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRANDAM, grăn'dăm. ſ.
Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grănd'tshīld. ſ.
The ſon or daughter of one's ſon or daughter.

GRANDAUGHTER, grănd'dăw-tŭr. ſ.
The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDEE, grăn-dēē'. ſ.
A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grăn'jŭr. ſ. (376).
State, ſplendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grănd'fă-THŭr. ſ.
The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grăn-dĭf'ĭk. a. (509).
Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grăn'dē-nŭs. a.
Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grănd'mŭTH-ŭr. ſ.
The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grănd'sīre. ſ.
Grandfather; any anceſtor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grănd'sŭn. ſ.
The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, grānje. ſ.
A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grăn'ĭt. ſ. (140).
A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grȧ-nĭv'vŏ-rŭs. a. (518). Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grȧn'nŭm. ſ. (88). Grandmother.

To GRANT, grȧnt. v. a. (78) (79). To admit that which is not yet proved; to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grȧnt. ſ. The act of granting or beſtowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

GRANTABLE, grȧnt'ȧ-bl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grȧn-tēē'. ſ. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grȧnt-tŏr'. ſ. (166). He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grȧn'ŭ-lȧr-ē. a. Small and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To GRANULATE, grȧn'ŭ-lȧte. v. n. To be formed into ſmall grains.

To GRANULATE, grȧn'ŭ-lȧte. v. a. To break into ſmall maſſes; to raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

GRANULATION, grȧn-ŭ-lȧ'shŭn. ſ. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains; the act of breaking into ſmall parts like grains.

GRANULE, grȧn'ūle. ſ. A ſmall compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grȧn'ŭ-lŭs. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grȧpe. ſ. The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters.

GRAPHICAL, grȧf'ē-kȧl. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grȧf'ē-kȧl-ē. ad. In a picturеſque manner, with good deſcription or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grȧp'nĕl. ſ. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grȧp'pl. v. n. (405). To contend by ſeizing each other; to conteſt in cloſe fight.

To GRAPPLE, grȧp'pl. v. a. To faſten, to fix; to ſeize, to lay faſt hold of.

GRAPPLE, grȧp'pl. ſ. Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other; cloſe fight; iron inſtrument, by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grȧp'pl-mĕnt. ſ. Cloſe fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grȧs'hŏp-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs.

GRASIER, grȧ'zhŭr. ſ. (283). See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grȧſp. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to ſeize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grȧſp. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to ſeize; to ſtruggle, to ſtrive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grȧſp. ſ. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand; poſſeſſion, hold; power of ſeizing.

GRASPER, grȧſp'ŭr. ſ. (98). One that graſps.

GRASS, grȧs. ſ. (78) (79). The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grȧs'plŏt. ſ. A ſmall level covered with graſs.

GRASSINESS, grȧs'sē-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRASSY, grȧs'sē. a. Covered with graſs.

GRATE, grȧte. ſ. Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grȧte. v. a. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harſh or vexatious; to form a harſh ſound.

To GRATE, grȧte. v. n. To rub ſo as to injure or offend; to make a harſh noiſe.

GRATEFUL, grȧte'fŭl. a. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; pleaſing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grȧte'fŭl-ē. ad. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleaſing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grȧte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRATER, grȧte'ŭr. ſ. A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grȧt-ē-fē-kȧ'shŭn. ſ. The act of pleaſing; pleaſure, delight, recompence.

To GRATIFY, grȧt'ē-fī. v. a. To indulge, to pleaſe by compliance; to delight, to pleaſe; to require with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grȧte'tĭng-lē. ad. Harſhly, offenſively.

GRATIS, grȧ'tĭs. ad. (544). For nothing, without recompence.

GRATITUDE, grȧt'ē-tūde. ſ. Duty to benefactors; deſire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grȧ-tū'ē-tŭs. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; aſſerted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grȧ-tū'ē-tŭs-lē. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grȧ-tū'ē-tē. ſ. A preſent or acknowledgment, a recompence.

To GRATULATE, grȧtſh'ŭ-lȧte, or grȧt'ŭ-lȧte. v. a. (461). To congratulate, to ſalute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grȧtſh-ŭ-lȧ'shŭn. ſ. Salutations made by expreſſing joy.

GRATULATORY, grȧtſh'ŭ-lȧ-tŭr-ē. a. Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

GRAVE, grȧve. ſ. The place in which the dead are repoſited.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grȧve'klōze. ſ. The dreſs of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grȧve'ſtōne. ſ. The ſtone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grȧve. v. a. preter. Graved, part. paſſ. Graven. To carve in any hard ſubſtance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impreſs deeply; to clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip.

To GRAVE, grȧve. v. n. To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

GRAVE, grȧve. a. Solemn, ſerious, ſober; of weight; not ſhowy, not tawdry; not ſharp of ſound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grȧv'ĕl. ſ. (99). Hard ſand; ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grȧv'ĕl. v. a. To cover with gravel; to ſtick in the ſand; to puzzle, to put to a ſtand, to embarraſs; to hurt the foot of a horſe with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRAVELESS, grȧve'lĕs. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grȧv'ĕl-lē. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grȧve'lē. ad. Solemnly, ſeriouſly, ſoberly without lightneſs; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRAVENESS, grȧve'nĕs. ſ. Seriouſneſs, ſolemnity and ſobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grȧ-vē'ō-lĕnt. a. Strong ſcented.

GRAVER, grȧ'vŭr. ſ. (98). One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper; the ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grȧ-vĭd'ē-tē. ſ. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grȧ'vĭng. ſ. Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grȧv'ē-tȧte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grȧv-ē-tȧ'shŭn. ſ. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grȧv'ē-tē. ſ. Weight, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; ſeriouſneſs, ſolemnity.

GRAVY, grȧ'vē. ſ. The juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire, the juice of fleſh boiled out.

GRAY, grȧ. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or cloſe of day.

GRAY, grȧ. ſ. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grȧ'bēērd. ſ. An old man.

GRAYLING, grȧ'lĭng. ſ. The umber, a fiſh.

GRAYNESS, grȧ'nĕs. ſ. The qualities of being gray.

To GRAZE, grȧze. v. n. To eat graſs, to feed on graſs; to ſupply graſs; to touch lightly on the ſurface.

To GRAZE, grȧze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the ſurface, to raſe.

GRAZIER, grȧ'zhŭr. ſ. (283). One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grēſe. ſ. (227). The ſoft part of the fat; a ſwelling and gouſdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE, grēze. v. a. (437). To ſmear or anoint with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents.

GREASINESS, grē'zē-nĕs. ſ. Oilineſs, fatneſs.

GREASY, grē'zē. a. Oily, fat, unctuous; ſmeared with greaſe; fat of body, bulky.

(559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

GREAT, grāte. a. (240) (241).
Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; conſiderable in extent or duration; impotant, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illuſtrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity, as great grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

GREAT, grāte. ſ.
The whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grāte-bĕl'lid. a.
Pregnant, teeming. (283).

GREATHEARTED, grāte-hārt'ĕd. a.
High ſpirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grāte'lē. a.
In a great degree; nobly, illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

GREATNESS, grāte'nĕs. ſ.
Largeneſs of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleneſs of mind; grandeur, ſtate, magnificence.

GREAVES, grēvz. ſ.
Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē'sizm. ſ.
An idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grēēſe. ſ.
A flight of ſteps.

GREEDILY, grēē'dē-lē. a.
Eagerly, ravenouſly, voraciouſly.

GREEDINESS, grēē'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Ravenouſneſs, hunger, eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GREEDY, grēē'dē. a.
Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently deſirous.

GREEN, grēēn. a.
Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, ſickly; flouriſhing, freſh; new, freſh, as a green wound; not dry; not roaſted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grēēn. ſ.
The green colour; a graſſy plain.

To GREEN, grēēn. v. a.
To make green.

GREENBROOM, grēēn-brōōm'. ſ.
This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grēēn'klŏth. ſ.
A board or court of juſtice of the king's houſehold.

GREENEYED, grēēn'īde. a. (283).
Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grēēn'fĭnſh. ſ.
A kind of bird; a kind of fiſh.

GREENGAGE, grēēn-gāje'. ſ.
A ſpecies of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grēēn'hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GREENISH, grēēn'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grēēn'lē. a.
With a greeniſh colour; newly, freſhly; immaturely: wanly.

GREENNESS, grēēn'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeneſs; freſhneſs, vigour; newneſs.

GREENSICKNESS, grēēn-sĭk'nĕs. ſ.
The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

GREENSWARD, GREENSWORD, } grēēn'ſwārd. } ſ.
The turf on which graſs grows.

GREENWEED, grēēn'wēēd. ſ.
Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grēēn'wŭd. ſ.
A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer.

To GREET, grēēt. v. a.
To addreſs at meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a diſtance.

GREETER, grēēt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who greets.

GREETING, grēēt'ĭng. ſ.
Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

GREEZE, grēēze. ſ.
A flight of ſteps.

GREGAL, grē'gāl. a.
Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā'rē-ŭs. a.
Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grē'mē-āl. a.
Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grē-nāde'. ſ.
A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into many ſhatters; a ſmall bomb.

GRENADIER, grĕn-ā-dēēr'. ſ. (275).
A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, grē-nā'dō. ſ. (77).
See GRENADE and LUMBAGO.

GREW, grū.
The preterit of Grow.

GREY, grā. a.
See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā'hŏund. ſ.
A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

To GRIDE, gride. v. n.
To cut.

GRIDELIN, grĭd'ē-lĭn. a.
A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grĭd'ĭ-ŭrn. ſ.
A portable grate.

GRIEF, grēēf. ſ. (275).
Sorrow, trouble for ſomething paſt; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grēē'vāns. ſ. (560).
A ſtate of uneaſineſs; the cauſe of uneaſineſs.

To GRIEVE, grēēv. v. a.
To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grēēv. v. n.
To be in pain for ſomething paſt, to mourn, to ſorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grēēv'ĭng-lē. ad.
In ſorrow, ſorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grēēv'ŭs. a.
Afflictive, painful, hard to be born; ſuch as cauſes ſorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēēv'ŭs-lē. ad.
Painfully; calamitouſly, miſerably; vexatiouſly.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grēēv'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, GRIFFON, } grĭf'fĭn. } ſ.
A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grĭg. ſ.
A ſmall eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, grĭl. v. n.
To broil on a gridiron; to haraſs, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grĭl-lāde'. ſ.
Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grĭm. a.
Having a countenance of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grē-māſe'. ſ.
A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grĭm-māl'kĭn. ſ.
An old cat.

GRIME, grīme. ſ.
Dirt deeply inſinuated.

To GRIME, grīme. v. a.
To dirt, to ſully deeply.

GRIMLY, grĭm'lē. ad.
Horribly, hideouſly; ſourly, ſullenly.

GRIMNESS, grĭm'nĕs. ſ.
Horror, frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN, grĭn. v. n.
To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips, ſo as to appear ſmiling with a mixture of diſpleaſure; to fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

GRIN, grĭn. ſ.
The act of cloſing the teeth.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. a. preterit, I Ground, part. paſſ. Ground. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to ſharpen or ſmooth; to rub one againſt another; to haraſs, to oppreſs.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. n.
To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grīnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that grinds; the inſtrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grĭn'dl-ſtōne. GRINDSTONE, grīnd'ſtōne. } ſ.
The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRINNER, grĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grĭn'nĭng-lē. ad.
With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grĭp. ſ.
A ſmall ditch.

To GRIPE, grīpe. v. a.
To hold with the fingers cloſed; to catch eagerly, to ſeize; to cloſe, to clutch; to pinch, to preſs, to ſqueeze.

To GRIPE, grīpe. v. n.
To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grīpe. ſ.
Graſp, hold; ſqueeze, preſſure; oppreſſion; pinching diſtreſs.

GRIPES, grīps. ſ.
Belly-ach, cholick.

GRIPER, grī'pŭr. ſ. (98).
Oppreſſor, uſurer.

GRIPINGLY, grī'pĭng-lē. ad.
With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grĭs'ām-bŭr. ſ.
Uſed by Milton for ambergriſe.

GRISKIN, grĭs'kĭn. ſ.
The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, grĭz'lē. ad.
Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, grĭſt. ſ.
Corn to be ground; ſupply, proviſion.

GRISTLE, grĭs'sl. ſ. (472).
A cartilage.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

GRISTLY, gris'lé. a.
Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grit. ſ.
The coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, or coarſely ground; ſand, rough hard particles; a kind of foſſil; a kind of fiſh.

GRITTINESS, grit'té-nés. ſ.
Sandineſs, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grit'té. a.
Full of hard particles.

GRIZELIN, griz'lin. a.
More properly Gridelin. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, griz'zl. ſ. (405).
A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, griz'zl'd. a. (359).
Interſperſed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'zlé. a.
Somewhat gray.

To GROAN, grone. v. n. (295).
To breathe with a mournful noiſe, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, grone. ſ.
Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty; an hoarſe dead ſound.

GROANFUL, grone'fúl. a.
Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grawt. ſ. (295).
A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a ſmall ſum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, gro'sur. ſ. (98).
A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, plums and ſpices.

GROCERY, gro'sur-é. ſ.
Grocers ware.

GROGERUM, GROGRAM, } grog'rum. } ſ.
Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groin. ſ.
The part next the thigh.

GROOM, groom. ſ.
A ſervant that takes care of the ſtable.

GROOVE, groov. ſ.
A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, groov. v. a.
To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grope. v. n.
To feel where one cannot ſee.

To GROPE, grope. v. a.
To ſearch by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, groſe. a.
Thick, corpulent; ſhameful, unſeemly; intellectually coarſe; inelegant; thick, not refined; ſtupid, dull; coarſe, rough, oppoſite to delicate.

☞ This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly ſo as to rhyme with *moſs*. Pope alſo rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the groſs?
"Grant but as many ſorts of mind as moſs."

This, however, muſt be looked upon as a poetical licenſe; for the ſound is now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *jocoſe*, *verboſe*, &c.

GROSS, groſe. ſ.
The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts; the chief part, the main maſs; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, groſe'lé. ad.
Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarſely; without ſubtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, groſe'nés. ſ.
Coarſeneſs, not ſubtilty, thickneſs; inelegant fatneſs, unweildy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grot. ſ.
A cave, a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

GROTESQUE, gro-tésk'. a.
Diſtorted in figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grot'to. ſ.
A cavern or cave made for coolneſs.

GROVE, grove. ſ.
A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL, grov'v'l. v. n. (102).
To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, ground. ſ. (313).
The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low; the earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, eſtate, poſſeſſion; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental ſubſtance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported; firſt hint, firſt traces of an invention; the firſt principles of knowledge; the fundamental cauſe; the field or place of action; the ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors; the foil to ſet a thing off.

To GROUND, ground. v. a.
To fix on the ground; to ſound as upon cauſe or principle; to ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, ground.
The preterit and part. paſſ. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, ground-aſh'. ſ.
A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, ground'bate. ſ.
A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, ground'flore. ſ.
The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GROUND-IVY, ground-i'vé. ſ.
Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, ground-oke'. ſ.
A ſaplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, ground-pine'. ſ.
A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, ground'plate. ſ.
In architecture, the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons.

GROUND-PLOT, ground'plot. ſ.
The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, ground'rent. ſ.
Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, ground'room. ſ.
A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDEDLY, ground'ed-lé. ad.
Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, ground'lés. a.
Void of reaſon.

GROUNDLESSLY, ground'lés-lé. ad.
Without reaſon, without cauſe.

GROUNDLESSNESS, ground'lés-nés. ſ. Want of juſt reaſon.

GROUNDLING, ground'ling. ſ.
A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, ground'lé. ad.
Upon principles, ſolidly.

GROUNDSEL, groun'ſil. ſ.
A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, ground'wurk. ſ.
The ground, the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; firſt principle, original reaſon.

GROUP, groop. ſ. (315).
A croud, a cluſter, a huddle.

To GROUP, groop. v. a.
To put into a croud, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grouſe. ſ. (313).
A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grout. ſ. (313).
Coarſe meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, gro. v. n. (324) preter. Grew, part. paſſ. Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increaſe in ſtature; to come to manhood from infancy; to iſſue, as plants from a ſoil; to increaſe in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progreſs; to advance to any ſtate; to come by degrees; to be changed from one ſtate to another: to proceed as from a cauſe; to adhere, to ſtick together; to ſwell, a ſea term.

GROWER, gro'ur. ſ. (98).
An increaſer.

To GROWL, groul. v. n. (323).
To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grone, the participle paſſive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or ſtature.

GROWTH, groth. ſ. (324).
Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency; increaſe of ſtature, advanced to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grub. v. a.
To dig up, to deſtroy by digging.

GRUB, grub. ſ.
A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies; a ſhort thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grub'bl. v. n. (405).
To feel in the dark.

GRUB-STREET, grub'ſtréet. ſ.
The name of a ſtreet in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-ſtreet.

To GRUDGE, grudje. v. a.
To envy, to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grudje. v. n.
To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grudje. ſ.
Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious cenſure; ſome little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe.

GRUDGINGLY, grud'jing-lé. ad.
Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, gru'il. ſ. (99).
Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, gruf. a.
Sour of aſpect, harſh of manners.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

GRUFFLY, grŭf'lē. ad.
Harſhly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grŭf'nĕs. ſ.
Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM, grŭm. a.
Sour, ſurly.

To GRUMBLE, grŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To murmur with diſcontent; to growl, to ſnarl; to make a hoarſe rattle.

GRUMBLER, grŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ.
One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grŭm'bl-ĭng. ſ.
A murmuring through diſcontent.

GRUME, grōōm. ſ. (339).
A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grŭm'lē. ad.
Sullenly, moroſely.

GRUMMEL, grŭm'mĕl. ſ.
An herb.

GRUMOUS, grōō'mŭs. a. (339).
Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grōō'mŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grŭn'sĭl. ſ. (99).
The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grŭnt. } v. n.
To GRUNTLE, grŭnt'tl. (405) }
To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grŭnt. ſ.
The noiſe of a hog.

GRUNTER, grŭn'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He that grunts; a kind of fiſh.

GRUNTLING, grŭnt'lĭng. ſ.
A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grŭtſh. v. n.
To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grŭtſh. ſ.
Malice, ill-will.

GUAIACUM, gwā'ā-kŭm. ſ. (340).
A phyſical wood.

GUARANTEE, găr'răn-tē. ſ. (332).
A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, găr'răn-tē. v. a.
To undertake to ſecure the performance of a treaty or ſtipulation between contending parties. (92).

To GUARD, gyārd. v. a. (92) (160).
To watch by way of defence and ſecurity; to protect, to defend; to preſerve by caution; to provide againſt objections; to adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gyārd. v. n. (332).
To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyārd. ſ. (92).
A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch; a ſtate of caution, a ſtate of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a ſword.

☞ This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceeded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The ſame ſound of *y* conſonant is obſervable between hard *g* and *a* in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation ariſing from euphony and the analogy of the language. (160).

GUARDAGE, gyär'dăje. ſ. (90).
State of wardſhip.

GUARDER, gyär'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gyär'dē-ăn, or gyär-jē-ăn. ſ. (293) (294) (376).
One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyär'dē-ăn. a. (293) (376). Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyär'dē-ăn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gyärd'lĕs. a.
Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyärd'ſhĭp. ſ.
Care, protection; a king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUBERNATION, gū-bĕr-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Government, ſuperintendency.

GUDGEON, gŭd'jŭn. ſ. (259).
A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers; a perſon eaſily impoſed on; ſomething to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage.

GUERDON, gĕr'dŭn. ſ. (166).
A reward, a recompence.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the firſt ſyllable of this word, which he ſpells *gwer*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *gueſs*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion.

To GUESS, gĕs. v. n. (336).
To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gĕs. v. a.
To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gĕs. ſ.
Conjecture, judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gĕs'sŭr. ſ.
Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gĕs'sĭng-lē. ad.
Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gĕſt. ſ. (336).
One entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, one who comes newly to reſide.

GUESTCHAMBER, gĕſt'tſhām-bŭr. ſ.
Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gŭg'gl. v. n. (405).
To ſound as water running with intermiſſion out of a narrow veſſel.

GUIDAGE, gyī'dăje. ſ. (90).
The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gyī'dăn-ſe. ſ.
Direction, government.

To GUIDE, gyīde. v. a. (160).
To direct; to govern by counſel, to inſtruct; to regulate, to ſuperintend.

GUIDE, gyīde. ſ.
One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

☞ As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not eaſy to ſpell them as they are pronounced; *y* muſt be conſidered as double *e*, and muſt articulate the ſucceeding vowel as much as in *yield*. See GUARD.

GUIDELESS, gyīde'lĕs. a.
Without a guide.

GUIDER, gyī'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, gĭld. ſ. (341).
A ſociety, a corporation, a fraternity.

GUILE, gyīle. ſ. (341).
Deceitful, cunning, inſidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gyīle'fŭl. a.
Wily, inſidious, miſchievouſly artful; treacherous, ſecretly miſchievous.

GUILEFULLY, gyīle'fŭl-ē. ad.
Inſidiouſly, treacherouſly.

GUILEFULNESS, gyīle'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gyīle'lĕs. a.
Without deceit, without inſidiouſneſs.

GUILER, gyīle'ŭr. ſ.
One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

GUILT, gĭlt. ſ. (341).
The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

☞ It is obſerved in Principles, No. 92, that when *g* comes before ſhort *a* the ſound of *e* ſo neceſſarily intervenes that we cannot write theſe letters without it; but that when the *a* is long, as in *regard*, we may pronounce theſe two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the moſt elegant. The ſame may be obſerved of the *g* hard, and the long and ſhort *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide* and *egg-ile*, though not ſo properly as *egg-yide* and *egg-yile*, but that *gild* and *guilt* muſt neceſſarily admit of the *e* ſound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them.

GUILTILY, gĭlt'ē-lē. ad.
Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gĭlt'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being guilty, conſciouſneſs of crime.

GUILTLESS, gĭlt'lĕs. a.
Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gĭlt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gĭlt'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gĭlt'tē. a.
Juſtly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gĭn'nē. ſ. (341).
A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gĭn'nē-drŏp'pŭr. ſ. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gĭn'nē-hĕn. ſ.
A ſmall Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gĭn'nē-pĕp'pŭr. ſ.
A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gĭn'nē-pĭg. ſ.
A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE, gyīze. ſ. (160) (341).
Manner, mien, habit; practice, cuſtom, property; external appearance, dreſs.

GUITAR, gĭt-tär'. ſ. (341).
A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

GULES, gūlz. a.
Red; a term uſed in heraldry.

GULF, gŭlf. ſ.
A bay, an opening into land; an abyſs, an unmeaſurable depth; a whirlpool, a ſucking eddy; any thing inſatiable.

GULFY, gŭl'fē. a.
Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, gŭl. v. a.
To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gŭl. ſ.
A ſea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gŭl'kătſh-ŭr. ſ.
A cheat.

GULLER, gŭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A cheat, an impoſtor.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

GULLERY, gŭl'lŭr-ē. f.
Cheat, impoſture.

GULLET, gŭl'lĭt. f. (99).
The throat, the meatpipe.

To GULLY, gŭl'lē. v. n.
To run with noiſe.

GULLYHOLE, gŭl'lē-hōle. f.
The whole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULOSITY, gū-lŏs'ē-tē. f.
Greedineſs, gluttiny, voracity.

To GULP, gŭlp. v. a.
To ſwallow eagerly, to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

GULP, gŭlp. f.
As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM, gŭm. f.
A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; the fleſhy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, gŭm. v. a.
To cloſe with gum.

GUMMINESS, gŭm'mē-nĕs. f.
The ſtate of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gŭm-mŏs'sē-tē. f.
The nature of gum, gumminеſs.

GUMMOUS, gŭm'mŭs. a. (314).
Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gŭm'mē. a.
Conſiſting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gŭn. f.
The general name for firearms, the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gŭn'nĭl. f. (99).
Corrupted from Gunwale.

GUNNER, gŭn'nŭr. f. (98).
Cannonier, he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

GUNNERY, gŭn'nŭr-ē. f.
The ſcience of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gŭn'pŏŏ-dŭr. f.
The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'ſhŏt. f.
The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'ſhŏt. a.
Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gŭn'ſmĭth. f.
A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gŭn'ſtĭk. f.
The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn'ſtŏk. f.
The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn'ſtone. f.
The ſhot of cannon.

GUNWALE or GUNNEL of a ſhip, gŭn'nĭl. f.
That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the forecaſtle.

GURGE, gŭrje. f.
Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gŭr'jŭn. f. (259).
The coarſer part of meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr'gl. v. n. (405).
To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, GURNET, } gŭr'nĭt. } f. (99).
A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To GUSH, gŭſh. v. n.
To flow or ruſh out with violence, not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gŭſh. f.
An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs'sĭt. f. (99).
Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST, gŭſt. f.
Senſe of taſting; height of preception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taſte; a ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs'tă-bl. a. (405).
To be taſted; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTATION, gŭs-tā'ſhŭn. f.
The act of taſting.

GUSTFUL, gŭſt'fŭl. a.
Taſteful, well-taſted.

GUSTO, gŭs'tō. f.
The reliſh of any thing, the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate; intellectual taſte, liking.

GUSTY, gŭs'tē. a.
Stormy, tempeſtuous.

GUT, gŭt. f.
The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent; the ſtomach, the recepticle of food, proverbially; gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gŭt. v. a.
To eviſcerate, to draw; to take out the inſide; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gŭt'tă-tĕd. a.
Beſprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gŭt'tŭr. f. (98).
A paſſage for water.

To GUTTER, gŭt'tŭr. v. a.
To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GUTTLE. gŭt'tl. v. n. (405).
To feed luxuriouſly, to gormandize. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'tl. v. a.
To ſwallow.

GUTTLER, gŭt'tl-ŭr. f. (98).
A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gŭt'tſhŭ-lŭs. a. (463).
In the form of a ſmall drop.

GUTTURAL, gŭt'tſhŭ-răl. a. (463).
Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gŭt'tſhŭ-răl-nĕs. f.
The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gŭt'wŭrt. f.
An herb.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'zl. v. n. (405).
To gormandize, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'zl. v. a.
To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

GUZZLER, gŭz'zl-ŭr. f.
A gormandizer.

GYBE, jibe. f.
A ſneer, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

To GYBE, jibe. v. n.
To ſneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jĭm-năs'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
Athletically, fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

GYMNASTICK, jĭm-năs'tĭk. a.
Relating to athletick exerciſes.

☞ In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reaſon, becauſe they are derived from the Greek. For the very ſame reaſon we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Geneſis*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, and a thouſand other words, hard, which would eſſentially alter the ſound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the ſoft *g* to theſe words; and Mr. Nares is of the ſame opinion with reſpect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the uſage: there can be no doubt, however, of the abſurdity of this uſage, and of the neceſſity of curbing it as much as poſſible. See Principles, No. 350.

GYMNICK, jĭm'nĭk. a.
Such as practiſes the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jĭm-nō-ſpĕr'mŭs. a. Having the ſeeds naked.

GYRATION, jī-rā'ſhŭn. f.
The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jīre. f.
A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, jīvz. f.
Fetters, chains for the legs.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety make it ſoft as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the ſound doubtful: but this majority of authorities and agreeableneſs to analogy have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion.

To GYVE, jīve. v. a.
To fetter, to ſhackle.

H.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81): mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

HA, hä. interject.
An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion; an expreſſion of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hāke. ſ.
A fiſh.

HABERDASHER, hăb'ŭr-dăſh-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſells ſmall wares, a pedler.

HABILIMENT, hă-bĭl'ĕ-mĕnt. ſ.
Dreſs, clothes, garment.

To HABILITATE, hă-bĭl'ĕ-tāte. v. a.
To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hă-bĭl-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Qualification.

HABILITY, hă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Faculty, power.

HABIT, hăb'ĭt. ſ.
State of any thing, as habit of body; dreſs, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; cuſtom, inveterate uſe.

To HABIT, hăb'ĭt. v. a.
To dreſs, accoutre.

HABITABLE, hăb'ĕ-tă-bl. a.
Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hăb'ĕ-tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hăb'ĕ-tănſe. ſ.
Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hăb'ĕ-tănt. ſ.
Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hăb-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of dwelling, the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hăb'ĕ-tā-tŭr. ſ.
Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hă-bĭtſh'ū-ăl. a. (461).
Cuſtomary, accuſtomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hă-bĭtſh'ū-ăl-ē. ad.
Cuſtomarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hăb'ĕ-tūde. ſ.
Familiarity, converſe, frequent intercourſe; long cuſtom, habit, inveterate uſe; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hăb'năb. ad.
At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hăk. v. a.
To cut into ſmall pieces, to chop; to ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

To HACK, hăk. v. n.
To turn hackney or proſtitute.

HACKLE, hăk'kl. ſ. (405).
Raw ſilk, any filmy ſubſtance unſpun.

To HACKLE, hăk'kl. v. a.
To dreſs flax.

HACKNEY, hăk'nē. } ſ.
HACK, hăk.
A hired horſe; a hireling, a proſtitute; any thing ſet out for hire; much uſed, common.

To HACKNEY, hăk'nē. v. a.
To practiſe in one thing, to accuſtom to the road.

HAD, hăd.
The preterit and part. paſſ. of Have.

HADDOCK, hăd'dŭk. ſ. (166).
A ſea fiſh of the cod kind.

HAFT, hăft. ſ. (78) (79).
A handle, that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, hăft. v. a.
To ſet in a haft.

HAG, hăg. ſ.
A fury, a ſhe-monſter; a witch, an enchantreſs; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hăg. v. a.
To torment, to haraſs with terrour.

HAGARD, hăg'gărd. a.
Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hăg'gărd. ſ.
Any thing wild or irreclaimeable; a ſpecies of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hăg'gărd-lē. ad.
Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hăg'gĭſh. a.
Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hăg'gl. v. a. (405).
To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hăg'gl. v. n.
To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hăg'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hä. interject.
An expreſſion of ſome ſudden effort.

HAIL, hāle. ſ.
Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, hāle. v. n.
To pour down hail.

HAIL, hāle. interj.
A term of ſalutation.

To HAIL, hāle. v. n.
To ſalute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hāle'ſhŏt. ſ.
Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hāle'ſtōne. ſ.
A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

HAILY, hā'lē. ad.
Conſiſting of hail.

HAIR, hāre. ſ.
One of the common teguments of the body; a ſingle hair; any thing proverbially ſmall.

HAIRBRAINED, hāre'brānd. a. (359).
Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hāre'bĕl. ſ.
The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hāre'brĕdth. ſ.
A very ſmall diſtance.

HAIRCLOTH, hāre'klŏth. ſ.
Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hāre'lāſe. ſ.
The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hāre'lĕs. a.
Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hā'rē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hā'rē. a.
Overgrown with hair; conſiſting of hair.

HAKE, hāke. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

HAKOT, hăk'ŭt. ſ. (166).
A kind of fiſh.

HALBERD, hăll'bŭrd. ſ. (98).
A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hăll-bŭr-dēēr'. ſ.
One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hăl'ſhē-ŭn. ſ. (166).
A bird that is ſaid to breed in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hăl'ſhē-ŭn. a. (357).
Placid, quiet, ſtill.

HALE, hāle. a.
Healthy, ſound, hearty.

To HALE, hāle, or hăwl. v. a.
To drag by force, to pull violently.
☞ This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *hawl*; but ſolemn ſpeaking ſtill requires the regular ſound, rhyming with *pale*; the other ſound would, in this caſe, be groſs and vulgar.

HALER, hā'lŭr, or hăwl'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hăf. ſ. (78) (401).
A moiety, one of two equal parts; it ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF; hăf. ad.
In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hăf'blŭd. ſ.
One not born of the ſame father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hăf'blŭd-ĕd. a.
Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hăf'fāſte. a. (362).
Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hăf'hĕrd. a.
Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hăf-mōōn'. ſ.
The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENNY, hā'pĕn-nē. ſ.
A copper coin, of which two make a penny.
☞ This word is not only deprived of half its ſound, but even what is left is groſsly corrupted; ſounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and ruſtick.

HALF-PIKE, hăf'pike. ſ.
The ſmall pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hăf'sēz-ō'vŭr. a.
A proverbial expreſſion for one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hăf'ſfēre. ſ.
Hemiſphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hăf'ſtrānd. a.
Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hăf'ſōrd. ſ.
Cloſe fight.

HALF-WAY, hăf'wā. ad.
In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hăf'wĭt. ſ.
A blockhead, a fooliſh fellow.

HALIBUT, hŏl'lĕ-bŭt. ſ.
A ſort of fiſh.

HALIMASS, hŏl'lĕ-măs. ſ.
The feaſt of All-ſouls.

HALITUOUS, hă-lĭtſh'ŭ-ŭs. ad.
Vaporous, fumous. (463).

HALL, hâll. ſ.
A court of juſtice; a manor-houſe, ſo called becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants; the public room of a corporation; the firſt large room at the entrance of a houſe.

HALLELUJAH, hăl-lĕ-lōō'yă. ſ.
Praiſe ye the Lord. A ſong of thankſgiving.

HALLOO, hăl-lōō'. interj.
A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.

To HALLOO, hăl-lōō'. v. n.
To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, hăl-lōō'. v. a.
To encourage with ſhouts; to chaſe with ſhouts; to call or ſhout to.

To HALLOW, hăl'lō. v. a.
To conſecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name.

☞ In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer we ſometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word to *Hollow*. This ariſes from not attending to the diſtinction made by ſyllabication between the ſingle and double *l*: the double *l* in the ſame ſyllable deepens the *a* to broadeſt ſound, as in *tall*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next ſyllable, the *a* has its ſhort and ſlenderer ſound, as *tal-low*: the ſame may be obſerved of *ball* and *hallow*, &c. See Principles, No. 85.

HALLUCINATION, hăl-lū-sĭ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. Errour, blunder, miſtake.

HALM, hâwm. ſ.
Straw.

☞ This is Dr. Johnſon's pronunciation of this word.

HALO, hā'lō. ſ.
A red circle round the ſun or moon.

HALSER, hâw'zŭr. ſ.
A rope leſs than a cable.

To HALT, hâlt. v. n.
To limp, to be lame; to ſtop in a march; To heſitate, to ſtand dubious; to fail, to faulter.

HALT, hâlt. a.
Lame, crippled.

HALT, hâlt. ſ.
The act of limping, the manner of limping; a ſtop in a march.

HALTER, hâl'tŭr. ſ.
He who limps.

HALTER, hâl'tŭr. ſ.
A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a ſtrong ſtring.

To HALTER, hâl'tŭr. v. a.
To bind with a chord; to catch in a nooſe.

To HALVE, hăv. v. a. (78).
To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hăvz. ſ.
Plural of half.

HALVES, hăvz. interj.
An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

HAM, hăm. ſ.
The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog ſalted.

HAMLET, hăm'lĕt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall village.

HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, hăm'mŭr-clŏth. ſ.
The cloth upon the ſeat of the coach-box.

☞ A critic in the Gentleman's Magazine gives the following etymology of this word, which we do not find in any of our Dictionaries:

"When coaches and chariots were firſt introduced, our frugal anceſtors uſed to load the carriage with proviſions for the family when they came to London. The *hamper*, covered with a cloth, was a convenient repoſitory, and a ſeat for the coachman. This was afterwards converted into a box. *Hammer-cloth* is therefore very probably a corruption of *hamper-cloth*."

If the derivation of this word were worth ſpending a thought upon, I ſhould think, that as the ſeat of the coachman is not boarded but ſlung like a *hammock*, the word is rather a corruption of *hammock-cloth*.

To HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. v. a.
To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. v. n.
To work, to be buſy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hăm'mŭr-rŭr. ſ.
He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hăm'mŭr-hârd. a.
Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hăm'mŭk. ſ. (166).
A ſwinging bed.

HAMPER, hămp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A large baſket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hămp'ŭr. v. a.
To ſhackle, to entangle; to enſnare; to perplex, to embarraſs; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hăm'ſtrĭng. ſ.
The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hăm'ſtrĭng. v. a.
Preter. and part. paſſ. Hamſtrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hăn'ă-pŭr. ſ. (98).
A treaſury, an exchequer.

HAND, hănd. ſ.
That member of the body which reaches from the wriſt to the fingers' end; meaſure of four inches; ſide, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanſhip, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearneſs, as at hand, within reach, ſtate of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is uſed in oppoſition to another; tranſmiſſion, conveyance; poſſeſſion, power; preſſure of the bridle; method of government, diſcipline, reſtraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, perſon employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a ſailor; form or caſt of writing; Hand over head, negligently, raſhly; Hand to hand, cloſe fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; to bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; to be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hănd. v. a.
To give or tranſmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to ſeize, to lay hands on; to tranſmit in ſucceſſion, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handſaw, or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BASKET, hănd'bâs-kĭt. ſ.
A portable baſket.

HAND-BELL, hănd'bĕl. ſ.
A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hănd'brĕdth. ſ.
A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hăn'dĕd. a.
With hands joined.

HANDER, hăn'dŭr. ſ.
Tranſmitter, conveyor in ſucceſſion.

HANDFAST, hănd'fâſt. ſ.
Hold, cuſtody.

HANDFUL, hănd'fŭl. ſ.
As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a ſmall number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hănd'găl-lŭp. ſ.
A ſlow eaſy gallop.

HANDGUN, hănd'gŭn. ſ.
A gun weilded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hăn'dĕ-krâft. ſ.
Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hăn'dĕ-krâfts-măn. ſ. (88).
A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hăn'dĕ-lĕ. a.
With ſkill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hăn'dĕ-nĕs. ſ.
Readineſs, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hăn'dĕ-wŭrk. ſ.
Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hăng'kĕr-tſhĭf. ſ.
A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hăn'dl. v. a. (405).
To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, To wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in diſcourſe; to deal with, to practiſe; to treat well or ill; to practiſe upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hăn'dl. ſ. (405).
That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which uſe is made.

HANDLESS, hănd'lĕs. a.
Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hănd'mâde. ſ.
A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMILL, hănd'mĭl. ſ.
A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hăndz-ŏff'. interj.
A vulgar phraſe for keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hănd'sălz. ſ.
Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hănd'sâw. ſ.
A ſaw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl. ſ.
The firſt act of uſing any thing, the firſt act of any thing, the firſt act of ſale, the money taken for the firſt ſale.

To HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl. v. a.
To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

HANDSOME, hăn'sŭm. a.
Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handſome fortune; generous, noble, as a handſome action.

HANDSOMELY, hăn'sŭm-lĕ. ad.
Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generouſly.

HANDSOMENESS, hăn'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hănd'vĭſe. ſ.
A vice to hold ſmall work in.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fât (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

HANDWRITING, hănd-rī'tĭng. ſ.
A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hăn'dē. a.
Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, ſkilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hăn'dē-dăn'dē. ſ.
A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hăng. v. a. (409). preter. and part. paſſ. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hong. To ſuſpend, to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above; to place without any ſolid ſupport; to choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck; to delay, to ſhow aloft; to decline; to fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable; to furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

To HANG, hăng. v. n.
To be ſuſpended, to be ſupported above, not below; to dangle, to reſt upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in ſuſpenſe, to be in a ſtate of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or ſuſpeded with attention; to have a ſteep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr. ſ. (409).
That by which any thing hangs, as the pot-hangers.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſhort broad ſword.

HANGER-ON, hăng-ŭr-ŏn'. ſ.
A dependant.

HANGING, hăng'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms.

HANGING, hăng'ĭng. part. a.
Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HANGMAN, hăng'măn. ſ. (88).
The public executioner.

HANK, hăngk.
A ſkein of thread.

To HANKER, hăngk'ŭr. v. n.
To long importunately.

HANT, hânt. (80).
For Has Not, or Have Not.

HAP, hăp. ſ.
Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, caſual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, hăp-hăz'ărd. ſ. (88).
Chance, accident.

To HAP, hăp. v. n.
To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPLY, hăp'lē. ad.
Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, hăp'lĕs. a.
Unhappy, unfortunate, luckleſs.

To HAPPEN, hăp'pn. v. n. (405).
To fall out by chance, to come to paſs; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hăp'pē-lē. ad.
Fortunately, luckily, ſucceſsfully; addreſsfully, gracefully, without labour; in a ſtate of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hăp'pē-nĕs. ſ.
Felicity, ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hăp'pē. a.
In a ſtate of felicity; lucky, ſucceſsful, fortunate; addreſsful, ready.

HARANGUE, hă-răng'. ſ. (337).
A ſpeech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, hă-răng'. v. n.
To make a ſpeech.

HARANGUER, hă-răng'ŭr. ſ.
An orator, a public ſpeaker.

To HARASS, hăr'ăs. v. a.
To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, hăr'ăs. ſ.
Waſte, diſturbance.

HARBINGER, hâr'bĭn-jŭr. ſ.
A forerunner, a precurſor.

HARBOUR, hâr'bŭr. ſ. (314).
A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for ſhipping; an aſylum, a ſhelter.

To HARBOUR, hâr'bŭr. v. n.
To receive entertainment, to ſojourn.

To HARBOUR, hâr'bŭr. v. a.
To entertain, to permit to reſide; to ſhelter, to ſecure.

HARBOURAGE, hâr'bŭr-ăje. ſ. (90).
Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hâr'bŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, hâr'bŭr-lĕs. a.
Without harbour.

HARD, hârd. a. (78).
Firm, reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; difficult, not eaſy to the intellect; difficult of accompliſhment; painful, diſtreſsful, laborious; cruel, oppreſſive, rigorous; ſour, rough, ſevere; inſenſible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, ſevere, as a hard winter; unreaſonable, unjuſt; forced, not eaſily granted; auſtere; rough, as liquids; harſh, ſtiff, conſtrained; not plentiful, not proſperous; avaricious, faultily ſparing.

HARD, hârd. ad.
Cloſe, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriouſly, inceſſantly; uneaſily, vexatiouſly, diſtreſsfully; faſt, nimbly; with difficulty; tempeſtuouſly, boiſterouſly.

HARDBOUND, hârd'bound. a.
Coſtive.

To HARDEN, hâr'd'n. v. a. (103).
To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedneſs, to make obdurate; to make inſenſible, to ſtupify; to make firm, to endue with conſtancy.

HARDENER, hâr'd'n-ŭr. ſ.
One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hârd'fă-vŭr'd. a.
Coarſe of feature.

HARDHANDED, hârd'hăn-dĕd. a.
Coarſe, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, hârd'hĕd. ſ.
Claſh of heads; a hard conteſt.

HARDHEARTED, hârd-hârt'ĕd. a.
Cruel, inexorable, mercileſs, pitileſs.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hârd-hârt'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Cruelty, want of tenderneſs.

HARDIHEAD, hâr'dē-hĕd. } ſ.
HARDIHOOD, hâr'dē-hŭd. (307) }
Stoutneſs, bravery. Obſolete.

HARDIMENT, hâr'dē-mĕnt. ſ.
Courage, ſtoutneſs, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hâr'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Hardſhip, fatigue; ſtoutneſs, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hârd-lā'bŭr'd. a.
Elaborate, ſtudied. (362).

HARDLY, hârd'lē. ad.
With difficulty, not eaſily; ſcarcely, ſcant; grudgingly; ſeverely; rigorouſly, oppreſſively; harſhly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hârd-mouTH'd'. a.
Diſobedient to the rein, not ſenſible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hârd'nĕs. ſ.
Power of reſiſtence in bodies; difficulty to be underſtood; difficulty to be accompliſhed; ſcarcity, penury; obſcurity, profligateneſs; coarſeneſs, harſhneſs of look; keenneſs, vehemence of weather or ſeaſons; cruelty of temper, ſavageneſs, harſhneſs; faulty parſimony, ſtingineſs.

HARDOCK, hâr'dŏk. ſ.
I ſuppoſe the ſame with Burdock.

HARDS, hârdz. ſ.
The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hârd'ſhip. ſ.
Injury, oppreſſion; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hârd'wâre. ſ.
Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hârd'wâre-măn. ſ.
A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hâr'dē. a.
Bold, brave, ſtout, daring; ſtrong, hard, firm.

HARE, hâre. ſ.
A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a conſtellation.

HAREBEL, hâre'bĕl. ſ.
A blue flower of the bell ſhape.

HAREBRAINED, hâre'brând. a.
Volatile, unſettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, hâre'fŭt. ſ.
A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, hâre'lĭp. ſ.
A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance.

HARESEAR, hârz'ĕer. ſ.
A plant.

HARIER, hăr'rē-ŭr. ſ.
A dog for hunting hares.

☞ Either the ſpelling or the pronunciation of this word ſhould be altered. The ſpelling neceſſarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare*; and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The moſt rational alteration would be to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be conſidered as the language of the ſtable and the field. See LEASH.

To HARK, hârk. v. n.
To liſten.

HARK, hârk. interj.
Liſt! hear! liſten!

HARL, hârl. ſ.
The filaments of flax; any filamentous ſubſtance.

HARLEQUIN, hâr'lē-kĭn. ſ. (415).
A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jackpudding.

HARLOT, hâr'lŭt. ſ. (166).
A whore, a ſtrumpet.

HARLOTRY, hâr'lŭt-rē. ſ.
The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hârm. ſ.
Injury, crime, wickedneſs; miſchief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hârm. v. a.
To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hârm'fŭl. a.
Hurtful, miſchievous.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

HARMFULLY, hărm'fŭl-ē. ad.
Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, hărm'fŭl-nĕs. f.
Hurtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs.

HARMLESS, hărm'lĕs. a.
Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hărm'lĕs-lē. ad.
Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hărm'lĕs-nĕs. f.
Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hăr-mŏn'ē-kăl.
HARMONICK, hăr-mŏn'ĭk. (508).
a. Adapted to each other, muſical.

HARMONIOUS, hăr-mō'nē-ŭs. a.
Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; muſical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hăr-mō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; muſically, with concord of ſounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hăr-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. f.
Proportion, muſicalneſs.

To HARMONIZE, hăr'mō-nize. v. a.
To adjuſt in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hăr'mō-nē. f.
The juſt adaptation of one part to another; juſt proportion of ſound; concord, correſpondent ſentiment.

HARNESS, hăr'nĕs. f.
Armour, defenſive furniture of war; the traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure.

To HARNESS, hăr'nĕs. v. a.
To dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces.

HARP, hărp. f.
A lyre, an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger; a conſtellation.

To HARP, hărp. v. n.
To play on the harp; to touch any paſſion; to dwell vexatiouſly on one ſubject.

HARPER, hăr'pŭr. f. (98).
A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, hăr'pĭng ī'ŭrn. f.
A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HARPONEER, hăr-pō-nēēr'. f.
He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hăr-pōōn'. f.
A harping iron.

HARPSICHORD, hărp'sē-kŏrd. f.
A muſical inſtrument.

HARPY, hăr'pē. f.
The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hăr'kwē-bŭs. f.
A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hăr-kwē-bŭs-sēēr' f. One armed with a harquebuſs. (275).

HARRIDAN, hăr'rē-dăn. f.
A decayed ſtrumpet.

HARROW, hăr'rō. f.
A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth.

To HARROW, hăr'rō. v. a.
To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to ſtrip, to lay waſte; to invade, to haraſs with incurſions; to diſturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hăr'rō-ŭr. f.
He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hăr'rē. v. a.
To teaze, to ruffle; in Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs.

HARSH, hărſh. a.
Auſtere, rough, ſour; rough to the ear; crabbed, moroſe; peeviſh; rugged to the touch; unpleaſing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hărſh'lē. ad.
Sourly, auſterely to the palate; with violence, in oppoſition to gentleneſs; ſeverely, morofely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hărſh'nĕs. f.
Sourneſs, auſtere taſte; roughneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs to the touch; crabbedneſs, peeviſhneſs.

HART, hărt. f.
A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hărts'hŏrn. f.
Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hărts'hŏrn. f.
An herb.

HARVEST, hăr'vĕſt. f.
The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hăr'vĕſt-hōme. f.
The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt; the opportunity of gathering treaſure.

HARVEST-LORD, hăr'vĕſt-lŏrd. f.
The head reaper at the harveſt.

HARVESTER, hăr'vĕs-tŭr. f.
One who works at the harveſt.

HARVESTMAN, hăr'vĕſt-măn. f.
A labourer in harveſt.

HAS, hăz.
The third perſon ſingular of the verb to Have.

☞ There is ſome reaſon in the cuſtom adopted by the profound and ingenious author of the Philoſophy of Rhetoric, where he makes the third perſons of verbs end in *th*, when the ſucceeding word begins with *s* to avoid the want of diſtinction between the final and initial *s*, and he *giveth ſeveral* examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one inſtance what cannot be avoided in a thouſand; and as the liſping ſounding is not the moſt reſpectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the ſimple hiſs, it may in this caſe be very well laid aſide.

To HASH, hăſh. v. a.
To mince, to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle.

HASLET, hă'ſlĕt.
HARSLET, hăr'ſlĕt. f.
The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hăſp. f. (79).
A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hăſp. v. n.
To ſhut with a haſp.

HASSOCK, hăs'ŭk. f. (166).
A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hăſt.
The ſecond perſon ſingular of Have.

HASTE, hāſte. f. (74).
Hurry, ſpeed, nimbleneſs, precipitation; paſſion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hāſte.
To HASTEN, hā'sn. (405). v. n.
To make haſte, to be in a hurry; to move with ſwiftneſs.

To HASTE, hāſte.
To HASTEN, hā'sn. v. a. (472).
To paſs forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hā'sn-ŭr. f. (98).
One that haſtens or hurries.

HASTILY, hās'tē-lē. a.
In a hurry, ſpeedily, nimbly, quickly; raſhly, precipitately; paſſionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hās'tē-nĕs. f.
Haſte, ſpeed; hurry, precipitation; angry teſtineſs, paſſionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hās'tĭngz. f.
Peaſe that come early.

HASTY, hās'tē. a.
Quick, ſpeedy; paſſionate, vehement; raſh, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hās-tē-pŭd'dĭng, f.
A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hăt. f. (74).
A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt'bănd. f. (88).
A ſtring tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hăt'kāſe. f.
A ſlight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hătſh. v. a.
To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hătſh. v. n.
To be in the ſtate of growing quick; to be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătſh. f.
A brood excluded from the egg; the act of excluſion from the egg; the diſcloſure, diſcovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they deſcended from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another; to be under hatches, to be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

To HATCHEL, hăk'kl. v. a.
To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hăk'kl. f.
The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hăk'kl-ŭr. f.
A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hătſh'ĭt. f. (99).
A ſmall axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hătſh'ĭt-fāſe f.
An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hătſh'mĕnt. f.
Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hătſh'wā. f.
The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hāte. v. a. (74).
To deteſt, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hāte. f.
Malignity, deteſtation.

HATEFUL, hāte'fŭl. a.
That which cauſes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hāte'fŭl-ē. ad.
Odiouſly, abominably; malignantly, maliciouſly.

HATEFULNESS, hāte'fŭl-nĕs. f.
Odiouſneſs.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

HATER, hā'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that hates.

HATH, hăth.
The third perſon ſingular of the verb to *Have*; now ſeldom uſed but in ſolemn compoſitions. See HAS.

HATRED, hā'trĕd. ſ.
Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hăt'tŭr. v. a.
To haraſs, to weary.

HATTER, hăt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hăt'tŭk. ſ. (166).
A ſhock of corn.

HAUBERK, hâw'bĕrk. ſ. (213).
A coat of mail.

To HAVE, hăv. v. a. (75). pret. and part. paſſ. Had. To carry, to wear; to poſſeſs; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a huſband or wife to another; it is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterpluperfect; Have at, or with, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt.

HAVEN, hā'v'n. ſ. (103).
A port, a harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a ſhelter, an aſylum.

HAVER, hăv'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Poſſeſſor, holder.

HAUGH, hâw. ſ.
A little meadow lying in a valley.

☞ This word, though for ages obſolete, or heard only in the proper names of *Fetherſtonehaugh*, *Philiphaugh*, &c. ſeems to have riſen from the dead in the late whimſical deception we meet with in ſome gardens where we are ſuddenly ſtopped by a deep valley wholly imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The expreſſion of ſurprize, *hah! hah!* which generally breaks out upon a diſcovery of the deception, is commonly ſuppoſed to be the origin of this word: but the old word *Haugh* is ſo nearly related to the ſignification of the new term *haw, haw*, that it ſeems much the more natural parent of it.

HAUGHT, hâwt. a.
Haughty, inſolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hâw'tĕ-lē. ad.
Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hâw'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hâw'tē. a. (393).
Proud, lofty, inſolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hăv'ĭng. ſ.
Poſſeſſion, eſtate, fortune; the act or ſtate of poſſeſſing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, hā'vē-ŭr. ſ.
Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, hâwl. v. a.
To pull, to draw, to drag by violence. See HALE.

HAUL, hâwl. ſ.
Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hâwm. ſ. (213).
Straw.

HAUNCH, hânſh. ſ. (214).
The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, hânt. v. a.
To frequent, to be much about any place or perſon; it is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently uſed of apparitions.

☞ This word was in quiet poſſeſſion of its true ſound till a late dramatic piece made its appearance, which, to the ſurpriſe of thoſe who had heard the language ſpoken half a century, was, by ſome ſpeakers, called the *Haunted Tower*. This was certainly the improvement of ſome critick in the language; for a plain common ſpeaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au*, as in *aunt*, *jaunt*, &c. and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted Houſe*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, ſee Principles, No. 214.

To HAUNT, hânt. v. n.
To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hânt. ſ.
Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hânt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk. ſ. (166).
Waſte, wide and general devaſtation.

HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk. interj.
A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

HAVOCK, hăv'vŭk. v. a.
To waſte, to deſtroy.

HAUTBOY, hō'bŏē. ſ.
A wind inſtrument.

HAUTBOY Strawberry, hō'bŏē. ſ.
See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, hâw. ſ.
The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excreſcence in the eye; a ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn. ſ.
The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn. a.
Belonging to the white thorn; conſiſting of white thorn.

To HAW, hâw. v. n.
To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

HAWK, hâwk. ſ.
A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hâwk. v. n.
To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noiſe; to ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets.

HAWKED, hâw'kĕd. a. (366).
Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâw'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One one ſells wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

HAWKWEED, hâwk'wēēd. ſ.
A plant.

HAWSES, hâw'zĭz. ſ. (99).
Two round holes under a ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs.

HAY, hā. ſ.
Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hā'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One employed in drying graſs for hay.

HAZARD, hăz'ŭrd. ſ. (88).
Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, hăz'ŭrd. v. a.
To expoſe to chance.

To HAZARD, hăz'ŭrd. v. n.
To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, hăz'ŭr-dā-bl. a.
Ventureſome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hăz'ŭr-dŭr. ſ.
He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, hăz'ŭr-drē. ſ.
Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, hăz'ŭr-dŭs. a.
Dangerous, expoſed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, hăz'ŭr-dŭs-lē. ad.
With danger or chance.

HAZE, hăze. ſ.
Fog, miſt.

HAZEL, hā'z'l. ſ. (102).
A nut-tree.

HAZEL, hā'z'l. a.
Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, hā'z'l-ē. a.
Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, hā'zē. a.
Dark, foggy, miſty.

HE, hēē. pronoun. oblique caſe Him, plur. They, oblique caſe Them. The man that was named before; the man, the perſon; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, hĕd. ſ. (234).
The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought; chief, principal perſon, one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; place of honour, the firſt place; underſtanding, faculties of the mind; reſiſtance, hoſtile oppoſition; ſtate of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the reſt; the fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip; that which riſes on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dreſs of the head; principal topicks of diſcourſe; ſource of a ſtream; criſis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To HEAD, hĕd. v. a.
To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, hĕd'āke. ſ. (355).
Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hĕd'bănd. ſ.
A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, hĕd'bŭr-rō. ſ.
A conſtable, a ſubordinate conſtable.

HEADDRESS, hĕd'drĕs. ſ.
The covering of a woman's head; any thing reſembling a head-dreſs.

HEADER, hĕd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the firſt brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, hĕd'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Hurry, raſhneſs, ſtubbornneſs, precipitation, obſtinancy.

HEADLAND, hĕd'lănd. ſ.
Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, hĕd'lĕs. a.
Without an head, beheaded; without a chief; obſtinate, inconſiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, hĕd'lŏng. a.
Raſh, thoughtleſs; ſudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, hĕd'lŏng. ad.
With the head foremoſt; raſhly, without thought, precipitately; haſtily, without delay or reſpite.

HEADPIECE, hĕd'pēēſe. ſ.
Armour for the head, helmet; underſtanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, hĕd-kwâr'tŭrz. ſ.
The place of general randezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, hĕd'shĭp. ſ.
Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, hĕdz'măn. ſ. (88).
Executioner.

HEADSTALL, hĕd'ſtâll. ſ. (406).
Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, hĕd'ſtōne. ſ.
The firſt or capital ſtone.

HEADSTRONG, hĕd'ſtrŏng. a.
Unreſtrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, hĕd-wûrk'măn. ſ.
The foreman.

HEADY, hĕd'dē. a.
Raſh, precipitate, haſty, violent; apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, hēle. v. a. (227).
To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt, ſickneſs, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all diſſenſions.

To HEAL, hēle. v. n.
To grow well.

HEALER, hēle'ûr. ſ.
One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hēle'ĭng. part. a.
Mild, mollifying, gentle, aſſuaſive.

HEALTH, hĕl*th*. ſ. (234).
Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs; welfare of mind, purity, goodneſs; ſalvation, proſperity; wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hĕl*th*'fŭl. a.
Free from ſickneſs; well diſpoſed, wholeſome, ſalubrious; ſalutary, productive of ſalvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hĕl*th*'fŭl-ē. ad.
In health; wholeſomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hĕl*th*'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
State of being well; wholeſomeneſs.

HEALTHILY, hĕl*th*'ē-lē. ad.
Without ſickneſs.

HEALTHINESS, hĕl*th*'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of health.

HEALTHLESS, hĕl*th*'lĕs. a.
Weak, ſickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hĕl*th*'sŭm. a.
Wholeſome, ſalutary.

HEALTHY, hĕl*th*'ē. a
In health, free from ſickneſs.

HEAP, hēpe. ſ. (227).
Many ſingle things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluſter, number driven together.

To HEAP, hēpe. v. a.
To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to ſomething elſe.

HEAPER, hē'pûr. ſ. (98).
One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hē'pē. a.
Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hēre. v. n. (227).
To enjoy the ſenſe by which words are diſtinguiſhed; to liſten, to harken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hēre. v. a.
To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak; to attend, to liſten to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hĕrd. (234).
The preterit of to Hear.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true ſound, it ought to be written *heared*, and conſidered as regular: the ſhort ſound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnſton, mark the word as I have done.

HEARER, hēre'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe.

HEARING, hēre'ĭng. ſ.
The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, hâr'k'n. v. n. (103) (243).
To liſten by way of curioſity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hâr'k'n-ûr. ſ.
Liſtener, one that harkens.

HEARSAY, hēre'sā. ſ.
Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hĕrſe. ſ. (234).
A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument ſet over a grave.

HEART, hârt. ſ. (243).
The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, ſpirit; ſeat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to be not wholly averſe; ſecret meaning, hidden intention; conſcience, ſenſe of good or ill; it is much uſed in compoſition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hârt'āke. ſ. (355).
Sorrow, pang, anguiſh.

HEART-BREAK, hârt'brāke. ſ.
Overpowering ſorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hârt'brā-kûr. ſ.
A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brā-kĭng. a.
Overpowering with ſorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brā-kĭng. ſ.
Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hârt'bûrn'd. a.
Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hârt'bûr-nĭng. ſ.
Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour; diſcontent, ſecret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hârt'dēre. a.
Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hârt'ēze. ſ.
Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hârt'ēz-ĭng. a.
Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hârt'fĕlt. a.
Felt in the conſcience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hârt'pēze. ſ. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hârt'sĭk. a.
Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the conſtitution.

HEARTS-EASE, hârts'ēze. ſ. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hârt'ſtrĭng. ſ.
The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hârt'ſtrŭk. a.
Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; ſhocked with fear or diſmay.

HEART-SWELLING, hârt'ſwĕl-lĭng. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hârt'hwōle. a. (397)
With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hârt'wōōn-dĕd. a. Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hârt'ĕd. a.
Only uſed in compoſition, as hardhearted.

To HEARTEN, hâr't'n. v. a. (243).
To encourage, to animate, to ſtir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hârth. ſ. (243).
The pavement of a room where a fire is made.

☞ Till I had inſpected the Dictionaries, I could not conceive there were two pronunciations of this word; but now I find that Mr. Elphinſton, W. Johnſton, and Buchanan, ſound the diphthong as in *earth* and *dearth*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done.

HEARTILY, hâr'tē-lē. a.
Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorouſly; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with deſire.

HEARTINESS, hâr'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Sincerity, freedom from hyprocriſy; vigour, diligence, ſtrength.

HEARTLESS, hârt'lĕs. a.
Without courage, ſpiritleſs.

HEARTLESSLY, hârt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hârt'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of courage or ſpirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hâr'tē. a. (243).
Sincere, undiſſembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, ſtrong.

HEARTY-HALE, hâr'tē-hāle. a.
Good for the heart.

HEAT, hēte. ſ. (227).
The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire; the cauſe of the ſenſation of burning; hot weather; ſtate of any body under the action of fire; one violent action uninterrmitted; the ſtate of being once hot; a courſe at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; faction, conteſt, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hēte. v. a.
To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cauſe to ferment; to make the conſtitution feveriſh; to warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire; to agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

To HEAT, hēte. v. n. To grow hot.

HEATER, hē'tûr. ſ. (98).
An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hē*th*. ſ. (227).
A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hē*th*'kŏk. ſ.
A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hē*th*'pēze. ſ.
A ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hē*th*'rōze. ſ. A plant.

HEATHEN, hē'TH'n. ſ. (227).
The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē'TH'n. a. (103).
Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē'TH'n-ĭſh. a.
Belonging to the Gentiles; wild, ſavage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'TH'n-ĭſh-lē. ad.
After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hē'TH'n-ĭzm. ſ.
Gentiliſm, paganiſm.

HEATHY, hē*th*'ē. a.
Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hēve. v. a. (227). pret. Heaved, anciently hove; part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raiſe from the ground; to carry; to cauſe to ſwell; to force up from the breaſt; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hēve. v. n.
To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to raiſe with pain, to ſwell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēve. ſ.
Lift, exertion or effort upwards; riſing of the breaſt; effort to vomit; ſtruggle to riſe.

HEAVEN, hĕv'v'n. ſ. (103) (234).
The regions above, the expanſe of the ſky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed; the ſupreme power, the ſovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'v'n-born.
Deſcended from the celeſtial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'v'n-brĕd.
Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'v'n-bĭlt.
Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'v'n-dē-rĕk'tĕd.
Raiſed towards the ſky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. a.
Reſembling heaven, ſupremely excellent; celeſtial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. ad.
In a manner reſembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hĕv'v'n-wärd. ad.
Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hĕv'ē-lē. ad.
With great weight; grievouſly, afflictively; ſorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hĕv'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depreſſion of ſpirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppreſſion; cruſh, affliction; deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē. a. (234).
Weighty, tending ſtrongly to the center; ſorrowful, dejected, depreſſed; grievous, oppreſſive, afflictive; wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drouſy, dull, torpid; ſlow, ſluggiſh; ſtupid, fooliſh; burdenſome, troubleſome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burdened: not eaſily digeſted; rich in ſoil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumberſome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē. ad.
As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hĕb'dō-măd. ſ.
A week, a ſpace of ſeven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl. (518).
HEBDOMADARY, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăr-ē. } ad.
Weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days.

To HEBETATE, hĕb'ē-tāte. v. a.
To dull, to blunt, to ſtupify.

HEBETATION, hĕb-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of dulling; the ſtate of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hĕb'ē-tūde. ſ.
Dulneſs, obtuſeneſs, bluntneſs.

HEBRAISM, hĕb'rā-ĭſm. ſ. (335).
A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hĕb'rā-ĭſt. ſ. (503).
A man ſkilled in Hebrew.
☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity of the firſt ſyllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the beſt uſage.

HEBRICIAN, hē-brĭſh'ăn. ſ.
One ſkilful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hĕk'ă-tōm. ſ.
A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hĕk'tē-kăl.
HECTICK, hĕk'tĭk. (509). } a.
Habitual, conſtitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hĕk'tĭk. ſ.
An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. ſ. (418) (166).
A bully, a bluſtering, turbulent, noiſy fellow.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. v. a.
To threaten, to treat with inſolent terms.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. v. n.
To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hĕd-ĕr-ā'ſhŭs. a.
Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hĕdje. ſ.
A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes.

HEDGE, hĕdje. ſ.
Prefixed to any word, ſignifies ſomething mean.

To HEDGE, hĕdje. v. a.
To incloſe with a hedge; to obſtruct; to encircle for defence; to ſhut up within an encloſure; to force into a place already full.

To HEDGE, hĕdje. v. n.
To ſhift, to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, hĕdje'born. a.
Of no known birth, meanly born.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hĕdje-fū'mĕ-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A plant.

HEDGEHOG, hĕdje'hŏg. ſ.
An animal ſet with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hĕdje-hĭz'zŭp. ſ.
A ſpecies of willow-wort. See HYSSOP.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hĕdje-mŭs'tărd. ſ.
A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE, hĕdje'nōte. ſ.
A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.

HEDGEPIG, hĕdje'pĭg. ſ.
A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-ROW, hĕdje'rō. ſ.
The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hĕdje-ſpăr'rō. ſ.
A ſparrow that lives in buſhes.

HEDGING-BILL, hĕdje'ĭng-bĭl. ſ.
A cutting-hook uſed in trimming hedges.

HEDGER; hĕdje'ŭr. ſ.
One who makes hedges.

To HEED, hēed. v. a. (246).
To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.

HEED, hēed. ſ.
Care attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, obſervation; ſeriouſneſs; regard, reſpectful notice.

HEEDFUL, hēed'fŭl. a.
Watchful, cautious, ſuſpicious; attentive, careful, obſerving.

HEEDFULLY, hēed'fŭl-ē. ad.
Attentively, carefully, cautiouſly.

HEEDFULNESS, hēed'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Caution, vigilance.

HEEDILY, hēed'ē-lē. ad.
Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, hēed'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Caution, vigilance.

HEEDLESS, hēed'lĕs. a.
Negligent, inattentive, careleſs.

HEEDLESSLY, hēed'lĕs-lē. ad.
Careleſsly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hēed'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hēel. ſ. (246).
The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; to be at the heels, to purſue cloſely, to follow hard; to lay by the heels, to fetter, to ſhackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a ſtocking, whence the phraſe to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hēel. v. n.
To dance; to lean on one ſide, as the ſhip heels.

HEELER, hēel'ŭr. ſ.
A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hēel'pēſe. ſ.
A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hēel'pēſe. v. a.
To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT, hĕft. ſ.
Heaving, effort: for haft; handle.

HEGIRA, hē-jī'rā, or hĕd'jē-rā.
A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July ſixteenth, A. D. ſix hundred and twenty-two.
☞ The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr. Johnſon, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry. This, I am informed, is the pronunciation of ſeveral Oriental ſcholars, and is not only more agreeable to the ear, but ſeems to fall in with thoſe Arabic Spaniſh names *Ramirez*, *Almira*, &c. as well as the Grecian *Tauchira*, *Thyatira*, *Dejanira*, &c.

HEIFER, hĕf'fŭr. ſ. (98) (254).
A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, hī'hō. interj.
An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

HEIGHT, hīte, or hāte. ſ. (253).
Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; ſummit, aſcent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmoſt degree; utmoſt exertion; ſtate of excellence; advance towards perfection.
☞ The firſt of theſe modes is the moſt general, and the laſt, the moſt agreeable to the ſpelling. Milton was the patron of the firſt, and in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnſon ſays, ſpelt the word *bighth*. This is ſtill the pronunciation of the vulgar, and ſeems at firſt ſight the moſt agreeable to analogy; but though the ſound of the adjective *high* is generally preſerved in the abſtract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the beſt) was *bite*. See DROUGHT.

To HEIGHTEN, hī't'n. v. a. (103).
To raiſe higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hā'nŭs. a. (249).
Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.
☞ Mr. Sheridan gives the long ſound of *e* to the firſt ſyllable of this word, contrary to every Dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the beſt uſage; which, if I am not miſtaken, always gives the firſt ſyllable of this word the ſound of ſlender *a*.

HEINOUSLY, hā'nŭs-lē. ad.
Atrociouſly, wickedly.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462)

HEINOUSNESS, hā'nŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Atrociouſneſs, wickedneſs.

HEIR, āre. ſ. (249) (394).
One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

HEIRESS, āre'is. ſ. (99).
An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, āre'lĕs. a.
Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, āre'ſhip. ſ.
The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, āre'lōōm. ſ.
Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

HELD, hĕld.
The preterit and part. paſſ. of Hold.

HELIACAL, hē-lī'ā-kăl. a.
Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hĕl'ē-kăl. a.
[illegible]iral, with may circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hē-lē-ō-sĕn'trĭk. a. Belonging to the centre of the ſun.

HELIOSCOPE, hē'lē-ō-ſkōpe. ſ.
A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hē'lē-ō-trōpe. ſ.
A plant that turns towards the ſun, but more particularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower.

HELL, hĕl. ſ.
The place of the devil and wicked ſouls; the place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which thoſe who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his ſhreds; the infernal powers.

HELLIBORE, hĕl'lē-bore. ſ.
Chriſtmas flower.

HELLENISM, hĕl'lē-nĭzm. ſ.
An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hĕl'lĭſh. a.
Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; ſent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hĕl'lĭſh-lē. ad.
Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hĕl'lĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Wickedneſs, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hĕl'wărd. ad.
Towards hell.

HELM, hĕlm. ſ.
A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt; the upper part of the retort; the ſteerage, the rudder; the ſtation of government.

To HELM, hĕlm. v. a.
To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hĕlmd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with a head-piece.

HELMET, hĕl'mĭt. ſ. (99).
A helm, a head-piece.

To HELP, hĕlp. v. a. preter Helped or Holp, part. Helped or Holpen. To aſſiſt, to ſupport, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or diſeaſe; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; to help to, to ſupply with, to furniſh with.

To HELP, hĕlp. v. n.
To contribute aſſiſtance; to bring a ſupply.

HELP, hĕlp. ſ.
Aſſiſtance, aid, ſupport, ſuccour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hĕlp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
An aſſiſtant, an auxiliary; one that adminiſters remedy; a ſupernumerary ſervant; one that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hĕlp'fŭl. a.
Uſeful, that which gives aſſiſtance; wholeſome, ſalutary.

HELPLESS, hĕlp'lĕs. a.
Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf; wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hĕlp'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without ſuccour.

HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'tŭr-ſkĕl'tŭr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hĕlv. ſ.
The handle of an ax.

HEM, hĕm. ſ.
The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading; the noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!

To HEM, hĕm. v. a.
To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together; to border, to edge; to encloſe, to environ, to confine, to ſhut.

To HEM, hĕm. v. n.
To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hĕm'ē-plĕd-jē. ſ.
A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hĕm'ē-ſfēre. ſ.
The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm-ē-ſfĕr'ĭk-ăl. (509). } a.

HEMISPHERICK, hĕm-ē-ſfĕr'ĭk. } a.
Half-round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hĕ-mĭs'tĭk. ſ. (509).
Half a verſe.

HEMLOCK, hĕm'lŏk. ſ.
An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hĕm'ō-rădje. }
HEMORRHAGY, hĕm'ō-rā-jē. } ſ.
A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm'ŏr-rŏidz. ſ.
The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ŏr-rŏid'ăl. a.
Belonging to the viens in the fundament.

HEMP, hĕmp. ſ.
A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hĕm'p'n. a. (103).
Made of hemp.

HEN, hĕn. ſ.
The female of a houſe-cock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hĕn'hăr-tĕd. a.
Daſtardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hĕn'pĕkt. a. (359).
Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hĕn'rōōſt. ſ.
The place where the poultry reſt.

HENBANE, hĕn'bane. ſ.
A plant.

HENCE, hĕnſe. ad. or interj.
From this place to another; away, to a diſtance; at a diſtance, in another place; for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; from this cauſe, from this ground; from this ſource, from this original, from this ſtore; from hence, is a vitious expreſſion.

HENCEFORTH, hĕnſe'fŏrth. ad.
From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hĕnce-fŏr'wărd. ad. From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hĕnſh'măn. ſ.
A page, an attendant.

To HEND, hĕnd. v. a.
To ſeize, to lay hold on; to croud, to ſurround.

HENDECAGON, hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn. ſ.
A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hē-păt'ē-kăl. }
HEPATICK, hē-păt'ĭk. (509). } a.
Belonging to the liver.

HEPS, hĭps. ſ.
The fruit of the dogroſe, commonly written Hips.

HEPTAGON, hĕp'tă-gŏn. ſ.
A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hĕp-tăg'ō-năl. a.
Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HEPTARCHY, hĕp'tăr-kē. ſ.
A ſevenfold government.

HER, hŭr. pron. (98).
Belonging to a female; the oblique caſe of She.

HERS, hŭrz. pronoun.
This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before, as ſuch are her charms, ſuch charms are hers.

HERALD, hĕr'ăld. ſ.
An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precurſor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

To HERALD, hĕr'ăld. v. a.
To introduce as an herald.

HERALDRY, hĕr'ăl-drē. ſ.
The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, ĕrb. ſ. (394).
Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them, as graſs and hemlock.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by ſuppreſſing the ſound of the *h* in this word and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, on my ſide.

HERBACEOUS, hĕr-bā'ſhŭs. a. (356).
Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, ĕr'bĭdje. ſ. (90) (394).
Herbs collectively, graſs, paſture; the tythe and the right of paſture.

HERBAL, hĕr'băl. ſ.
A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

HERBALIST, hĕr'bă-lĭſt. ſ.
A man ſkilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hĕr'bă-rĭſt. ſ.
One ſkilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hĕrb'lĕt. ſ.
A ſmall herb.

HERBESCENT, hĕr-bĕs'sĕnt. a. (510).
Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hĕr'bĭd. a.
Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hĕr'bŭs. a.
Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hĕr'bū-lĕnt. a.
Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, ĕrb'wŭm-ŭn. ſ. (394)
A woman that ſells herbs.

HERBY, ĕrb'ē. a. (394).
Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hĕrd. ſ.
A number of beaſts together; a company of men, in contempt or deteſtation; it anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition, as goatherd.

To HERD, hĕrd. v. n.
To run in herds or companies; to aſſociate.

HERDGROOM, hĕrd'gröom. ſ.
A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hĕrd'măn. } ſ. (88).
HERDSMAN, hĕrdz'măn. }
One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hēre. ad.
In this place; in the preſent ſtate.

HEREABOUTS, hēre'ă-bŏuts. ad.
About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēre-ăf'tŭr. ad.
In a future ſtate.

HEREAT, hēre-ăt'. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hēre-bī'. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hē-rĕd'ĭ-tă-bl. a.
Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hĕ-rĕ-dĭt'ă-mĕnt. ſ. A law term denoting inheritance.

☞ Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; Dr. Aſh, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the ſecond; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The laſt accentuation is not only moſt agreeable to the beſt uſage and the moſt grateful to the ear, but ſeems to accord better with the ſecondary accent of the latter Latin *Hæreditaménta*. See ACADEMY.

HEREDITARY, hē-rĕd'ĕ-tă-rē. a.
Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hē-rĕd'ĕ-tă-rĕ-lē. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hēre-ĭn'. ad. In this.

HEREMITICAL, hĕr-ē-mĭt'ĭk-ăl. a.
Solitary, ſuitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hēre-ŏf'. ad.
From this, of this. See FORTHWITH.

HEREON, hēre-ŏn'. ad. Upon this.

HEREOUT, hēre-ŏŭt'. ad. Out of this.

HERESY, hĕr'ē-sē. ſ.
An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hē-rē'zhē-ărk. ſ. (451)
A leader in hereſy. See ECCLESIASTICK.

HERETICK, hĕr'ē-tĭk. ſ. (510).
One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

HERETICAL, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl. a.
Containing hereſy.

HERETICALLY, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
With hereſy.

HERETO, hēre-tōō'. ad. To this.

HERETOFORE, hēre-tō-fōre'. ad.
Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hēre-ŭn-tōō'. To this.

HEREWITH, hēre-*with*'. ad.
With this. See FORTHWITH.

HERITABLE, hĕr'ē-tă-bl. a.
Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hĕr'ē-tăje. ſ. (90).
Inheritance, devolved by ſucceſſion; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE, hĕr-măf'frō-dite. ſ. (155). An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hĕr-măf-frō-dĭt'ē-kăl. a.
Partaking of both ſexes.

HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl. } a.
HERMETICK, hĕr-mĕt'ĭk. (509). }
Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hĕr'mĭt. ſ.
A ſolitary, an anchoret, one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion; a beadſman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hĕr'mĭt-ăje. ſ. (90).
The cell or habitation of a hermit.

HERMITESS, hĕr'mĭt-ĕs. ſ.
A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, hĕr-mĭt'ē-kăl. a.
Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, hĕrn. ſ.
Contracted from HERON.

HERNIA, hĕr'nē-ă. ſ.
Any kind of rupture.

HERO, hē'rō. ſ.
A man eminent for bravery; a man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HEROICAL, hē-rō'ē-kăl. a.
Befitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hē-rō'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
After the way of a hero.

HEROICK, hē-rō'ĭk. a.
Productive of heroes; noble, ſuitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hē-rō'ĭk-lē. ad.
Suitably to an hero.

HEROINE, hĕr'ō-ĭn. ſ. (535).
A female hero.

HEROISM, hĕr'ō-ĭzm. ſ. (535).
The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hĕr'ŭn. ſ. (166).
A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

HERONRY, hĕr'ŭn-rē. (166). } ſ.
HERONSHAW, hĕr'ŭn-ſhăw. }
A place where herons breed.

HERPES, hĕr'pēz. ſ.
A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hĕr'rĭng. ſ.
A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

HERS, hŭrz. pron.
The female poſſeſſive, uſed without its ſubſtantive, as this is her houſe, this houſe is hers.

HERSE, hĕrſe. ſ.
A temporary monument raiſed over a grave; the carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE, hĕrſe. v. a.
To put into an herſe.

HERSELF, hŭr-sĕlf'. pronoun.
The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hĕrſe'līke. a.
Funereal, ſuitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hĕz'ē-tăn-sē. ſ.
Dubiouſneſs, uncertainty.

To HESITATE, hĕz'ē-tāte. v. a.
To be doubtful, to delay, to pauſe.

HESITATION, hĕz-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermiſſion of ſpeech, want of volubility.

HEST, hĕſt. ſ.
Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīte. ſ. (156). Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion; any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Bailey, unite in placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; Entick alone places it on the third. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan place an accent alſo on the laſt ſyllable, and make the *i* long; while Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it ſhort. That the accent ought to be on the firſt ſyllable cannot be doubted, when we conſider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we angliciſe Latin words by ſhortening them: and though the *i* in theſe terminations is rather ambiguous (156), it certainly inclines to the long ſound which Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan have given it. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt-ĕr-rō-klĭt'ē-kăl. a.
Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks. a.
Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ăl. a. Not of the ſame nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē-nē'ē-tē. ſ.
Oppoſition of nature, contrariety of qualities; oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ŭs. a. Not kindred, oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preſerves the *g* hard. The plea is, that theſe words are derived from the Greek, which always preſerved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reaſon, is to expoſe it. What would become of our language if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were ſo pronounced? What is moſt to be regretted is, that men of learning ſometimes join in theſe pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the loweſt order of critical coxcombs. See GYMNASTICK.

To HEW, hū. v. a. part. Hewn or Hewed. To cut with an edged inſtrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form or ſhape with an axe; to form laborioufly.

HEWER, hū'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

HEXAGON, hĕks'ă-gŏn. ſ. (166).
A figure of ſix ſides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hĕgz-ăg'ō-năl. a. (478). Having ſix ſides.

HEXAGONY, hĕgz-ăg'gŭn-ē. ſ. (478)
A figure of ſix angles.

HEXAMETER, hĕgz-ăm'ē-tŭr. ſ.
A verſe of ſix feet. (518).

HEXANGULAR, hĕgz-ăng'gū-lăr. a.
Having ſix corners.

HEXASTICK, hĕgz-ăs'tĭk. ſ. (509).
A poem of ſix lines.

HEY, hā. interj.
An expreſſion of joy.

HEYDAY, hā'dā. interj.
An expreſſion of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, hā'dā. ſ. (269).
A frolick, wildneſs.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

HIATUS, hi-ā'tŭs. s.
An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of ſome of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hi-bĕr'nāl. a.
Belonging to the winter.

HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp, or hĭk'kŏf. ſ.
A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

☞ This is one of thoſe words which ſeems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulſive ſob was ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any ſuch derivation, and both ſuppoſe it formed from the ſound it occaſions. Accordingly we find, though *hiccough* is the moſt general orthography, *hickup* is the moſt uſual pronunciation. Thus Butler:

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
"Is to forbid my pulſe to move;
"My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
"Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*."

To HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp. v. n.
To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HICKUP, hĭk'kŭp. v. n.
To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

HID, hĭd.
HIDDEN, hĭd'd'n. } part. paſſ. of Hide

To HIDE, hide. v. a. preter. Hid, part. paſſ. Hid or Hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

To HIDE, hide. v. n.
To lye hid, to be concealed.

HIDE AND SEEK, hide-and-seek'. ſ.
A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

HIDE, hide. ſ.
The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed; the human ſkin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, hide'bound. a.
A horſe is ſaid to be hide bound when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other; in trees, being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth; barſh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, hĭd'ē-ŭs, or hĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293). Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Horribleneſs, dreadfulneſs.

HIDER, hī'dŭr. ſ. (98).
He that hides.

To HIE, hi. v. n.
To haſten, to go in haſte.

HIERARCH, hī'ē-rārk. ſ.
The chief of a ſacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hī-ē-rār'kē-kāl. a.
Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HIERARCHY, hī'ē-rār-kē. ſ.
A ſacred government, rank or ſubordination of holy beings; eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ĭk. ſ.
An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ē-kāl a, Emblematical, expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ē-kāl-ē. ad.
Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hī-ĕr-ŏg'grāf-ē. ſ. (518). Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hī-ĕr'ō-fānt. ſ. (518).
One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hĭg'gl. v. n. (405).
To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'gl-dē-pĭg'gl-dē. ad.
A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HIGGLER, hĭg'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH, hī. a. (390).
A great way upwards, riſing above; elevated in place, raiſed aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in ſentiment; difficult, abſtruſe; boaſtful, oſtentatious; arrogant, proud, loſty; noble, illuſtrious; violent, tempeſtuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; ſtrong taſted; at the moſt perfect ſtate, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, oppoſed to little, as high treaſon.

HIGH, hī. ſ.
High place, elevation, ſuperior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hī'blĕſt. a.
Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hī'blōne.
Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hī'born.
Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hī'kŭl-lŭr'd.
Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hī'dē-zī'nĭng.
Having great ſchemes.

HIGHFLIER, hī'flī-ŭr. ſ.
One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hī'flōne. a.
Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hī'flī-ĭng. a.
Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hī'hēp'd. a.
Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hī'mĕt-tl'd. (359).
Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

HIGHMINDED, hī'mīnd-ĕd.
Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hī'rĕd.
Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hī-sē'zŭn'd.
Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī-ſpĭr'ĭt-ĕd.
Bold, daring, inſolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī-ſtŭm'mŭkt.
Obſtinate, loſty.

HIGH-TASTED, hī-tās'tĕd.
Guſtful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hī'vīs'd. (560).
Enormouſly wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'rawt.
Accurately finiſhed.

HIGHLAND, hī'lānd. ſ.
Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hī'lānd-ŭr. ſ.
An inhabitant of mountains.

☞ We ſometimes hear a moſt abſurd pronunciation of this word taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heelander*. It is curious to obſerve, that while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation and adopt that of the Engliſh, there are ſome Engliſh ſo capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch ſtrive carefully to avoid.

HIGHLY, hī'lē. ad.
With elevation as to place and ſituation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiouſly; with eſteem, with eſtimation.

HIGHMOST, hī'mōſt. a.
Higheſt, topmoſt.

HIGHNESS, hī'nĕs. ſ.
Elevation above the ſurface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, ſupremacy.

HIGHT, hite.
Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī'wā-tŭr. ſ.
The utmoſt flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī-wā'. ſ.
Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'wā-mān. ſ. (88).
A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hĭl-lār'ē-tē. ſ.
Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hĭl'dĭng. ſ.
A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

HILL, hĭl. ſ.
An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hĭl'lŏk. ſ.
A little hill.

HILLY, hĭl'lē. a.
Full of hills, unequal in the ſurface.

HILT, hĭlt. ſ.
The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword.

HIM, hĭm.
The oblique caſe of He.

HIMSELF, hĭm-sĕlf'. pron.
In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Itſelf; in the oblique caſes, it has a reciprocal ſignification.

HIN, hĭn. ſ.
A meaſure of liquids among the jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hīnd. a. compar. Hinder, ſuperl. Hindmoſt. Backward, contrary in poſition to the face.

☞ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its ſuperlative *hindmoſt* and *hindermoſt* are ſometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* ſhort, as in *finn'd*; but this is ſo contrary to analogy as to deſerve the attention of every correct ſpeaker.

HIND, hīnd. ſ.
The ſhe to a ſtag; a ſervant; a peaſant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hīnd'bĕr-rĭz. ſ.
The peaſant's berries; the ſame as raſpberries.

To HINDER, hĭn'dŭr. v. a.
To obſtruct, to ſtop, to impede.

HINDER, hīn'dŭr. a. (515).
That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hĭn'dŭr-ānſe. ſ.
Impediment, let, ſtop.

HINDERER, hĭn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

HINDERLING, hīnd'ŭr-lĭng. ſ.
A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hīnd'ŭr-mōſt. a.
Hindmoſt, laſt, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hīnd'mōſt. a.
The laſt, the lag.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164.)

HINGE, hĭnje. ſ. (74).
Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; to be off the hinges, to be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

To HINGE, hĭnje. v. a.
To furniſh with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINT, hĭnt. v. a.
To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion.

HINT, hĭnt. ſ.
Faint notice given to the mind, remote alluſion; ſuggeſtion, intimation.

HIP, hĭp. ſ.
The joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phraſe.

HIP, hĭp. ſ.
The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, hĭp. v. a.
To ſprain or ſhoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

HIP, hĭp. interj.
An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, hĭp'pĭſh. a.
A corruption of Hypochondriack.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hĭp'pō-sĕn'tâwr. ſ.
A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hĭp'pō-krâs. ſ.
A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIFF, hĭp'pō-grĭf. ſ.
A winged horſe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hĭp-pō-pŏt'â-mŭs. ſ. The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hĭp'ſhŏt. a.
Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, hĭp'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

To HIRE, hīre. v. a.
To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages; to bribe; to engage himſelf for pay.

HIRE, hīre. ſ.
Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing; wages paid for ſervice.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng. ſ.
One who ſerves for wages; a mercenary, a proſtitute.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng. a.
Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hīre'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who uſes any thing paying a recompence, one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hĕr-sūte'. a.
Rough, rugged.

HIS, hĭz. pronoun poſſeſſive.
The maſculine poſſeſſive, belonging to him; anciently its.

To HISS, hĭſs. v. n.
To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals.

To HISS, hĭſs. v. a.
To condemn by hiſſing, to explode; to procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

HISS, hĭſs. ſ.
The voice of a ſerpent; cenſure, expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

HIST, hĭſt. interj.
An exclamation commanding ſilence.

HISTORIAN, hĭs-tō'rē-ăn. ſ.
A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hĭs-tŏr'ĭk-ăl. }
HISTORICK, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk. (509). } a.
Pertaining to hiſtory.

HISTORICALLY, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk-ăl-ē. ad.
In the manner of hiſtory, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hĭs-tŏr'ē-fī. v. a.
To relate, to record in hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hĭs-tō-rē-ŏg'rā-fŭr. ſ.
An hiſtorian, a writer of hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hĭs'tō-rē-ŏg'rā-fē. ſ. (518).
The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTORY, hĭs'tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, hĭs'tŭr-ē-pēēſe. ſ.
A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kăl. }
HISTRIONICK, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ĭk. (509) } a. Befitting the ſtage, ſuitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kăl-ē ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hĭt. v. a.
To ſtrike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miſs; to attain, to reach the point; to ſtrike a ruling paſſion; to hit off, to ſtrike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hĭt. v. n.
To claſh, to collide; to chance luckily, to ſucceed by accident; to ſucceed; not to miſcarry; to light on.

HIT, hĭt. ſ.
A ſtroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hĭtſh. v. n.
To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hĭthe. ſ.
A ſmall haven to land wares out of boats.

HITHER, hĭTH'ŭr. ad. (98).
To this place from ſome place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this deſign.

HITHER, hĭTH'ŭr.
Nearer, towards this part.

☞ This word was probably formed for the comparative of *here*; and as naturally generated the ſuperlative *hithermoſt*.

HITHERMOST, hĭTH'ŭr-mōſt. a.
Neareſt on this ſide.

HITHERTO, hĭTH'ŭr-tōō. ad.
To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭTH'ŭr-wărd. }
HITHERWARDS, hĭTH'ŭr-wărdz. } ad. This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hīve. ſ.
The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hīve. v. a.
To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hīve. v. n.
To take ſhelter together.

HIVER, hīve'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who puts bees in hives.

HO, }
HOA, } hō. } interj.
A call, a ſudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

HOAR, hōre. a.
White; gray with age; white with froſt.

HOAR-FROST, hōre'frŏſt. ſ.
The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

HOARD, hōrde. ſ.
A ſtore laid up in ſecret, a hidden ſtock, a treaſure.

To HOARD, hōrde. v. n.
To make hoards, to lay up ſtore.

To HOARD, hōrde. v. a.
To lay in hoards, to huſband privily.

HOARDER, hōrd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſtores up in ſecret.

HOARHOUND, hōre'hound. ſ.
A plant.

HOARINESS, hō'rē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being whitiſh, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hōrſe. a.
Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough ſound.

HOARSELY, hōrſe'lē. ad.
With a rough harſh voice.

HOARSENESS, hōrſe'nĕs. ſ.
Roughneſs of voice.

HOARY, hō'rē. a.
White, whitiſh; white or gray with age; white with froſt; mouldly, moſſy,ruſty.

To HOBBLE, hŏb'bl. v. n. (405).
To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hŏb'bl. ſ.
Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hŏb'blĭng-lē. ad.
Clumſily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hŏb'bē. ſ.
A ſpecies of hawk; an Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride; a ſtupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hŏb-gŏb'lĭn. ſ.
A ſprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hŏb'nāle. ſ.
A nail uſed in ſhoeing a horſe.

HOBNAILED, hŏb'nāl'd. a.
Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hŏb'nŏb'.
This is corrupted from Habnab.

HOCK, hŏk. ſ.
The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK, hŏk. v. a.
To diſable in the hock.

HOCK, hŏk. ſ.
Old ſtrong rheniſh.

HOCKHERB, hŏk'ĕrb. ſ.
A plant, the ſame with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hŏk'kl. v. a. (405).
To hamſtring.

HOCUS-POCUS, hō'kŭs-pō'kŭs. ſ.
A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hŏd. ſ.
A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

HODMAN, hŏd'măn. ſ. (88).
A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hŏdje'pŏdje. ſ.
A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hō-dē-ĕr'năl. a.
Of to-day.

HOE, hō. ſ.
An inſtrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hō. v. a.
To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hŏg. ſ.
The general name of ſwine; a caſtrated boar; to bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's deſign.

HOGCOTE, hŏg'kōt. ſ.
A houſe for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hŏg'grĭl. ſ. (99).
A two-years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hŏg'hĕrd. ſ.
A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hŏg'gĭſh. a.
Having the qualities of an hog, brutiſh, ſelfiſh.

HOGGISHLY, hŏg'gĭſh-lē. ad.
Greedily, ſelfiſhly.

HOGGISHNESS, hŏg'gĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Brutality, greedineſs, ſelfiſhneſs.

HOGSBEANS, hŏgz'bēnz.
HOGSBREAD, hŏgz'brĕd.
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'mŭſh-rōōmz. } ſ.
Plants.

HOGSFENNEL, hŏgz'fĕn-nĕl. ſ.
A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hŏgs'hĕd. ſ.
A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons; any large barrel.

☞ This word is ſometimes pronounced as if written *hog-ſhed*: if Dr. Johnſon's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and ariſes from the junction of the letters *s* and *h* in printing, which may be preſumed to have occaſioned a ſimilar miſpronunciation in *houſehold* and *falſehood*, which ſee. Junius derives this word from the Belgic *Ockſhood*, *oghſhood*, or *bockſhoot*. Minſhew, ſays Skinner, derives it from *Ockſhood* and *Ogſhood*; but he himſelf is of opinion that it rather comes from the Latin *Orca*; a great ſea-fiſh, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgic *hoofd*, as much as to ſay, *Ork's hoofd*; that is, *Orcæ caput*, an *Ork's head*.

HOGSTY, hŏg'ſtī. ſ.
The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hŏg'wŏſh. ſ.
The draff which is given to ſwine.

HOIDEN, hoĕ'd'n. ſ. (103).
An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To HOIDEN, hoĕ'd'n. v. n.
To romp indecently.

To HOISE, hoĕſe. }
To HOIST, hoĕſt. } v. a.
To raiſe up on high.

To HOLD, hōld. v. a. preter. Held, part. paſſ. Held or Holden. To graſp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe faſt; to maintain as an opinion; to conſider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any ſtation; to poſſeſs, to enjoy; to poſſeſs in ſubordination; to ſuſpend, to refrain; to ſtop, to reſtrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain ſtate; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propoſe; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in, to govern by the bridle, to reſtrain in general; to hold off, to keep at a diſtance; to hold on, to continue, to protract; to hold out, to extend, to ſtretch forth, to offer, to propoſe, to continue to do or ſuffer; to hold up, to raiſe aloft, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To HOLD, hōld. v. n.
To ſtand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unſubdued; to laſt, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to ſtand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to harangue, to ſpeak in public; to hold in, to reſtrain one's ſelf, to continue in luck; to hold off, to keep at a diſtance; without cloſing with offers; to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; to hold out, to laſt, to endure, not to yield, not to be ſubdued; to hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; to hold up, to ſupport himſelf, not to be foul weather, to continue the ſame ſpeed.

HOLD, hōld. interj.
Forbear, ſtop, be ſtill.

HOLD, hōld. ſ.
The act of ſeizing, gripe, graſp, ſeizure; ſomething to be held, ſupport; catch, power of ſeizing or keeping; priſon, place of cuſtody; power, influence; cuſtody; Hold of a ſhip, all that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hōl'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hōl-dŭr-fōr*th*'. ſ.
An haranguer, one who ſpeaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, hōld'fāſt. ſ.
Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hōld'ĭng. ſ.
Tenure, farm; it ſometimes ſignifies the burden or chorus of a ſong.

HOLE, hōle. ſ.
A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a ſmall vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; ſome ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HOLIDAM, hŏl'ē-dăm. ſ.
Our bleſſed lady.

HOLILY, hō'lē-lē. ad.
Pioully, with ſanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hō'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Sanctity, piety, religious goodneſs; the ſtate of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.

HOLLA, hŏl-lō'. interj.
A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

HOLLAND, hŏl'lănd. ſ. (88).
Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hŏl'lō. a. (327).
Excavated, having a void ſpace within, not ſolid; noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not ſound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hŏl'lō. ſ.
Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; paſſage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hŏl'lō. v. a.
To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hŏl'lō. v. n.
To ſhout, to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, hŏl'lō-lē. ad.
With cavities; unfaithfully, inſincerely, diſhoneſtly.

HOLLOWNESS, hŏl'lō-nĕs. ſ.
Cavity, ſtate of being hollow; deceit, inſincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hŏl'lō-rōōt. ſ.
A plant.

HOLLY, hŏl'lē. ſ.
A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hŏl'lē-hŏk. ſ.
Roſemallow.

HOLLYROSE, hŏl'lē-rōze. ſ.
A plant.

HOLOCAUST, hŏl'ō-kawſt. ſ.
A burnt ſacrifice.

HOLP, hōlp.
The old preterit and participle paſſive of Help.

HOLPEN, hōl'p'n. (103).
The old participle paſſive of Help.

HOLSTER, hōl'ſtŭr. ſ. (98).
A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLY, hō'lē. a.
Good, pious, religious; hallowed, conſecrated to divine uſe; pure, immaculate; ſacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō'lē-*th*ŭrz'dā. ſ.
The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hō'lē-wēēk'. ſ.
The week before Eaſter.

HOLYDAY, hŏl'ē-dā. ſ.
The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival; anniverſary feaſt; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes ſeldom.

HOMAGE, hŏm'āje. ſ. (90).
Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord; obeiſance, reſpect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hŏm'ā-jŭr. ſ. (98).
One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord.

HOME, hōme. ſ.
His own houſe, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of conſtant reſidence; united to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick.

HOME, hōme. ad.
To one's own habitation; to one's own country; cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs; to the point deſigned; united to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBORN, hōme'bōrn. a.
Native, natural; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEBRED, hōme'brĕd. a.
Bred at home; not poliſhed by travel, plain, rude, artleſs, uncultivated; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hōme'fĕlt. a.
Inward, private.

HOMELILY, hōme'lē-lē. ad.
Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hōme'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Plainneſs, rudeneſs.

HOMELY, hōme'lē. a.
Plain, homeſpun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarſe.

HOMEMADE, hōme'māde. ad.
Made at home.

HOMER, hō'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A Hebrew meaſure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hōme'ſpŭn. a.
Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturies; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarſe, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hōme'ſtāll. }
HOMESTEAD, hōme'ſtĕd. } ſ. (406).
The place of the houſe.

HOMEWARD, hōme'wărd. (88) }
HOMEWARDS, hōme'wărdz. } ad.
Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hŏm'ē-ſide. ſ.
Murder, manſlaying; deſtruction; a murderer, a manſlayer.

Homicidal, hŏm-ē-sī'dăl. a.
Murderous, bloody.

Homiletical, hŏm-ē-lĕt'ĭk-ăl. a.
Social, converſible.

Homily, hŏm'ē-lē. ſ.
A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homogeneal, hō-mō-jē'nē-ăl. }
Homogeneous, hō-mō-jē'nē-ŭs. }
a. Having the ſame nature or principles.

☞ For the true pronunciation of the *g* in theſe words, ſee Heterogeneous.

Homogenealness, hō-mō-jē'nē-ăl-nĕs. }
Homogeneity, hō-mō-jē-nē'ē-tē. }
Homogeneousness, hō-mō-jē'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. }
ſ. Participation of the ſame principles or nature, ſimilitude of kind.

Homogeny, hō-mŏd'jē-nē. ſ. (518).
Joint nature.

Homologous, hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs. a.
Having the ſame manner or proportions.

Homonymous, hō-mŏn'ē-mŭs. a.
Denominating different things; equivocal.

Homonymy, hō-mŏn'ē-mē. ſ. (518).
Equivocation, ambiguity.

Homotonous, hō-mŏt'tō-nŭs. a.
Equable, ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate and declenſion. (518).

Hone, hōne. ſ.
A whetſtone for a razor.

Honest, ŏn'nĕſt. a. (394).
Upright, true, ſincere; chaſte; juſt, righteous, giving to every man his due.

Honestly, ŏn'nĕſt-lē. ad.
Uprightly, juſtly; with chaſtity, modeſtly.

Honesty, ŏn'nĕs-tē. ſ.
Juſtice, truth, virtue, purity.

Honied, hŭn'nĭd. a. (283).
Covered with honey; ſweet, luſcious.

Honey, hŭn'nē. ſ. (165).
A thick, viſcous luſcious ſubſtance, which is collected and prepared by bees; ſweetneſs, luſciouſneſs; a name of tenderneſs, ſweet, ſweetneſs.

Honey-bag, hŭn'nē-băg. ſ.
The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

Honey-comb, hŭn'nē-kōme. ſ.
The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

Honey-combed, hŭn'nē-kōm'd. a.
Flawed with little cavities.

Honey-dew, hŭn'nē-dū. ſ.
Sweet dew.

Honey-flower, hŭn'nē-flŏŏ-ŭr. ſ.
A plant.

Honey-gnat, hŭn'nē-năt. ſ.
An inſect.

Honey-moon, hŭn'nē-mōōn. ſ.
The firſt month after marriage.

Honey-suckle, hŭn'nē-sŭk-kl. ſ.
Woodbine.

Honeyless, hŭn'nē-lĕs. a.
Without honey.

Honey-wort, hŭn'nē-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

Honorary, ŏn'nŭr-ă-rē. a. (557).
Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

Honour, ŏn'nŭr. ſ. (394).
Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleneſs; reverence, due veneration; chaſtity; glory, boaſt; publick mark of reſpect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

☞ This word and its companion *favour*, the two ſervile attendants on cards and notes of faſhion, have ſo generally dropped the *u*, that to ſpell theſe words with that letter is looked upon as *gauche* and ruſtic in the extreme. In vain did Dr. Johnſon enter his proteſt againſt the innovation; in vain did he tell us, that the ſound of the word required the *u* as well as its derivation from the Latin through the French: the ſentence ſeems to have been paſſed, and we now hardly ever find theſe words with this vowel but in our Dictionaries. But though I am a declared enemy to all needleſs innovation, I ſee no inconvenience in ſpelling theſe words in the faſhionable manner; there is no reaſon for preſerving the *u* in *honour* and *favour*, that does not hold good for the preſervation of the ſame letter in *errour*, *authour*, and a hundred others: and with reſpect to the pronunciation of theſe words without the *u*, while we have ſo many words where the *o* ſounds *u*, even when the accent is on it, as *honey*, *money*, &c., we need not be in much pain for the ſound of *u* in words of this termination, where the final *r* brings all the unaccented vowels to the ſame level; that is, to the ſhort ſound of *u*. See Principles, No. 418.

To **Honour**, ŏn'nŭr. v. a. (314).
To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raiſe to greatneſs.

Honourable, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl. a.
Illuſtrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honeſt, without intention of deceit; equitable.

Honourableness, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Eminence, magnificence, generoſity.

Honourably, ŏn'nŭr-ă-blē. ad.
With tokens of honour; magnanimouſly, generouſly; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

Honourer, ŏn'nŭr-rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

Hood, hŭd. (307).
In compoſition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

Hood, hŭd. ſ.
The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To **Hood**, hŭd. v. a.
To dreſs in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

Hoodman's-blind, hŭd'mănz-blīnd'. ſ.
A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To **Hoodwink**, hŭd'wĭnk. v. a.
To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impoſe upon.

Hoof, hŏŏf. ſ. (306).
The hard horny ſubſtance which compoſes the feet of ſeveral ſorts of animals.

Hook, hŏŏk. ſ. (306).
Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced; a ſnare, a trap; a ſickle to reap corn; an iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron; an inſtrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the poſt; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To **Hook**, hŏŏk. v. a.
To catch with a hood; to entrap, to enſnare; to draw as with a hook; to faſten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

Hooked, hŏŏk'ĕd. a. (366).
Bent, curvated.

Hookedness, hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
State of being bent like a hook.

Hooknosed, hŏŏk-nōz'd'. a.
Having the aquiline noiſe riſing in the middle.

Hoop, hŏŏp. ſ. (306).
Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels; part of a lady's dreſs; any thing circular.

To **Hoop**, hŏŏp. v. a.
To bind or encloſe with hoops; to encircle, to claſp, to ſurround.

To **Hoop**, hŏŏp. v. n.
To ſhout, to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

Hooper, hŏŏ'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

Hooping-cough, hŏŏ-pĭng-kŏf'. ſ.
A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To **Hoot**, hŏŏt. v. n. (306).
To ſhout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To **Hoot**, hŏŏt. v. a.
To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

Hoot, hŏŏt. ſ.
Clamour, ſhout.

To **Hop**, hŏp. v. n.
To jump, to ſkip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble than the other.

Hop, hŏp. ſ.
A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

Hop, hŏp. ſ.
A plant, the flowers of which are uſed in brewing.

To **Hop**, hŏp. v. a.
To impregnate with hops.

Hope, hōpe. ſ.
Expectation of ſome good, an expectation indulged with pleaſure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To **Hope**, hōpe. v. n.
To live in expectation of ſome good; to place confidence in futurity.

To **Hope**, hōpe. v. a.
To expect with deſire.

Hopeful, hōpe'fŭl. a
Full of qualities which produce hope, promiſing; full of hope, full of expectation of ſucceſs.

Hopefully, hōpe'fŭl-ē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope; with hope.

Hopefulness, hōpe'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Promiſe of good, likelihood to ſucceed.

Hopeless, hōpe'lĕs. a.
Without hope, without pleaſing expectation; giving no hope, promiſing nothing pleaſing.

HOPER, hō'pŭr. s. (98).
One that has pleaſing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hō'ping-lē. ad.
With hope, with expectations of good.

HOPPER, hŏp'pŭr. s. (98).
He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, hŏp'pŭr. s.
The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a baſket for carrying ſeed.

HOPPERS, hŏp'pŭrz. s.
A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hō'răl. a.
Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hō'rā-rē. a.
Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hōrde. s.
A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hō-rī'zŏn. s. (503).
The line that terminates the view.

☞ This word was, till of late years, univerſally pronounced, in proſe, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and Shakeſpeare, ſays Dr. Johnſon, has improperly placed it ſo in verſe:

—"When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
"Above the borders of this *horizon*,
"We'll forwards towards Warwick and his
"mates."

With reſpect to the propriety of this pronunciation it may be obſerved, that there is ſcarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of Engliſh orthöepy than placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of a triſſyllable when the middle ſyllable does not end with a conſonant. (503). But another rule almoſt as conſtantly counteracts this analogy when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate: then we generally follow the accentuation of thoſe languages. Poets have ſo univerſally placed the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word, and this pronunciation has ſo claſſical an air as to render the other accentuation vulgar.

HORIZONTAL, hŏr-ē-zŏn'tăl. a.
Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hŏr-ē-zŏn'tăl-ē. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hŏrn.
The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons; an inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waining moon; the feelers of a ſnail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hŏrn'bēēk. }
HORNFISH, hŏrn'fĭſh. } ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

HORNBEAM, hŏrn'bēme. ſ.
A tree.

HORNBOOK, hŏrn'bŏŏk. ſ.
The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

HORNED, hŏr'nĕd. a.
Furniſhed with horns.

HORNER, hŏr'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

HORNET, hŏr'nĕt. ſ. (99).
A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hŏrn'fŭt. a.
Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hŏrn'ŏŏl. ſ.
A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hŏrn'pīpe. ſ.
A dance.

HORNSTONE, hŏrn'ſtōne. ſ.
A kind of blue ſtone.

HORNWORK, hŏrn'wŭrk. ſ.
A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hŏr'nē. a.
Made of horn; reſembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hō-rŏg'grā-fē. (518).
An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hŏr'ō-lŏdje. }
HOROLOGY, hō-rŏl'ō-jē. (518). } ſ.
An inſtrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glaſs.

HOROMETRY, hō-rŏm'ē-trē. ſ. (518).
The art of meaſuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hŏr'rō-ſkōpe. ſ.
The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hŏr'rē-bl. a. (160).
Dreadful, terrible, ſhocking, hideous, enormous.

☞ This word is often pronounced ſo as to confound the *i* with *u*, as if written *horruble*; but this muſt be avoided as coarſe and vulgar.

HORRIBLENESS, hŏr'rē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Dreadfulneſs, hideouſneſs, terribleneſs.

HORRIBLY, hŏr'rē-blē. ad.
Dreadfully; hideouſly; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hŏr'rĭd. a.
Hideous, dreadful, ſhocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hŏr'rĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Hideouſneſs, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hŏr-rĭf'ĭk. a. (509).
Cauſing horrour.

HORRISONOUS, hŏr-rĭs'sō-nŭs. a.
Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hŏr'rŭr. ſ. (314).
Terrour mixed with deteſtation; gloom, drearineſs; in medicine, ſuch a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking.

HORSE, hŏrſe. ſ.
A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage; it is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry; ſomething on which any thing is ſupported; a wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment; joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe, as a horſe-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hŏrſe. v. a.
To mount upon a horſe; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hŏrs'băk. ſ.
The ſeat of the rider, the ſtate of being on a horſe.

HORSEBEAN, hŏrs'bēne. ſ.
A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

HORSEBLOCK, hŏrs'blŏk. ſ.
A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOAT, hŏrs'bōte. ſ.
A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBOY, hŏrs'bŏē. ſ.
A boy employed in dreſſing horſes, a ſtable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hŏrs'brā-kŭr. ſ.
One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hŏrs'tſhĕs-nŭt. ſ.
A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hŏrs'kōr-sŭr. ſ.
One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race; a dealer in horſes.

HORSECRAB, hŏrs'krăb. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

HORSECUCUMBER, hŏrs-kōō'kŭm-bŭr. ſ. See CUCUMBER.
A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hŏrs'dŭng. ſ.
The excrements of horſes.

HORSEEMMET, hŏrs'ĕm-mĕt. ſ.
Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hŏrs'flĕſh. ſ.
The fleſh of horſes.

HORSEFLY, hŏrs'flī. ſ.
A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hŏrs'fŭt. ſ.
An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hŏrs'hāre. ſ.
The hair of horſes.

HORSEHEEL, hŏrs'hēēl. ſ.
An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hŏrs'lăf. ſ.
A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hŏrs'lēētſh. ſ.
A great leech that bites horſes; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hŏrs'lĭt-tŭr. ſ.
A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hŏrs'măn. ſ. (88).
One ſkilled in riding; one that ſerves in wars on horſeback; a rider, a man on horſeback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hŏrs'măn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The art of riding, the art of managing a horſe.

HORSEMATCH, hŏrs'mătſh. ſ.
A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hŏrs'mēte. ſ.
Provender.

HORSEMINT, hŏrſe'mĭnt. ſ.
A large coarſe mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hŏrs'mŭs-sl. ſ. (405).
A large muſcle.

HORSEPLAY, hŏrs'plā. ſ.
Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, hŏrs'pŏnd. ſ.
A pond for horſes.

HORSERACE, hŏrs'rāſe. ſ.
A match of horſes in running.

HORSERADISH, hŏrs'răd-ĭſh. ſ.
A root acrid and biting, a ſpecies of ſcurvy-graſs.

HORSESHOE, hŏrs'ſhōō. ſ.
A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hŏrs'ſtē-lŭr. ſ.
A thief who takes away horſes.

HORSETAIL, hŏrs'tāle. ſ.
A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hŏrs'tŭng. ſ.
An herb.

HORSEWAY, hŏrs'wā. ſ.
A broad way by which horſes may travel.

HORTATION, hŏr-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HORTATIVE, hŏr'tā-tĭv. ſ.
Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Hortatory, hŏr'tă-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Encouraging, animating, adviſing to any thing. For the *o*, ſee Domeſtick.

Horticulture, hŏr'tē-kŭl-tſhŭre. ſ. The art of cultivating gardens.

Hortulan, hŏr'tſhŭ-lăn. a. (461).
Belonging to a garden.

Hosanna, hō-zăn'nă. ſ.
An exclamation of praiſe to God.

Hoſe, hōze. ſ.
Breeches; ſtockings, covering for the legs.

Hoſier, hō'zhŭr. ſ. (283).
One who ſells ſtockings.

Hoſpitable, hŏs'pē-tă-bl. a.
Giving entertainment to ſtrangers, kind to ſtrangers.

Hoſpitably, hŏs'pē-tă-blē. ad.
With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

Hoſpital, ŏs'pē-tăl. ſ. (394).
A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor; a place for ſhelter or entertainment.

Hoſpitality, hŏs-pē-tăl'ē-tē. ſ.
The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

Hoſt, hōſt. ſ.
One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers aſſembled for war; any great number; the ſacrifice of the maſs in the Roman church.

To Hoſt, hōſt. v. n.
To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muſter.

Hoſtage, hŏs'tăje. ſ. (90).
One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Hoſtel, hō-tĕl'. ſ.
A genteel inn.
☞ This word is now univerſally pronounced and written without the *ſ*.

Hoſtelry, hō'tĕl-rē.
The ſame as Hoſtel.

Hoſteſs, hōſt'ĕs. ſ.
A female hoſt, a woman that gives entertainment.

Hoſteſs-ſhip, hōſt'ĕs-ſhĭp. ſ.
The character of an hoſteſs.

Hoſtile, hŏs'tĭl. a. (140).
Adverſe, oppoſite, ſuitable to an enemy.

Hoſtility, hŏs-tĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
The practices of an open enemy, open war, oppoſition in war.

Hoſtler, ŏs'lŭr. ſ. (394) (472).
One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

Hot, hŏt. a.
Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat, fiery; luſtful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in deſire; piquant, acrid.

Hotbed, hŏt'bĕd. ſ.
A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

Hotbrained, hŏt'brănd. a. (359).
Violent, vehement, furious.

Hotcockles, hŏt-kŏk'klz. ſ.
A child's play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

Hotheaded, hŏt'hĕd-ĕd. a.
Vehement, violent, paſſionate.

Hothouſe, hŏt'hŏuſe. ſ.
A bagnio, a place to ſweat and cup in; a houſe in which tender plants are raiſed and preſerved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

Hotly, hŏt'lē. ad.
With heat; violently, vehemently; luſtfully.

Hotmouthed, hŏt'mŏuthd. a.
Headſtrong, ungovernable.

Hotneſs, hŏt'nĕs. ſ.
Heat, violence, fury.

Hotchpotch, hŏdje'pŏdje. ſ.
A mingled haſh, a mixture.

Hotſpur, hŏt'ſpŭr. ſ.
A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

Hotſpurred, hŏt'ſpŭr'd. a. (359).
Vehement, raſh, heady.

Hove, hōve.
The preterit of Heave.

Hovel, hŏv'ĭl. ſ. (99).
A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

Hoven, hō'v'n. part. paſſ. (103).
Raiſed, ſwelled, tumefied.

To Hover, hŭv'ŭr. v. n. (165).
To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.
☞ The firſt ſyllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, ſo as to rhyme with the firſt of *Novel*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinſton, and W. Johnſton, make it rhyme with the firſt of *cover*, *lover*, &c. The laſt is, in my opinion, the moſt correct.

Hough, hŏk. ſ. (392).
The lower part of the thigh.

To Hough, hŏk. v. a. (392).
To hamſtring, to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

Hound, hound. ſ. (313).
A dog uſed in the chace.

To Hound, hound. v. a.
To ſet on the chace; to hunt, to purſue.

Houndfiſh, hound'fiſh. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

Houndstongue, houndz'tŭng. ſ.
A plant.

Hour, ŏur. ſ. (394) (313).
The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the ſpace of ſixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

Hourglaſs, ŏur'glăs. ſ.
A glaſs filled with ſand, which running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Hourly, ŏur'lē. a.
Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

Hourly, ŏur'lē. ad.
Every hour, frequently.

Hourplate, ŏur'plāte. ſ.
The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed.

Houſe, houſe. ſ. (313).
A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; the manner of living, the table; ſtation of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered; family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

To Houſe, houze. v. a. (437).
To harbour, to admit to reſidence; to ſhelter, to keep under a roof.

To Houſe, houze. v. n.
To take ſhelter, to keep the abode, to reſide, to put into a houſe; to have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

Houſebreaker, houſ'brā-kŭr. ſ.
Burglar, one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

Houſebreaking, houſ'brā-king. ſ.
Burglary.

Houſedog, houſ'dŏg. ſ.
A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

Houſehold, houſ'hōld. ſ.
A family living together; family affairs, domeſtick management; it is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick, belonging to the family.
☞ This word is ſometimes corruptly ſpelt without the final *e* in *houſe*; and by the economy of typography, the *ſ* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *how-ſhold*. See Falsehood and Hogshead.

Houſeholder, houſ'hōl-dŭr. ſ.
Maſter of a family.

Houſeholdſtuff, houſ'hōld-ſtŭf. ſ. Furniture of any houſe, utenſils convenient for a family.

Houſekeeper, houſ'kēep-ŭr. ſ.
Houſeholder, maſter of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the ſervants.

Houſekeeping, houſ'kēep-ing. a.
Domeſtick, uſeful to a family.

Houſekeeping, houſ'kēep-ing. ſ.
The proviſions for a family; hoſpitality, liberal and plentiful table.

Houſeleek, houſ'lēek. ſ.
A plant.

Houſeleſs, houz'lĕs. ſ.
Without abode, wanting habitation.

Houſemaid, houſ'māde. ſ.
A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

Houſeroom, houſ'rōom. ſ.
Place in a houſe.

Houſesnail, houſ'ſnāle. ſ.
A kind of ſnail.

Houſewarming, houſ'wăr-ming. ſ.
A feaſt or merrymaking upon going into a new houſe.

Houſewife, hŭz'wif. ſ. (144).
The miſtreſs of a family; a female economiſt; one ſkilled in female buſineſs.

Houſewifely, hŭz'wif-lē. a.
Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

Houſewifely, hŭz'wif-lē. ad.
With the economy of a houſewife.

Houſewifery, hŭz'wif-rē. ſ.
Domeſtick or female buſineſs, management, female economy.

Houſing, hou'zing. ſ.
Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

How, hou. ad. (223).
In what manner, to what degree; for what reaſon, from what cauſe; by what means, in what ſtate; it is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence; it is much uſed in exclamation.

Howbeit, hou-bē'it. ad.
Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet, however. Not now in uſe.

Howd'ye, hou'dē-yē. How do ye?
In what ſtate is your health?

However, hou-ĕv'vŭr. ad.
In whatſoever manner, in whatſoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at leaſt; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet.

To HOWL, hŏŏl. v. n. (223).
To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in diſtreſs; to ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone; it is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL, hŏŏl. ſ.
The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOEVER, hŏŭ-sŏ-ĕv'vŭr. ad.
In what manner ſoever; although.

HOY, h[illegible]. ſ. (329).
A large boat, ſometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hŭb'bŭb. ſ.
A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hŭk'kă-băk. ſ.
A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HUCKLEBACKED, hŭk'kl-băkt. a.
Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hŭk'kl-bōne. ſ.
The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, hŭks'tŭr. (98).
HUCKSTERER, hŭks'tŭr-ŭr. } ſ.
One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a trickiſh mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, hŭks'tŭr. v. n.
To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'dl. v. a. (405).
To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered, to mobble; to put on careleſsly, in a hurry; to cover up in haſte; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confuſion.

To HUDDLE, hŭd'dl. v. n.
To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hŭd'dl. ſ. (405).
Crowd, tumult, confuſion.

HUE, hū. ſ. (335).
Colour, die; a clamour, a legal purſuit. It is commonly joined with *cry*, as to raiſe a *Hue and Cry* after a robber.

HUFF, hŭf. ſ.
Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

To HUFF, hŭf. v. a.
To ſwell, to puff; to hector, to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, hŭf. v. n.
To bluſter, to ſtorm, to bounce.

HUFFER, hŭf'fŭr. ſ. (98).
A bluſterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, hŭf'fĭſh. a.
Arrogant, inſolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hŭf'fĭſh-lē. ad.
With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hŭf'fĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Petulance, arrogance, noiſy bluſter.

To HUG, hŭg. v. a.
To preſs cloſe in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderneſs; to hold faſt.

HUG, hŭg. ſ. Cloſe embrace.

HUGE, hūje. a.
Vaſt, immenſe; great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HUGELY, hūje'lē. ad.
Immenſely, enormouſly; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hūje'nĕs. ſ.
Enormous bulk, greatneſs.

HUGGERMUGGER, hŭg'gŭr-mŭg-gŭr. ſ.
Secreſy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, hŭlk. ſ.
The body of a ſhip; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hŭl. ſ.
The huſk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ſhip, the hulk.

HULLY, hŭl'lē. a.
Huſky, full of hulls.

To HUM, hŭm. v. a.
To make the noiſe of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound; to pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath; to ſing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hŭm. ſ.
The noiſe of bees or inſects; the noiſe of buſtling crouds; any low dull noiſe; a pauſe with an articulate ſound; an expreſſion of applauſe.

HUM, hŭm. interj.
A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hū'măn. a. (88).
Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, hū-māne'. a.
Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hū-māne'lē. ad.
Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hū'mă-nĭſt. ſ.
A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hū-măn'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind: kindneſs, tenderneſs; philology, grammatical ſtudies.

To HUMANIZE, hū'măn-ize. v. a.
To ſoften, to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hū-măn-kyīnd'. ſ.
The race of man.

HUMANLY, hū'măn-lē. ad.
After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

HUMBIRD, hŭm'bŭrd. ſ.
The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. a. (394) (405).
Not proud, modeſt, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. v. a.
To make humble, to make ſubmiſſive; cruſh, to break, to ſubdue; to make to condeſcend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bēe. ſ.
A buzzing wild bee, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ŭm'bl-nĕs. ſ.
Humility, abſence of pride.

HUMBLER, ŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'bl-mŏŭTH'd a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ŭm'bl-plănt. ſ.
A ſpecies of ſenſative plant.

HUMBLES, ŭm'blz. ſ. (405).
Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ŭm'blē. ad.
With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hŭm'drŭm. a.
Dull, dromiſh, ſtupid.

To HUMECT, hū-mĕkt'.
To HUMECTATE, hū-mĕk'tāte. } v. a. To wet, to moiſten. Little uſed.

HUMECTATION, hū-mĕk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of wetting, moiſtening.

HUMERAL, hū'mĕ-răl. a.
Belonging to the ſhoulder.

HUMID, hū'mĭd. a.
Wet, moiſt, watery.

HUMIDITY, hū-mĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hū-mĭl-ē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Deſcent from greatneſs, act of humility; mortification, external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hū-mĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Freedom from pride, modeſty, not arrogance; act of ſubmiſſion.

HUMMER, hŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
One that hums.

HUMORAL, yū'mŏ-răl. a. (394).
Proceeding from humours. (88).

HUMORIST, yū'mŭr-ĭſt. ſ.
One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOROUS, yū'mŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Full of groteſque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleaſant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, yū'mŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Merrily, jocoſely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, yū'mŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fickleneſs, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, yū'mŭr-sŭm. a.
Peeviſh, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, yū'mŭr-sŭm-lē. ad.
Peeviſhly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, yū'mŭr. ſ. (314) (394).
Moiſture; the different kinds of moiſture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; preſent diſpoſition; groteſque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition; petulance, peeviſhneſs; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To HUMOUR, yū'mŭr. v. a.
To gratify, to ſooth by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hŭmp. ſ.
A crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hŭmp'băk. ſ.
Crooked back, high ſhoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hŭmp'băkt. a.
Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH, hŭnſh. v. a.
To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACKED, hŭnſh'băkt. a. (359). Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hŭn'drĕd, or hŭn'dŭrd. a.
Conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.
☞ This word has a ſolemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In Poetry and Oratory, the firſt mode is beſt; on other occaſions, the laſt.

HUNDRED, hŭn'drĕd. ſ. (417).
The number ten multiplied by ten; a company or body conſiſting of an hundred; a canton or diviſion of a county, conſiſting originally of tythings.

HUNDREDTH, hŭn'drĕd*th*. a.
The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, hŭng.
The preterit and part. paſſ. of Hang.

HUNGER, hŭng'gŭr. ſ. (409).
Deſire of food, the pain felt from faſting; any violent deſire.

To HUNGER, hŭng'gŭr. v. n. (98).
To feel the pain of hunger; to deſire with great eagerneſs.

HUNGERBIT, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt.
HUNGERBITTEN, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt-t'n. } a. (103). Pained or weakened with hunger.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lē. a.
Hungry, in want of nouriſhment.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lē. ad.
With keen appetite.

HUNGERSTARVED, hŭng'gŭr-ſtārv'd' a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

HUNGERED, hŭng'gŭr'd. a. (359).
Pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, hŭng'grē-lē. ad.
With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, hŭng'grē. a.
Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolifick, greedy.

HUNKS, hŭngks. ſ.
A covetous ſordid wretch, a miſer.

To HUNT, hŭnt. v. a.
To chaſe wild animals; to purſue, to follow cloſe; to ſearch for; to direct or manage hounds in the chace.

To HUNT, hŭnt. v. n.
To follow the chace; to purſue or ſearch.

HUNT, hŭnt. ſ.
A pack of hounds; a chace; purſuit.

HUNTER, hŭn'tŭr. ſ.
One who chaces animals for paſtime; a dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hŭn'ting-hŏrn. a.
A bugle, a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hŭn'trĕs. ſ.
A woman that follows the chace.

HUNTSMAN, hŭnts'măn. ſ. (88).
One who delights in the chace; the ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'măn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, hŭr'dl. ſ. (405).
A texture of ſticks woven together.

HURDS, hŭrdz. ſ.
The refuſe of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hŭrl. v. a.
To throw with violence, to drive impetuouſly; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, hŭrl. ſ.
Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, hŭrl'bāt. ſ.
Whirlbat.

HURLER, hŭr'lŭr. ſ.
One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hŭr'lē. } ſ.
HURLYBURLY, hŭr'lē-bŭr'lē. }
Tumult, commotion, buſtle.

HURRICANE, hŭr'rē-kān. } ſ.
HURRICANO, hŭr-rē-kā'nō. }
A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere.

To HURRY, hŭr'rē. v. a.
To haſten, to put into precipitation or confuſion.

To HURRY, hŭr'rē. v. n.
To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, hŭr'rē. ſ.
Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haſte.

To HURT, hŭrt. v. a. preter. I Hurt, part. paſſ. I have hurt. To miſchief, to harm; to wound, to pain by ſome bodily harm.

HURT, hŭrt. ſ.
Harm, miſchief; wound or bruiſe.

HURTER, hŭrt'ŭr. ſ.
One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hŭrt'fŭl. a.
Miſchievous, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, hŭrt'fŭl-ē. ad.
Miſchievouſly, perniciouſly.

HURTFULNESS, hŭrt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Miſchievouſneſs, perniciouſneſs.

To HURTLE, hŭr'tl. v. n. (405).
To ſkirmiſh, to run againſt any thing, to joſtle.

HURTLEBERRY, hŭr'tl-bĕr-ē. ſ.
Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hŭrt'lĕs. a.
Innocent, harmleſs, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hŭrt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hŭrt'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd. ſ. (88).
The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economiſt, a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd. v. a.
To ſupply with an huſband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hŭz'bŭnd-lĕs. a.
Without a huſband.

HUSBANDLY, hŭz'bŭnd-lē. a.
Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hŭz'bŭnd-măn. ſ.
One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hŭz'bŭn-drē. ſ.
Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parſimony; care of domeſtick affairs.

HUSH, hŭſh. interj.
Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

HUSH, hŭſh. a.
Still, ſilent, quiet.

To HUSH, hŭſh. v. a.
To ſtill, to ſilence, to quiet, to appeaſe.

HUSHMONEY, hŭſh'mŭn-ē. ſ.
A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hŭſk. ſ.
The outmoſt integument of ſome ſorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hŭſk. v. a.
To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hŭs'kĕd. a. (366).
Bearing in huſk, covered with a huſk.

HUSKY, hŭs'kē. a.
Abounding in huſks.

HUSSY, hŭz'zē. ſ.
A ſorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hŭs'tingz. ſ.
A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hŭs'ſl. v. a. (472).
To ſhake together.

HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf. ſ. (144).
A bad manager, a ſorry woman; an economiſt, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf. v. a.
To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hŭz'zĭf-rē. ſ.
Management good or bad; management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

HUT, hŭt. ſ.
A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hŭtſh. ſ.
A corn cheſt.

To HUZZ, hŭz. v. n.
To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hŭz-zā'. interj. (174).
A ſhout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zā'. v. n.
To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zā'. v. a.
To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hī'ă-sĭnth. ſ.
A plant; a kind of precious ſtone.

HYACINTHINE, hī-ă-sĭn'thĭn. a. (140). Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hī'ă-dēz. } ſ.
HYADS, hī'ădz. (187). }
A watery conſtellation.

HYALINE, hī'ă-lĭn. a. (150).
Glaſſy, cryſtalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hīb'brē-dŭs. a.
Begotten between animals of different ſpecies; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hī-dāt'ē-dēz. ſ. (187).
Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part, moſt common in dropſical perſons.

HYDRA, hī'drā. ſ.
A monſter with many heads ſlain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hī'drā-gŏgz. ſ. (187). Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hī-drăw'lē-kăl. } a.
HYDRAULICK, hī-drăw'lĭk. }
Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hī-drăw'lĭks. ſ.
The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hī'drō-sēle. ſ.
A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-drō-sĕf'fă-lŭs. ſ. A dropſy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ.
One who draws maps of the ſea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drŏg'grā-fē. ſ.
Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe. (518).

HYDROMANCY, hī'drō-măn-sē. ſ. (519). Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hī'drō-mĕl. ſ.
Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hī-drŏm'mē-tŭr. ſ.
An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water. (518).

HYDROMETRY, hī-drŏm'mē-trē. ſ.
The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō'bē-ă. ſ.
Dread of water.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word; for my reaſons, ſee *Cyclopædia*. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, Mr. Barclay, and Dr. Johnſon, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent.

HYDROPICAL, hī-drŏp'pē-kăl. } a.
HYDROPICK, hī-drŏp'pĭk. }
Dropſical, diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hī-drō-ſtăt'ē-kăl, a. Relating to hydroſtaticks, taught by hydroſtaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hī-drō-ſtăt'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
According to hydroſtaticks.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (366), THIS (469).

HYDROSTATICKS, hī-drō-stăt'īks. ſ.
The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICKS, hī-drŏt'īks. ſ.
Purgers of water or phlegm.

HYEMAL, hī-ē'măl. a.
Belonging to winter.

HYEN, hī'ĕn. } ſ.
HYENA, hī-ē'nă. }
An animal like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hī-grŏm'mē-tŭr. ſ. (187).
An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

HYGROSCOPE, hī'grō-ſkōpe. ſ.
An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, hĭm. ſ.
A ſpecies of dog.

HYMEN, hī'mĕn. ſ.
The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hī-mē-nē'ăl. } ſ.
HYMENEAN, hī-mē-nē'ăn. }
A marriage ſong.

HYMENEAL, hī-mē-nē'ăl. } a.
HYMENEAN, hī-mē-nē'ăn. }
Pertaining to marriage.

☞ In theſe compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has ſhortened the *i* in the firſt ſyllable; but though I think this tendency of the ſecondary accent to ſhorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has ſo frequently the ſound of long *i* that it ſeems in this caſe, and ſome others, to counteract that tendency, nor can any other reaſon be given why the ſame letter in *hyperbolical* and *hypercritic* ſhould be long as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, ſeem of the ſame opinion.

HYMN, hĭm. ſ.
An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior being.

To HYMN, hĭm. v. a.
To praiſe in ſong, to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN, hĭm. v. n.
To ſing ſongs of adoration.

HYMNICK, hĭm'nĭk. a.
Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, hĭm'nĭng. p. a. (411).
Celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, hĭp. v. a.
To make melancholy, to diſpirit.

HYPALLAGE, hē-păl'lă-jē. ſ.
A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HYPER, hī'pŭr. ſ.
Injudiciouſly uſed by *Prior* for a hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hī-pĕr'bō-lă. ſ. (187).
A term in mathematicks.

HYPERBOLE, hī-pĕr'bō-lē. ſ. (187).
A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth.

☞ None of our orthöepiſts but Dr. Johnſon accent this word on the firſt ſyllable; and this is the more ſurpriſing as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

"*Hypérboles*, ſo daring and ſo bold,
"Diſdaining bounds, are yet by rules controll'd."
Granville.

HYPERBOLICAL, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-kăl. }
HYPERBOLICK, hī-pĕr-bŏl'ĭk. }
a. Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-kăl-lē. ad. (509).
In form of an hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hī-pĕr-bŏl'lē-fôrm. a.
Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hī-pĕr-bō'rē-ăn. a.
Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hī-pĕr-krĭt'ĭk. ſ.
A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

HYPERCRITICAL, hī-pĕr-krĭt'ē-kăl.
a. Critical beyond uſe.

HYPERMETER, hī-pĕr'mē-tŭr. ſ.
Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hī-pĕr-săr-kō'sĭs. ſ.
The growth of fungous or proud fleſh. (520).

HYPHEN, hī'fĕn. ſ.
A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hĭp-nŏt'ĭk. ſ.
Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hĭp-ō-kŏn'dŭrz. ſ. (415).
The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the ſpleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hĭp-pō-kŏn-drī'ă-kăl. a.
Melancholy, diſorder in the imagination; producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hĭp-pō-kŏn'-drē-ăk. ſ.
One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hĭp'ō-sĭſt. ſ.
An aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power.

HYPOCRISY, hē-pŏk'krē-sē. ſ. (187).
Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hĭp'pō-krĭt. ſ.
A diſſembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hĭp-pō-krĭt'-ĭk-kăl. }
HYPOCRITICK, hĭp-pō-krĭt'ĭk. } a.
Diſſembling, inſincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hĭp-pō-krĭt'ĭk-kăl-ē. ad.
With diſſimulation, without ſincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hĭp-ō-găs'trĭk. a.
Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hĭp-ō-gē'ŭm. ſ. (512).
A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hī-pŏs'tă-sĭs. ſ. (187).
Diſtinct ſubſtance; perſonality, a term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hī-pō-ſtăt'ē-kăl. a.
Conſtitutive, conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients; perſonal, diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENUSE, hī-pŏt'ē-nūſe. ſ. (187).
The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the ſubtenſe.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Aſh accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable; but Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the laſt. Theſe authorities induced me in the firſt edition of this Dictionary to place the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but upon farther enquiry I found the beſt uſage decidedly in favour of the antepenultimate accent; and as the ſecondary accent is on the ſecond ſyllable of the Latin *Hypotenuſa*, this accentuation ſeems moſt agreeable to analogy. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

HYPOTHESIS, hĭp-pŏ*th*'ē-sĭs, or hī-pŏ*th*'ē-sĭs. ſ. (187).
A ſuppoſition, a ſyſtem formed under ſome principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tē-kăl. (187). }
HYPOTHETICK, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tĭk. } a.
(187). Including a ſuppoſition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. (187).
Upon ſuppoſition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hĭz'zŭp, or hī'sŭp. ſ.
A plant. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnſton, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the ſecond manner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, and Mr. Perry, in the firſt. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s* is contrary to every rule in ſpelling; and therefore if the mode I have adopted be not the beſt, the orthography ought neceſſarily to be changed.

HYSTERICAL, hĭs-tĕr'rē-kăl. }
HYSTERICK, hĭs-tĕr'rĭk. (509). } a.
Troubled with fits, diſordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hĭs-tĕr'rĭks. ſ.
Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fär (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

I, i. pronoun perſonal. oblique caſe Me, plural We, oblique caſe Us. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, myſelf; I is more than once, in Shakeſpeare, (and Dr. Johnſon might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher,) written for ay or yes. See Principles, No. 8, 185.

☞ It may be remarked, that the frequent uſe of this letter in our old darmatic writers inſtead of *Ay*, is a proof that our anceſtors pronounced *I* much broader than we do at preſent, and ſomewhat approaching to the ſound it has at this day in the north of England. See *Directions to Foreigners* prefixed to this Dictionary.

To Jabber, jăb'bŭr. v. n. (98).
To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

Jabberer, jăb'bŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Jacent, jā'sĕnt. a.
Lying at length.

Iacinth, ī'ă-sĭn*th*. ſ.
The ſame with hyacinth; a precious ſtone.

Jack, jăk. ſ.
The diminutive of John; the name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, is an inſtrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the ſpit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal; the male of ſome animals; a ſupport to ſaw wood on; the colours or enſign of a ſhip; a cunning fellow.

Jack boots, jăk-bōōts'. ſ.
Boots which ſerve as armour.

Jack pudding, jăk-pŭd'dĭng. ſ.
A zany, a merry Andrew.

Jack with a lantern, jăk'wĭTH-ă-lăn'tŭrn. ſ.
An ignis fatuus.

Jackalent, jăk-ă-lĕnt'. ſ.
A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

Jackal, jăk'kăll. ſ. (406).
A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

Jackanapes, jăk'ă-nāps. ſ.
A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

Jackdaw, jăk-dăw'. ſ.
A ſmall ſpecies of crow.

Jacket, jăk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat.

Jacobine, jăk'ō-bĭn. ſ. (149).
A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

☞ In the firſt edition of this Dictionary I had marked the *i* in the laſt ſyllable of this word long. Since that time there has unfortunately been ſo much occaſion to pronounce it, that no doubt is left of the ſound of the laſt vowel.

Jactitation, jăk-tē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Toſſing, motion, reſtleſſneſs.

Jaculation, jăk-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

Jade, jāde. ſ.
A horſe of no ſpirit, a hired horſe, a worthleſs nag; a ſorry woman.

To Jade, jāde. v. a.
To tire, to haraſs, to diſpirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

Jadish, jā'dĭsh. a.
Vitious, bad; unchaſte, uncontinent.

To Jagg, jăg. v. a.
To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

Jagg, jăg. ſ.
A protuberance or denticulation.

Jaggy, jăg'gē. a.
Uneven, denticulated.

Jaggedness, jăg'gĕd-nĕs. ſ. (366).
The ſtate of being denticulated, unevenneſs.

Jail, jāle. ſ. (52) (202) (212).
A gaol, a priſon.

Jailbird, jāle'bŭrd. ſ.
One who has been in a jail.

Jailer, jā'lŭr. ſ.
The keeper of a priſon.

Jakes, jāks. ſ.
A houſe of office, a privy.

Jalap, jăl'lŭp. ſ.
A purgative root.

☞ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *Jollop*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

Jam, jăm. ſ.
A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

Jamb, jām. ſ.
Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

☞ This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the *b* ſilent. Principles, No. 347.

Iambick, ī-ăm'bĭk. ſ.
Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately.

To Jangle, jăng'gl. v. n. (405).
To quarrel, to bicker in words.

Jangler, jăng'gl-ŭr. ſ.
A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

Janizary, jăn'nē-zăr-ē. ſ.
One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

Janty, jăn'tē. a.
Showy, fluttering.

☞ It is highly probable, that when this word was firſt adopted it was pronounced as cloſe to the French *gentile* as poſſible; but as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French ſoft *g*; and as the naſal vowel *en*, when not followed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere Engliſh ſpeaker, (ſee *Encore*,) it is no wonder that the word was angliciſed in its ſound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preſerved the French ſound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntineſs*, as if written *jawnty* and *jawntineſs*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian ſound, as heard in *aunt*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have. (214).

January, jăn'nū-ăr-ē. ſ.
The firſt month of the year.

Japan, jă-păn'. ſ.
Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold an colours.

To Japan, jă-păn'. v. a.
To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures; to black ſhoes, a low phraſe.

Japanner, jă-păn'nŭr. ſ.
One ſkilled in japan work; a ſhoeblacker.

To Jar, jär. v. n. (78).
To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle; to ſtrike or ſound untuneably; to claſh, to interfere, to act in oppoſition; to quarrel, to diſpute.

Jar, jär. ſ.
A kind of rattling vibration of ſound; claſh, diſcord, debate; a ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; an earthen veſſel.

Jargon, jär'gŭn. ſ. (166).
Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberiſh.

Jargonelle, jär-gō-nĕl'. ſ.
A ſpecies of pear.

Jasmine, jăz'mĭn. ſ. (434).
A flower.

Jasper, jăs'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white.

Javelin, jăv'lĭn. ſ.
A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe.

Jaundice, jän'dĭs. ſ. (142) (214).
A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver.

Jaundiced, jän'dĭſt. a. (359).
Infected with the jaundice.

To Jaunt, jänt. v. n. (214).
To wander here and there; to make little excurſions for air or exerciſe.

Jauntiness, jän'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Airneſs, flutter, genteelneſs.

Jaw, jăw. ſ. (219).
The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

Jay, jā. ſ. (220).
A bird.

Ice, īſe. ſ.
Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold; concreted ſugar; to break the ice, to make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To Ice, īſe. v. a.
To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted ſugar.

Icehouse, īſe'hŏuſe. ſ.
A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

Ichneumon, ĭk-nū'mŏn. ſ.
A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

Ichneumonfly, ĭk-nū'mŏn-flī. ſ.
A ſort of fly.

Ichnography, ĭk-nŏg'grā-fē. ſ. (518).
The groundplot.

Ichor, ī'kŏr. ſ. (166).
A thin watery humour like ſerum.

Ichorous, ī'kŏr-ŭs. a.
Sanious, thin, undigeſted.

Ichthyology, ĭk-*th*ē-ŏl'ō-jē. ſ.
The doctrine of the nature of fiſh. (518).

Icicle, ī'sĭk-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſhoot of ice hanging down.

Iciness, ī'sē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of generating ice.

nor 167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

ICON, i'kon. ſ. (166).
A picture or repreſentation.

ICONOCLAST, i-kon'o-klaſt. ſ.
A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, i-ko-nol'o-je. ſ. (518).
The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTERICAL, ik-ter'e-kal. ſ. (509).
Afflicted with the jaundice, good againſt the jaundice.

ICY, i'se. a.
Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, froſty; cold, free from paſſion; frigid, backward.

I'D, ide.
Contracted for I would.

IDEA, i-de'a. ſ.
Mental imagination.

IDEAL, i-de'al. a.
Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, i-de'al-e. ad.
Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, i-den'te-kal. } a.
IDENTICK, i-den'tik.
The ſame, implying the ſame thing.

IDENTITY, i-den'te-te. ſ.
Sameneſs, not diverſity.

IDES, idz. ſ.
A term anciently uſed among the Romans with regard to time: and meant the ſixteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of ever other month.

IDIOCRACY, id-e-ok'kra-se. ſ. (518).
Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, id-e-o-krat'te-kal. a.
Peculiar in conſtitution.

IDIOCY, id'e-o-se. ſ.
Want of underſtanding.

IDIOM, id'e-um. ſ. (166).
A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, id-e-o-mat'e-kal (509). } a.
IDIOMATICK, id-e-o-mat'tik.
Peculiar to a tongue, phraſeological.

IDIOPATHY, id-e-op'pa-*th*e. ſ. (518).
A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-e-o-sin'kra-se. ſ.
A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another.

IDIOT, id'e-ut. ſ. (166).
A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, id'e-ut-izm. ſ.
Peculiarity of expreſſion; folly, natural imbecellity of mind.

IDLE, i'dl. a. (405).
Lazy, averſe from labour; not buſy; not employed; uſeleſs, vain; trifling, of no importance.

TO IDLE, i'dl. v. n.
To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, i'dl-hed-ded. a.
Fooliſh, unreaſonable.

IDLENESS, i'dl-nes. ſ.
Lazineſs, ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs; omiſſion of buſineſs; trivialneſs; uſeleſſneſs; worthleſſneſs.

IDLER, i'dl-ur. ſ. (98).
A lazy perſon, a ſluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, i'dl-e. ad.
Lazily, without employment; fooliſhly, in a trifling manner; careleſsly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, i'dul. ſ. (37) (166).
An image worſhipped as God; an image; a repreſentation; one loved or bonoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, i-dol'la-tur. ſ. (98).
One who pays divine honours to images, one who worſhips the creature inſtead of the Creator.

TO IDOLATRIZE, i-dol'la-trize. v. a.
To worſhip idols.

IDOLATROUS, i-dol'la-trus. a. (314).
Tending to idolatry, compriſing idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, i-dol'la-trus-le. ad.
In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, i-dol'la-tre. ſ.
The worſhip of images.

IDOLIST, i'dul-iſt. ſ. (166).
A worſhipper of images.

TO IDOLIZE, i'do-lize. v. a.
To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, i-do'ne-us. a.
Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, i'dil. ſ.
A ſmall ſhort poem.

JEALOUS, jel'lus. a. (234) (314).
Suſpicious in love; emulous; zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour; ſuſpiciouſly vigilant; ſuſpiciouſly fearful.

JEALOUSY, jel'lus-e. ad.
Suſpiciouſly, emulouſly.

JEALOUSNESS, jel'lus-nes. ſ.
The ſtate of being jealous.

JEALOUSLY, jel'lus-le. ſ.
Suſpicion in love; ſuſpicious fear; ſuſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

TO JEER, jeer. v. n. (246).
To ſcoff, to flout, to make mock.

TO JEER, jeer. v. a.
To treat with ſcoffs.

JEER, jeer. ſ.
Scoff, taunt, biting jeſt, flout.

JEERER, jeer'rur. ſ.
A ſcoffer, a ſcorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, jeer'ing-le. ad.
Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

JEHOVAH, je-ho'va. ſ.
The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, je-joon'. a.
Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, je-joon'nes. ſ.
Penury, poverty; dryneſs, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, jel'lid. a. (283).
Glutinous, brought to a viſcous ſtate.

JELLY, jel'le. ſ.
See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous ſtate; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, jen'ne-ting. ſ.
A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe.

JENNET, jen'nit. ſ. (99).
See GENNET. A Spaniſh horſe.

TO JEOPARD, jep'purd. v. a. (256).
To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'pur-dus. a.
Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, jep'pur-de. ſ.
Hazard, danger, peril.

TO JERK, jerk. v. a.
To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow, to laſh.

TO JERK, jerk. v. n.
To ſtrike up.

JERK, jerk. ſ.
A ſmart quick laſh; a ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

JERKEN, jer'kin. ſ. (103).
A jacket, ſhort coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, jer'ze. ſ.
Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, jes. ſ.
Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JESSAMINE, jes'sa-min. ſ. (150).
See JASMINE. A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, je-roo-sa-lem-ar'te-tſhoks. ſ.
Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

TO JEST, jeſt. v. n.
To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to ſpeak in earneſt.

JEST, jeſt. ſ.
Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter; the object of jeſts, laughing-ſtock; a thing ſaid in joke, not in earneſt.

JESTER, jes'tur. ſ. (98).
One given to merriment and pranks; one given to ſarcaſm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, jet. ſ.
A very beautiful foſſil, of a fine deep black colour; a ſpout or ſhoot of water.

TO JET, jet. v. n.
To ſhoot forward, to ſhoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to ſtrut; to jolt.

JETTY, jet'te. a.
Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, ju'il. ſ. (99).
Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones; a precious ſtone, a gem; a name of fondneſs.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office, ju'il-houſe. ſ. The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JEWELLER, ju'il-lur. ſ. (98).
One who trafficks in precious ſtones.

JEWS-EARS, juze'eerz. ſ.
A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, juze-mal'lo. ſ.
An herb.

JEWS-STONE, juze'ſtone. ſ.
An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine, of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, juze'harp. ſ.
A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

IF, if. conjunction.
Suppoſe that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, ſuppoſe it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, ig'ne-us. a.
Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ig-nip'po-tent. a. (518)
Preſiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, ig'nis-fat'ſhu-us. ſ.
Will with the whiſp, Jack with the lantern.

TO IGNITE, ig-nite'. v. a.
To kindle, to ſet on fire.

IGNITION, ig-niſh'un. ſ.
The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ig-ni'te-bl. a.
Inflammable, capable of being ſet on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, ig-niv'vo-mus. (518).
Vomiting fire.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

IGNOBLE, ĭg-nō'bl. a.
Mean of birth; worthleſs, not deſerving honour.

IGNOBLY, ĭg-nō'blē. ad.
Ignominiouſly, meanly, diſhonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs. a.
Mean, ſhameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs-lē. ad. Meanly, ſcandalouſly, diſgracefully.

IGNOMINY, ĭg'nō-mĭn-ē. ſ.
Diſgrace, reproach, ſhame.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as if divided into *ig-nŏm-i-ny*; but it muſt be obſerved, that this termination is not enclitical (513), and the accent on the firſt ſyllable ſeems agreeable to the general rule in ſimilar words. All our orthöepiſts are uniform in placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word. See INCOMPARABLE.

IGNORAMUS, ĭg-nō-rā'mŭs. ſ.
The indorſement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehended there is not ſufficient foundation for the proſecution; a fooliſh fellow, a vain uninſtructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ĭg'nō-rānſe. ſ.
Want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs; want of knowledge, diſcovered by external effect; in this ſenſe it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rānt. a.
Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninſtructed; unknown, undiſcovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rānt. ſ.
One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

IGNORANTLY, ĭg'nō-rānt-lē. ad.
Without knowledge, unſkilfully, without information.

To IGNORE, ĭg-nōre'. v. a.
Not to know, to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ĭg-nŏs'sē-bl. a.
Capable of pardon.

JIG, jĭg. ſ.
A light careleſs dance or tune.

To JIG, jĭg. v. n.
To dance careleſsly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, jĭg'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGUMBOB, jĭg'gŭm-bŏb. ſ.
A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, jĭlt. ſ.
A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, jĭlt. v. a.
To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. n.
To clink, to ſound correſpondently.

JINGLE, jĭng'gl. ſ. (405).
Correſpondent ſounds; any thing ſounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, īle. From *Aiſle*, a wing. *French*.
A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, ī'lĕx. ſ.
The ſcarlet oak.

ILIAC, ĭl'ē-ăk. a.
Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC PASSION, ĭl'ē-ăk-păſh'ŭn. ſ.
A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, ĭl. a.
Bad in any reſpect, contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral, evil; ſick, diſordered, not in health.

ILL, ĭl. ſ.
Wickedneſs; misfortune, miſery.

ILL, ĭl. ad.
Not well, not rightly in any reſpect; not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with l, ſtands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, ĭl-lăk'krē-mā-bl. a. Incapable of weeping. (353). (405).

ILLAPSE, ĭl-lăps'. ſ.
Eradual immiſſion or entrance of any thing into another; ſudden attack, caſual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, ĭl-lā'qwē-āte. v. a.
To entangle, to entrap, to enſnare. (507).

ILLAQUEATION, ĭl-lā-qwē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, ĭl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Inference, concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLATIVE, ĭl'lā-tĭv. a. (157).
Relating to illation or concluſion.

ILLAUDABLE, ĭl-lâw'dā-bl. ſ. (405).
Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, ĭl-lâw'dā-blē. ad.
Unworthily, without deſerving praiſe.

ILLEGAL, ĭl-lē'găl. a. (88).
Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, ĭl-lē-găl'lē-tē. ſ.
Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, ĭl-lē'găl-lē. ad.
In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, ĭl-lĕd'jē-bl. a. (405).
What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, ĭl-lē-jĭt'ē-mā-sē. ſ.
State of baſtardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, ĭl-lē-jĭt'tē-māte. a. (91). Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, ĭl-lē-jĭt'tē-māt-lē. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, ĭl-lē-jĭt-tē-mā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, ĭl-lĕv'vē-ā-bl. a. (405).
What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd. a. (362).
Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd-lē. ad.
With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd-nĕs. ſ. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, ĭl-lĭb'bĕr-ăl. a. (88).
Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, ſparing.

ILLIBERALITY, ĭl-lĭb-bĕr-răl'lē-tē. ſ.
Parſimony, niggardlineſs.

ILLIBERALLY, ĭl-lĭb'bĕr-răl-ē. ad.
Diſingenuouſly, meanly.

ILLICIT, ĭl-lĭs'sĭt. a.
Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, ĭl-lī't'n. v. n. (103).
To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, ĭl-lĭm'mē-tā-bl. a.
That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, ĭl-lĭm'mē-tā-blē. ad.
Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ĭl-lĭm'mĭt-ĕd. a.
Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, ĭl-lĭm'mĭt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERACY, ĭl-lĭt'tĕr-ă-sē. ſ.
Illiterateneſs, want of learning.

☞ I have adopted this word from the learned and ingenious Dr. Farmer, in his Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare, who, by his printing it in italics, ſeems to uſe it with timidity; but in nothing is the old Engliſh proverb, *ſtore is no ſore*, better verified than in words. Poetry will find employmenr for a thouſand words not uſed in proſe, and a nice diſcernment will ſcarcely find any words entirely uſeleſs that are not quite obſolete.

ILLITERATE, ĭl-lĭt'tĕr-āte. a. (91).
Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, ĭl-lĭt'tĕr-āt-nĕs. ſ.
Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

ILLITERATURE, ĭl-lĭt'tĕr-ă-tŭre. ſ.
Want of learning.

ILLNESS, ĭl'nĕs. ſ.
Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; ſickneſs, malady; wickedneſs.

ILLNATURE, ĭl-nā'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, ĭl-nā'tſhŭr'd. a. (362).
Habitually malevolent; miſchievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, ĭl-nā'tſhŭr'd-lē. ad.
In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, ĭl-nā'tſhŭr'd-nĕs. ſ. Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLOGICAL, ĭl-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. (88).
Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning; contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLOGICALLY, ĭl-lŏd'jē-kăl-lē. ad.
In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, ĭl-lūde'. v. a.
To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, ĭl-lūme'. v. a.
To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, ĭl-lū'mĭn. v. a. (140).
To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, ĭl-lū'mē-nāte. v. a.
To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illuſtrate.

ILLUMINATION, ĭl-lū-mē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſupplying with light; that which gives light; feſtal light hung out as a token of joy; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, ĭl-lū'mē-nā-tĭv. a.
Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, ĭl-lū'mē-nā-tŭr. ſ.
One who gives light; one whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, ĭl-lū'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
Mockery, falſe ſhow, counterfeit appearance, errour.

ILLUSIVE, ĭl-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

ILLUSORY, ĭl-lū'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512).
Deceiving, fraudulant. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

To ILLUSTRATE, ĭl-lŭs'trāte. v. a. (91). To brighten with light; to brighten

with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lŭs-trā'shŭn. f. Explanation, elucidation, expoſition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lŭs'trā-tĭv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lŭs'trā-tĭv-lē. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lŭs'trē-ŭs. a. (314). Conſpicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lŭs'trē-ŭs-lē. ad. Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lŭs'trē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, īme. Contracted from I am.

IMAGE, ĭm'mĭdje. ſ. (90). Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues, a ſtatue, a picture; an idol, a falſe god; a copy, repreſentation, likeneſs; an idea, a repreſentation of any thiug to the mind.

To IMAGE, ĭm'mĭdje. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, ĭm'mĭd-jĕr-rē. ſ. Senſible repreſentations; ſhow, appearance; copies of the fancy, falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms.

IMAGINABLE, ē-măd'jĭn-ā-bl. a. Poſſible to be conceived. See To DESPATCH.

IMAGINANT, ē-măd'jĭn-ănt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ē-măd'jĭn-ăr-ē. a. Fancied, viſionary, exiſting only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, ē-măd-jĭn-ā'shŭn. ſ. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, ſcheme.

IMAGINATIVE, ē-măd'jĭn-ā-tĭv. a. Fantaſtick, full of imagination. (512).

To IMAGINE, ē-măd'jĭn. v. a. (140). To fancy, to paint in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive. See To DESPATCH, and To EMBALM.

IMAGINER, ē-măd'jĭn-ŭr. ſ. (98). One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, ĭm-bĕs'sĭl, or ĭm-bē-sēēl'. a. (140) (112). Weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the laſt, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more faſhionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of theſe French ſounding words; and if the number cannot be diminiſhed, they ſhould, at leaſt, not be ſuffered to increaſe.

This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, is corruptly written *embezzle*. This corruption, however, is too well eſtabliſhed to be altered; and, as it is appropriated to a particular ſpecies of deficiency, the corruption is leſs to be regretted.

IMBECILITY, ĭm-bē-sĭl'lē-tē. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ĭm-bībe'. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to ſoak.

IMBIBER, ĭm-bī'bŭr. ſ. (98). That which drinks or ſucks.

IMBIBITION, ĭm-bē-bĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of ſucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ĭm-bĭt'tŭr. v. a. (98). To make bitter; to deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy; to exaſperate.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dē. v. a. To condenſe to a body; to inveſt with matter; to bring together into one maſs or company.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dē. v. n. To unite into one maſs, to coaleſce.

To IMBOLDEN, ĭm-bōl'd'n. v. a. To raiſe to confidence, to encourage. (103).

To IMBOSOM, ĭm-bŏŏ'zŭm. v. a. (169). To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ĭm-bŏund'. v. a. (312). To encloſe, to ſhut in.

To IMBOW, ĭm-bŏū'. v. a. (322). To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, ĭm-bŏū'mĕnt. ſ. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, ĭm-bŏū'ŭr. v. a. (322) To cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, ĭm-brăng'gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ĭm'brē-kā-tĕd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ĭm-brē-kā'shŭn. ſ. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ĭm-brŏŭn'. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obſcure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ĭm-brŏŏ'. v. a. (339). To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brŏŏt'. v. a. (339). To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brŏŏt'. v. n. To ſink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ĭm-bū'. v. a. (335). To tincture deep, to infuſe any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, ĭm-bŭrſe'. v. a. To ſtock with money.

IMITABILITY, ĭm-ē-tā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ĭm'ē-tā-bl. a. (405). Worthy to be imitated; poſſible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, ĭm'ē-tāte. v. a. (91). To copy, to endeavour to reſemble; to counterfeit; to purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ĭm-mē-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act of copying, attempt to reſemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ĭm'ē-tā-tĭv. a. (512). Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ĭm'ē-tā-tŭr. ſ. (98) (166). One that copies another, one that endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMACULATE, ĭm-măk'kū-lāte. a. (91). Spotleſs, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ĭm-măn'nā-kl. v. a. To fetter, to confine. (405).

IMMANE, ĭm-māne'. a. Vaſt, prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT, ĭm'mā-nĕnt. a. Intrinſick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ĭm-măn'nē-fĕſt. a. Not manifeſt, not plain.

IMMANITY, ĭm-măn'nē-tē. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

IMMARCESSIBLE, ĭm-mār-sĕs'sē-bl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, ĭm-mār'shāl. a. (88). Not warlike.

To IMMASK, ĭm-māſk'. v. a. To cover, to diſguiſe.

IMMATERIAL, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āl. a. Incorporeal, diſtinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, ĭm-mā-tē-rē-ăl'ē-tē. ſ. Incorporeity, diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āl-ē. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āl-īz'd. a. (359). Diſtinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āl-nĕs. ſ. Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATERIATE, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āte. a. (91). Not conſiſting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, ĭm-mā-tūre'. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulneſs or completion; haſty, early, come to paſs before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, ĭm-mā-tūre'lē. ad. Too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATURENESS, ĭm-mā-tūre'nĕs. } IMMATURITY, ĭm-mā-tū'rē-tē. } ſ. Unripeneſs, incompleteneſs, a ſtate ſhort of completion.

IMMEABILITY, ĭm-mē-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Want of power to paſs.

IMMEASURABLE, ĭm-mĕzh'ū-rā-bl. a. Immenſe, not to be meaſured, indefinitely extenſive.

IMMEASURABLY, ĭm-mĕzh'ū-rā-blē. ad. Immenſely, beyond all meaſure.

IMMECHANICAL, ĭm-mē-kăn'nē-kăl. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, ĭm-mē'dē-ā-sē, or ĭm-mē'jē-ā-sē. ſ. (293). Perſonal greatneſs, power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, ĭm-mē'dē-āt. a. (91). Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; not acting by ſecond cauſes; inſtant, preſent with regard to time.

☞ This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je-ate*, *im-me-je-ate-ly*, &c. For the reaſons, ſee Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

IMMEDIATELY, ĭm-mē'dē-āt-lē. ad. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event; inſtantly, at the time preſent, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, ĭm-mē'dē-āt-nĕs. ſ. Preſence with regard to time; exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMEDICABLE, ĭm-mĕd'dē-kā-bl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, ĭm-mĕm'mō-rā-bl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, ĭm-mē-mō'rē-āl. a. Paſt time of memory, ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, im-mĕnsē'. a.
Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, im-mĕns'lē. ad.
Infinitely, without meaſure.

IMMENSITY, im-mĕn'sē-tē. ſ.
Unbounded greatneſs, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mĕn-ſhū-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. (452).
Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mĕn'ſhū-rā-bl. a. Not to be meaſured.

To IMMERGE, im-mĕrdjē'. v. a.
To put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mĕr'ĭt. ſ.
Want of worth, want of deſert.

IMMERSE, im-mĕrſē'. a.
Buried, covered, ſunk deep.

To IMMERSE, im-mĕrſē'. v. a.
To put under water; to ſink or cover deep; to depreſs.

IMMERSION, im-mĕr'ſhŭn. ſ. (452).
The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid; the ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

IMMETHODICAL, im-mē-*thŏ*d'ē-kăl. a. Confuſed, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mē-*thŏ*d'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
Without method.

IMMINENCE, im'mē-nĕnſe. ſ.
Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, im'mē-nĕnt. a.
Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-mĭng'gl. v. a.
To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, im-mē-nū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diminution, decreaſe.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mĭs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mĭs'sē-bl. a. (405).
Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, im-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſending in, contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMIT, im-mĭt'. v. n.
To ſend in.

To IMMIX, im-mĭks'. v. a.
To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, im-mĭks'ă-bl. a. (405).
Impoſſible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, im-mō-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Unmoveableneſs, want or motion, reſiſtence to motion.

IMMODERATE, im-mŏd'dĕr-ăt. a.
Exceeding the due mean. (91).

IMMODERATELY, im-mŏd'dĕr-răt-lē. ad. In an exceſſive degree.

IMMODERATION, im-mŏd-dĕr-ā'ſhŭn ſ. Want of moderation, exceſs.

IMMODEST, im-mŏd'dĕſt. a.
Wanting ſhame, wanting delicacy or chaſtity; unchaſte, impure; obſcene; unreaſonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTY, im-mŏd'dĕs-tē. a.
Want of modeſty.

To IMMOLATE, im'mō-lāte. v. a.
To ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice. (91).

IMMOLATION, im-mō-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſacrificing; a ſacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, im-mō'mĕnt. a.
Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, im-mŏr'răl. a. (88) (168).
Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honeſty, diſhoneſt.

IMMORALITY, im-mō-răl'ē-tē. ſ.
Diſhoneſty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, im-mŏr'tăl. a. (88).
Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, im-mŏr-tăl'ē-tē. ſ.
Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, im-mŏr'tă-līze. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, im-mŏr'tăl-ē. ad.
With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, im-mōōv'ă-bl. a.
Not to be forced from its place; unſhaken.

IMMOVEABLY, im-mōōv'ă-blē. ad.
In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

IMMUNITY, im-mū'nē-tē. ſ.
Diſcharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.

To IMMURE, im-mūre'. v. a.
To incloſe within walls, to confine, to ſhut up.

IMMUSICAL, im-mū'zē-kăl. a. (88).
Unmuſical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, im-mū-tă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Exemption from change, invariableneſs.

IMMUTABLE, im-mū'tă-bl. a. (405).
Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, im-mū'tă-blē. ad.
Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, imp. ſ.
A ſon, the offſpring, progeny; a ſubaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP, imp. v. a.
To enlarge with any thing adſcititious; to aſſiſt.

To IMPACT, im-păkt'. v. a.
To drive cloſe or hard.

To IMPAINT, im-pānt'. v. a.
To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pâre'. v. a.
To diminiſh, to injure, to make worſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pâre'. v. n.
To be leſſened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, im-pâre'mĕnt. ſ.
Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, im-păl'pă-bl. a. (405).
Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, im-păr'ă-dīſe. v. a.
To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe.

IMPARITY, im-păr'ē-tē. ſ.
Inequality, diſproportion; oddneſs, indiviſibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, im-pârk'. v. a. (81).
To encloſe with a park, to ſever from a common.

To IMPART, im-pârt'. v. a.
To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, im-pâr'ſhăl. a. (88).
Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, diſintereſted, equal in diſtribution of juſtice.

IMPARTIALITY, im-pâr-ſhē-ăl'ē-tē. ſ. Equitableneſs, juſtice.

IMPARTIALLY, im-pâr'ſhăl-ē. ad.
Equitably, with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment, without regard to party or intereſt.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pârt'ē-bl. a. (405).
Communicable, to be conferred or beſtowed.

IMPASSABLE, im-pâs'ſă-bl. a. (405).
Not to be paſſed, not admitting paſſage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, im-pâs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ. Exemption from ſuffering.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pâs'sē-bl. a. (405).
Incapable of ſuffering, exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pâs'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Impaſſibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, im-pâſh'ſhŭn'd. (362).
Seized with paſſion.

IMPASSIVE, im-pâs'sĭv. a. (158).
Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASTED, im-pâs'tĕd. a.
Covered as with paſte.

IMPATIENCE, im-pā'ſhĕnſe. ſ. (463).
Inability to ſuffer pain, rage under ſuffering; vehemence of temper, heat of paſſion; inability to ſuffer delay, eagerneſs.

IMPATIENT, im-pā'ſhĕnt. a. (463).
Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; eager, ardently deſirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, im-pā'ſhĕnt-lē. ad.
Paſſionately, ardently; eagerly, with great deſire.

To IMPAWN, im-pâwn'. v. a.
To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To IMPEACH, im-pēētſh'. v. a.
To hinder, to impede; to accuſe by publick authority.

IMPEACH, im-pēētſh'. ſ.
Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, im-pēētſh'ă-bl. a.
Accuſable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, im-pēētſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
An accuſer, one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

IMPEACHMENT, im-pēētſh'mĕnt. ſ.
Hindrance, let, impediment, obſtruction; publick accuſation, charge preferred.

To IMPEARL, im-pĕrl'. v. a.
To form in reſemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, im-pĕk-kă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Exemption from ſin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, im-pĕk'ka-bl. a. (405).
Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

To IMPEDE, im-pēde'. v. a.
To hinder, to let, to obſtruct.

IMPEDIMENT, im-pĕd'ē-mĕnt. ſ.
Hindrance, let, impeachment, obſtruction, oppoſition.

To IMPEL, im-pĕl'. v. a.
To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to preſs on.

IMPELLENT, im-pĕl'lĕnt. ſ.
An impulſive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, im-pĕnd'. v. n.
To hang over, to be at hand, to preſs nearly.

IMPENDENT, im-pĕn'dĕnt. a.
Imminent, hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

IMPENDENCE, im-pĕn'dĕnſe. ſ.
The ſtate of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pĕn-ē-trā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Quality of not being pierceable; inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462)

IMPENETRABLE, ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-bl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-blē. ad. With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

IMPENITENCE, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕns. } IMPENITENCY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕn-sē. } ſ. Obduracy, want of remorſe for crimes, final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕnt. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, ĭm-pĕn'ē-tĕnt-lē. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, ĭm-pĕn'nŭs. a. (314). Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, ĭm'pē-rāte. a. (91). Done with conſciouſneſs, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, ĭm-pĕr'rā-tĭv. a. Commanding, expreſſive of command.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-bl. a. Not to be diſcovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-bl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of eluding obſervation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tē-blē. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, ĭm-pĕr'fĕct. a. Not complete, not abſolutely finiſhed, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, ĭm-pĕr-fĕk'ſhŭn. ſ. Defect, failure, fault, whether phyſical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt-lē. ad. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, ĭm-pĕr'fō-rā-bl. a. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, ĭm-pĕr'fō-rāte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl. a. (88). Royal, poſſeſſing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl-ĭſt. ſ. One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, aſſuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. With arrogance of command, with inſolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, ĭm-pĕr'rĭſh-ă-bl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

IMPERSONAL, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl. a. (88). Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPERSONALLY, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl-ē. ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-ſwā'zē-bl. a. (439). Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

IMPERTINENCE, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnſe. } IMPERTINENCY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕn-sē. } ſ. That which is of no preſent weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand, folly, rambling thought; troubleſomeneſs, intruſion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intruſive, meddling, fooliſh, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. ſ. A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt-lē. ad. Without relation to the preſent matter; troubleſomely, officiouſly, intruſively.

IMPERVIOUS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs. a. (314). Unpaſſable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

IMPETRABLE, ĭm'pē-trā-bl. a. (405). Poſſible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, ĭm'pē-trāte. v. a. To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION, ĭm-pē-trā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, ĭm-pĕtſh-ū-ŏs'ē-tē. ſ. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, ĭm-pĕtſh'ū-ŭs. a. (314) (461). Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, paſſionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, ĭm-pĕtſh'ū-ŭs-lē. ad. Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕtſh'ū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, ĭm'pē-tŭs. ſ. (503). Violent, tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, ĭm-pēre'ſă-bl. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, ĭm-pī'ē-tē. ſ. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedneſs, expreſſion of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, ĭm-pĭg'nō-rāte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, ĭm-pĭg-nō-rā'ſhŭn ſ. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, ĭm-pĭnje'. v. n. To fall againſt, to ſtrike againſt, to claſh with.

To IMPINGUATE, ĭm-pĭng'gwāte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, ĭm'pē-ŭs. a. (503). Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, ĭm'pē-ŭs-lē. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, ĭm-plă-kă-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Inexorableneſs, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, ĭm-plă'kă-bl. a. (405). Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, conſtant in enmity. See PLACABLE.

IMPLACABLY, ĭm-plă'kă-blē. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, ĭm-plănt'. v. a. To infix, to inſert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, ĭm-plăn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, ĭm-plăw'zē-bl. a. (439). Not ſpecious, not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

IMPLEMENT, ĭm'plē-mĕnt. ſ. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants; tool, inſtrument of manufacture; utenſil.

IMPLETION, ĭm-plē'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of filling, the ſtate of being full.

IMPLEX, ĭm'plĕks. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, ĭm'plē-kāte. v. a. To entangle, to embarraſs, to unfold. (91).

IMPLICATION, ĭm-plē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. Involution, entanglement; inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly compriſed, not expreſſed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt-lē. ad. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed; by connexion with ſomething elſe, dependently, with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, ĭm-plōre'. v. a. To call upon in ſupplication, to ſolicit; to aſk, to beg.

IMPLORER, ĭm-plō'rŭr. ſ. (98). One that implores.

IMPLUMED, ĭm-plūm'd'. a. (362). Without feathers.

To IMPLY, ĭm-plī'. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, ĭm-pŏe'z'n. v. a. To corrupt with poiſon; to kill with poiſon.

IMPOLITICAL, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ē-kăl. } IMPOLITICK, ĭm-pŏl'ē-tĭk. (510) } a. Imprudent, indiſcreet, void of art or forecaſt.

IMPOLITICALLY, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ē-kăl-ē. (509). } IMPOLITICKLY, ĭm-pŏl'ē-tĭk-lē. } ad Without art or forecaſt.

IMPONDEROUS, ĭm-pŏn'dĕr-ŭs. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, ĭm-pō-rŏs'ē-tē. ſ. Abſence of interſtices, compactneſs, cloſeneſs.

IMPOROUS, ĭm-pō'rŭs. a. (314). Free from pores, free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPORT, ĭm-pŏrt'. v. a. (492). To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in conſequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, ĭm'pŏrt. ſ. Importance, moment, conſequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, ĭm-pŏr'tănſe, or ĭm-pŏr'tănſe. ſ. Thing imported or implied; matter, ſubject; conſequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, ĭm-pŏr'tănt, or ĭm-pŏr'tănt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great conſequence.

☞ The ſecond ſyllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb to *import*. The beſt uſage however, is on the ſide of the firſt pronunciation, which ſeems to ſuppoſe that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore that it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a ſimple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the firſt the preference.

IMPORTATION, ĭm-pŏr-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, ĭm-pŏrt'ŭr. ſ. (98). One that brings in from abroad.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

IMPORTUNATE, im-pōr'tshū-nāte. a. (461). Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations, not to be repulſed.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pōr'tshū-nāt-lē. ad. With inceſſant ſolicitation, pertinaciouſly.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pōr'tshū-nāt-nēs. ſ. (91). Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, im-pōr-tūne'. v. a. To teaze, to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring, to moleſt.

IMPORTUNE, im-pōr-tūne'. a. Conſtantly recurring, troubleſome by frequency; troubleſome, vexatious; unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time. See FUTURITY.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pōr-tūne'lē. ad. Troubleſomely, inceſſantly; unſeaſonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pōr-tū'nē-tē. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPOSE, im-pōze'. v. a. To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciouſly; to impoſe on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, im-pōze'. ſ. Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE. im-pō'zā-bl. a. (405). To be laid as obligatory on a body.

IMPOSER, im-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98). One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, im-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; conſtraint, oppreſſion; cheat, fallacy, impoſture.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pŏs'sē-bl. a. (405). Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pŏs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, im'pōst. ſ. A tax, a toll, cuſtom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏs'tshū-māte. v. n. (91). To form an abſceſs, to gather, to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏs'tshū-māte. v. a. To afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pŏs-tshū-mā'shŭn. ſ. The act of forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pŏs'tshūme. ſ. (461). A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

IMPOSTOR, im-pŏs'tŭr. ſ. (166). One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, im-pŏs'tshūre. ſ. Cheat,

IMPOTENCE, im'pō-tĕnſe. } ſ.
IMPOTENCY, im'pō-tĕn-sē. }
Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableneſs of paſſion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, im'pō-tĕnt. a. (170). Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; without power of reſtraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im'pō-tĕnt-lē. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, im-pŏund'. v. a. To incloſe as in a pound, to ſhut in, to confine; to ſhut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABILITY, im-prăk'tē-kā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Impoſſibility, the ſtate of being not feaſible.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon, but I inſert it on his own authority: for though it is not in his vocabulary, he has uſed it to explain the word *impoſſibility*. But the very current uſe of this word would be a ſufficient authority for it, as its ſynonym *Impracticableneſs*, from the neceſſity of placing the accent high, is ſo difficult of pronunciation, and ſo inferiour in ſound, as to leave no doubt to which we ſhould give the preference.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prăk'tē-kā-bl. a. Not to be performed, unfeaſible, impoſſible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prăk'tē-kā-bl-nēs. ſ. Impoſſibility.

To IMPRECATE, im'prē-kāte. v. a. To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECATION, im-prē-kā'shŭn. ſ. Curſe, prayer, by which any evil is wiſhed.

IMPRECATORY, im'prē-kā-tŭr-ē. a. Containing wiſhes of evil.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; But Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, and Mr. Scott, on the firſt. He himſelf places the accent on the firſt of *Deprecatory*; and the ſame reaſon holds in both. See Principles, No. 512.

To IMPREGN, im-prēne'. v. a. (386). To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, im-prĕg'nā-bl. a. Not to be ſtormed, not to be taken; unſhaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, im-prĕg'nā-blē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

To IMPREGNATE, im-prĕg'nāte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolifick; to fill, to ſaturate.

IMPREGNATION, im-prĕg-nā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making prolifick; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; ſaturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, im-prē-jōō'dē-kāte a. (91). Unprejudiced, not prepoſſeſſed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, im-prĕp-ā-rā'shŭn ſ. Unpreparedneſs, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, im-prĕs'. v. a. To print by preſſure, to ſtamp; to fix deep; to force into ſervice.

IMPRESS, im'prĕs. ſ. (492). Mark made by preſſure; mark of diſtinction, ſtamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into ſervice.

IMPRESSION, im-prĕsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of preſſing one body upon another; mark made by preſſure, ſtamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one courſe of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-prĕs'sē-bl. a. What may be impreſſed.

IMPRESSURE, im-prĕsh'ūre. ſ. The mark made by preſſure, the dent, the impreſſion.

To IMPRINT, im-prĭnt'. v. a. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure; to ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, im-prĭz'z'n. v. a. To ſhut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, im-prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. ſ. Confinement, ſtate of being ſhut in priſon.

IMPROBABILITY, im-prŏb-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, im-prŏb'ā-bl. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, im-prŏb'ā-blē. ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, im'prō-bāte. v. a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, im-prō-bā'shŭn. ſ. Act of diſallowing.

IMPROBITY, im-prŏb'ē-tē. ſ. Want of honeſty, diſhoneſty, baſeneſs.

To IMPROLIFICATE, im-prō-lĭf'fē-kāte. v. a. (91). To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, im-prŏp'ŭr. a. (98). Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not juſt, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, im-prŏp'ŭr-lē. ad. Not fitly, incongruouſly; not juſtly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, im-prō'prē-āte. v. a. To convert to private uſe, to ſeize to himſelf; to put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, im-prō-prē-ā'shŭn. ſ. An impropriation is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe.

IMPROPRIATOR, im-prō-prē-ā'tŭr. ſ. A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church. (166).

IMPROPRIETY, im-prō-prī'ē-tē. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy, want of juſtneſs.

IMPROSPEROUS, im-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not ſucceſsful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, im-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē ad. Unhappily, unſucceſsfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, im-prōō'vā-bl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better ſtate.

IMPROVABLENESS, im-prōō'vā-bl-nēs ſ. Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, im-prōō'vā-blē. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, im-prōōv'. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raiſe from good to better.

To IMPROVE, im-prōōv'. v. n. To advance in goodneſs.

IMPROVEMENT, im-prōōv'mĕnt. ſ. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progreſs from good to better; inſtruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, im-prōōv'ŭr. ſ. (98). One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, im-prō-vī'dĕd. a. Unforeſeen, unexpected, unprovided againſt.

IMPROVIDENCE, im-prŏv'ē-dĕnſe. ſ. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, im-prŏv'ė-dĕnt. a.
Wanting forecaſt, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, im-prŏv'ė-dĕnt-lė ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, im-prō-vĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, im-prōō'dĕnſe. ſ. (343)
Want of prudence, indiſcretion, negligence, inattention to intereſt.

IMPRUDENT, im-prōō'dĕnt. a.
Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiſcreet, negligent. (343).

IMPUDENCE, im'pū-dĕnſe. } ſ.
IMPUDENCY, im'pū-dĕn-sė. }
Shameleſſneſs, immodeſty.

IMPUDENT, im'pū-dĕnt. a. (503).
Shameleſs, wanting modeſty.

IMPUDENTLY, im'pū-dĕnt-lė. ad.
Shameleſsly, without modeſty.

To IMPUGN, im-pūne'. v. a.
To attack, to aſſault.

☞ Notwithſtanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent uſe will take away. If *ſign* were in as little uſe as *impugn* we ſhould feel the ſame repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But as language is aſſociation, no wonder aſſociation ſhould have ſuch power over it. For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, ſee Principles, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* ſilent, and the *u* long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they ſuppreſs the *g*, pronounce the *u* ſhort. That this ſhort ſound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the ſhort ſound of the vowels before *gm* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *parapegm*, *apophthegm*, and *paradigm*, (389): but as the accent is not on any of theſe ſyllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, (389), it is no wonder the vowel ſhould ſhorten, as it ſo frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, &c. (147).

IMPUGNER, im-pū'nŭr. ſ.
One that attacks or invades.

☞ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation we muſt not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with ſuch words as we do not form ourſelves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *ſignify* and *ſignet*, though it is ſilent in *ſigned*, *ſigning*, or *ſigner*. For it muſt be carefully obſerved, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the ſound of the verb upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the ſound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or ſuperlative termination. See Principles, No. 409.

IMPUISSANCE, im-pū-ĭs'sănſe. ſ.
Impotence, inability, weakneſs, feebleneſs. See PUISSANCE.

IMPULSE, im'pŭlſe. ſ.
Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, im-pŭl'shŭn. ſ.
The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, im-pŭl'sĭv. a.
Having the power of impulſe, moving impellent.

IMPUNITY, im-pū'nė-tė. ſ.
Freedom from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

IMPURE, im-pūre'. a.
Contrary to ſanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaſte; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy.

IMPURELY, im-pūre'lė. ad.
With impurity.

IMPURENESS, im-pūre'nĕs. } ſ.
IMPURITY, im-pū'rė-tė. }
Want of ſanctity, want of holineſs; act of unchaſtity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, im-pŭr'pl. v. a. (405)
To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, im-pū'tă-bl. a.
Chargeable upon any one; accuſable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, im-pū'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, im-pū-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; cenſure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, im-pū'tă-tĭv. a. (512).
Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, im-pūte'. v. a.
To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, im-pū'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He that imputes.

IN, in. prep.
Noting the place where any thing is preſent; noting the ſtate preſent at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, becauſe; In as much, ſince, ſeeing that.

IN. ad.
Within ſome place, not out; engaged to any affair, placed in ſome ſtate; noting entrance; into any place; cloſe connexion with.

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *Im* before ſome other conſonants.

INABILITY, in-ă-bĭl'ė-tė. ſ.
Impuiſſance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, in-ăb'ſtė-nĕnſe. ſ.
Intemperance, want of power to abſtain.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ăk-sĕs'sė-bl. a.
Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, in-ăk'kū-rā-sė. ſ.
Want of exactneſs.

INACCURATE, in-ăk'kū-rāte. a. (91).
Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, in-ăk'shŭn. ſ.
Ceſſation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, in-ăk'tĭv. a.
Idle, indolent, ſluggiſh.

INACTIVELY, in-ăk'tĭv-lė. ad.
Idly, ſluggiſhly.

INACTIVITY, in-ăk-tĭv'ė-tė. ſ.
Idleneſs, reſt, ſluggiſhneſs.

INADEQUATE, in-ăd'ė-kwāte. a. (91).
Not equal to the purpoſe, defective.

INADEQUATELY, in-ăd'ė-kwāte-lė. ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, in-ăd-vĕr'tĕnſe. }
INADVERTENCY, in-ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sė. }
ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, in-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt. a.
Negligent, careleſs.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt-lė. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, in-āle'yĕn-ă-bl. (113)
That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, in-ăl-ė-mĕn'tăl. a.
Affording no nouriſhment.

INAMISSIBLE, in-ă-mĭs'sė-bl. a.
Not to be loſt.

INANE, in-nāne'. a.
Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, in-ăn'ė-māte. v. a.
To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, in-ăn'ė-māte. (91). } a.
INANIMATED, in-ăn'ė-mā-tĕd. }
Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, in-ă-nĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Emptineſs of body, want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

INANITY, in-ăn'ė-tė. ſ. (511).
Emptineſs, void ſpace.

INAPPETENCY, in-ăp'pė-tĕn-sė. ſ.
Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ăp'plė-kă-bl. a.
Not to be put to a peculiar uſe.

INAPPLICATION, in-ăp-plė-kā'shŭn.
ſ. Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, in-ăr'ră-bl. a. (405).
Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, in-ărtsh'. v. a. (81).
Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte. a. (91). Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

INARTICULATELY, in-ăr-tĭk'kū-lāte-lė. ad.
Not diſtinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ăr-tĭk'kū-lāte-nĕs. ſ.
Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ăr-tė-fĭsh'ăl. a.
Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ăr-tė-fĭsh'ăl-ė. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, in-ăt-tĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Diſregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-ăt-tĕn'tĭv. a.
Careleſs, negligent, regardleſs.

INAUDIBLE, in-âw'dė-bl. a. (405).
Not to be heard, void of ſound.

To INAUGURATE, in-âw'gū-rāte. v. a. To conſecrate, to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites.

INAUGURATION, in-âw-gū-rā'shŭn.
Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

INAURATION, in-âw-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-âw-ſpĭsh'ŭs. a.
Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in'bŏrn. a.
Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-brĕth'd'. a. (362).
Inſpired, infuſed by inſpiration.

INBRED, ĭn'brĕd. a.
Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, ĭn-kāje'. v. a.
To coop up, to ſhut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

INCALESCENCE, ĭn-kā-lĕs'sĕnſe. } INCALESCENCY, ĭn-kā-lĕs'sĕn-sē. }
ſ. The ſtate of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat. (510).

INCANTATION, ĭn-kăn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, ĭn-kăn'tā-tŭr-ē. a.
Dealing by enchantment, magical. (512).

To INCANTON, ĭn-kăn'tŭn. v. a.
To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

INCAPABILITY, ĭn-kā-pā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. } INCAPABLENESS, ĭn-kā'pā-bl-nĕs. }
ſ. Inability natural, diſqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, ĭn-kā'pā-bl. a. (405).
Wanting power, wanting underſtanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; diſqualified by law.

☞ As *Placable* and *Implacable* ſeem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, ſo *Capable* and *Incapable*, if we derive them from *Capax* and *Incapax*, reject it: but the moſt natural derivation of theſe words is from the French *Capable* and *Incapable*. Some ſpeakers, however, make the *a* ſhort in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that muſt be carefully avoided. See PLACABLE.

INCAPACIOUS, ĭn-kā-pā'ſhŭs. a.
Narrow, of ſmall content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, ĭn-kā-pā'ſhŭs-nĕs ſ. Narrowneſs, want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPACITATE, ĭn-kā-pās'sē-tāte. v. a. To diſable, to weaken; to diſqualify.

INCAPACITY, ĭn-kā-pās'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

To INCARCERATE, ĭn-kăr'sē-rāte. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

INCARCERATION, ĭn-kăr-sē-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. Impriſonment, confinement.

To INCARN, ĭn-kărn'. v. a. (81).
To cover with fleſh.

To INCARN, ĭn-kărn'. v. n.
To breed fleſh.

To INCARNADINE, ĭn-kăr'nā-dine. v. a. (149). To dye red. "This word," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "I find only once." *Macbeth*, Act II. Scene III.

To INCARNATE, ĭn-kăr'nāte. v. a.
To clothe with fleſh, to embody with fleſh.

INCARNATE, ĭn-kăr'nāte. partic. a. (91). Clothed with fleſh, embodied in fleſh.

INCARNATION, ĭn-kăr-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of aſſuming body; the ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCARNATIVE, ĭn-kăr'nā-tĭv. ſ.
A medicine that generates fleſh. (512).

To INCASE, ĭn-kāſe'. v. a.
To cover, to incloſe, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, ĭn-kâw'ſhŭs. a.
Unwary, negligent, heedleſs.

INCAUTIOUSLY, ĭn-kâw'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Unwarily, heedleſsly, negligently.

INCENDIARY, ĭn-sĕn'dē-ā-rē, or ĭn-sĕn'jē-ā-rē. ſ. (293) (376).
One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, ĭn'sĕnſe. ſ. (492).
Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCENSE, ĭn-sĕnſe'. v. a.
To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exaſperate.

INCENSEMENT, ĭn-sĕns'mĕnt. ſ.
Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, ĭn-sĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire.

INCENSOR, ĭn-sĕn'sŭr. ſ. (166).
A kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions.

INCENSORY, ĭn'sĕn-sŭr-ē. ſ. (512).
The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

INCENTIVE, ĭn-sĕnt'ĭv. ſ.
That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, ſpur.

INCENTIVE, ĭn-sĕnt'ĭv. a. (157).
Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, ĭn-sĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, ĭn-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157).
Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, ĭn-sĕp'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, ĭn-sē-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, ĭn-sĕr'tē-tūde. ſ.
Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

INCESSANT, ĭn-sĕs'sănt. a.
Unceaſing, uninterrmitted, continual, uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, ĭn-sĕs'sănt-lē. ad.
Without intermiſſion, continually.

INCEST, ĭn'sĕſt. ſ.
Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, ĭn-sĕs'tſhū-ŭs. a. (461).
Guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, ĭn-sĕs'tſhū-ŭs-lē. ad.
With unnatural love.

INCH, ĭnſh. ſ. (352).
The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a ſmall quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, ĭnſh. v. a.
To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give ſparingly.

INCHED, ĭnſht. a. (359).
Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, ĭnſh'mēle. ſ.
A piece an inch long.

To INCHOATE, ĭn'kō-āte. v. a. (91).
To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, ĭn-kō-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, ĭn-kō'ā-tĭv. a. (157).
Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, ĭn-ſide'. v. a.
Medicines *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, ĭn'sē-dĕnſe. } INCIDENCY, ĭn'sē-dĕn-sē. } ſ.
The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, caſualty.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sē-dĕnt. a.
Caſual, fortuitous, occaſional, happening accidentally, falling in beſide the main deſign; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sē-dĕnt. ſ.
Something happening beſide the main deſign, caſualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, ĭn-sē-dĕn'tăl. a.
Incident; caſual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, ĭn-sē-dĕn'tăl-ē. ad.
Beſide the main deſign, occaſionally.

INCIDENTLY, ĭn'sē-dĕnt-lē. ad.
Occaſionally, by the bye, by the way.

To INCINERATE, ĭn-sĭn'nĕr-āte. v. a.
To burn to aſhes.

INCINERATION, ĭn-sĭn-nĕr-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, ĭn-sīz'd'. a. (362).
Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument; diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

INCISIVE, ĭn-sī'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, ĭn-sī'sŏr. ſ. (166).
Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, ĭn-sī'sŭr-ē. a. (512).
Having the quality of cutting. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

INCISURE, ĭn-sĭzh'ūre. ſ.
A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, ĭn-sē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Incitement, incentive, motive, impulſe.

To INCITE, ĭn-site'. v. a.
To ſtir up, to puſh forward in a purpoſe, to animate, to ſpur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, ĭn-site'mĕnt. ſ.
Motive incentive, impulſe, inciting power.

INCIVIL, ĭn-sĭv'vĭl. a.
Unpoliſhed.

INCIVILITY, ĭn-sē-vĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Want of courteſy, rudeneſs; act of rudeneſs.

INCLEMENCY, ĭn-klĕm'mĕn-sē. ſ.
Unmerciſulneſs, cruelty, ſeverity, harſhneſs, roughneſs.

INCLEMENT, ĭn-klĕm'mĕnt. a.
Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderneſs, harſh.

INCLINABLE, ĭn-klī'nā-bl. a.
Having a propenſion of will, favourably diſpoſed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, ĭn-klē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Tendency towards any point; natural aptneſs; propenſion of mind, favourable diſpoſition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

INCLINATORY, ĭn-klĭn'ā-tŭr-ē. a.
Having a quality of incling to one or other.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the ſecond ſyllable of this word, as well as in *Declinatory*. My reaſon is, that the termination *atory* has a tendency to ſhorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *Declamatory*, *Predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the ſecond ſyllable ſhort, though it is long in the Latin words from which theſe are derived.

INCLINATORILY, ĭn-klĭn'ā-tŭr-rē-lē. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one ſide or the other.

To INCLINE, in-kline'. v. n.
To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably diſpoſed to, to feel deſire beginning.

To INCLINE, in-kline'. v. a.
To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate; to turn the deſire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, in-klip'. v. a.
To graſp, to incloſe, to ſurround.

To INCLOISTER, in-kloi'stur. v. a.
To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLOUD, in-kloud'. v. a.
To darken, to obſcure.

To INCLUDE, in-klude'. v. a.
To incloſe, to ſhut; to compriſe, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, in-klu'siv. a. (158) (428)
Incloſing, encircling; comprehending in the ſum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, in-klu'siv-le. ad.
The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag'gu-la-bl. a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, in-ko-eg-zis'tenſe. ſ. The quality of not exiſting together.

INCOG, in-kog'. ad.
Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, in-kod'je-tan-se. ſ.
Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, in-kod'je-ta-tiv. a.
Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ne-to. ad.
In a ſtate of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-he'renſe.
INCOHERENCY, in-ko-he'ren-se. }
ſ. Want of connexion, incongruity, inconſequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of coheſion, looſeneſs of material parts.

INCOHERENT, in-ko-he'rent. a.
Inconſequential, inconſiſtent; without coheſion, looſe.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-he'rent-le.
ad. Inconſiſtently, inconſequentially.

INCOLUMITY, in-ko-lu'me-te. ſ.
Safety, ſecurity.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus-te-bil'e-te. ſ.
The quality of reſiſting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus'te-bl.
a. Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kom-bus'te-bl-nes. ſ.
The quality of not being waſted by fire.

INCOME, in'kum. ſ. (165).
Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom-men-ſhu-ra-bil'e-te. ſ.
The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-men'-ſhu-ra-bl. a. (405).
Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-men'-ſhu-rate. a. (91).
Not admitting one common meaſure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kom'mo-date. (91).
To INCOMMODE, in-kom-mode'. }
v. a. To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-mo'de-us, or in-kom-mo'je-us. a. (293).
Inconvenient, vexatious without great miſchief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kom-mo'de-us-le. ad.
Inconveniently, not at eaſe.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kom-mo'de-us-nes. ſ.
Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, in-kom-mod'e-te. ſ.
Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-bil'e-te. ſ.
The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl. a. (405).
Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expreſſed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-ble. ad.
In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-ting. a.
Having no intercourſe with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kom-pakt'.
INCOMPACTED, in-kom-pak'ted. }
a. Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kom'pa-ra-bl. a.
Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

☞ This is among ſome of the words in our language, whoſe accentuation aſtoniſhes foreigners, and ſometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reaſon, ſay they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the ſame accent as the verb *compare*. To which it may be anſwered: one reaſon is, that the Engliſh are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages; and as *comparable* and *incomparable* may poſſibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they ſeem deſirous of laying the ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable, both to ſhow their affinity to the Latin words *(ſee Academy)*, and to diſtinguiſh them from the homeſpun words formed from our own verb. When this diſtinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to expreſs its ideas diſtinctly and forcibly, finds a ſort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the diſtinction becomes accurate and claſſical. If we may compare ſmall things with great, it may be obſerved, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce ſome good. But it may be likewiſe obſerved, that producing different meanings, by a different accentuation of words, is but a bungling way of promoting the copiouſneſs of languages, and ought as much as poſſible to be diſcouraged; eſpecially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation. Beſides, there is a petty criticiſm which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry theſe diſtinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accenting *acceptable*, *admirable*, *commendable*, *comparable*, *lamentable*, &c. on the firſt ſyllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being *accepted*, *admired*, &c. but a worthineſs of being *accepted*, *admired*, &c.: *corruptible* and *ſuſceptible* are ſometimes accented in this manner, without the leaſt neceſſity from a difference of ſignification. In ſhort, all theſe refinements in language, which are difficult to be underſtood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be conſidered rather as evils than advantages, and to be reſtrained within as narrow bounds as poſſible. See BOWL.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kom'pa-ra-ble. ad. Beyond compariſon, without competition; excellently, to the higheſt degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kom-paſh'un-ate. a. (91).
Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kom-pat-e-bil'e-te. ſ.
Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kom-pat'e-bl. a.
Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe, ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kom-pat'e-ble. ad. Inconſiſtently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pe-ten-se. ſ. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kom'pe-tent. a.
Not ſuitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kom'pe-tent-le. ad. Unſuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kom-plete'. a.
Not perfect, not finiſhed.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kom-plete'nes. ſ. Imperfection, unfiniſhed ſtate.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kom-pli'anſe. ſ.
Untractableneſs, impracticableneſs, contradictious temper; refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kom-poz'd'. (359).
Diſturbed, diſcompoſed, diſordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, in-kom-pos-se-bil'e-te. ſ.
Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kom-pos'se-bl.
a. Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bil'e-te. ſ.
Unconceivableneſs, ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl. a. (405).
Not to be conceived, not to be fully underſtood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl-nes. ſ.
Unconceivableneſs.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kom-pre-hen'se-ble. ad.
In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kom-pres'se-bl. a. (400). Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kom-pres-se-bil'e-te. ſ.
Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCURRING, in-kon-kur'ring. a,
Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kon-se'la-bl. a.
Not to be hid, not to be kept ſecret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kŏn-sē'vă-bl. a. Incomprehenſible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kŏn-sē'vă-blē. ad. In a manner beyond comprehenſion.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kŏn-sĕp'tē-bl. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehenſible.

INCONCLUDENT, in-kŏn-klū'dĕnt. a. Inferring no conſequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv-lē. ad. Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kŏn-kŏkt', } a.
INCONCOCTED, in-kŏn-kŏkt'ĕd. } Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being indigeſted.

INCONDITE, in-kŏn'dīte. a. Irregular, rude, unpoliſhed. See RECONDITE.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-āte. a. (91). Not limited, not reſtrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kŏn-fôr'mē-tē. ſ. In compliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kŏng'grō-ĕnſe. ſ. (408). Unſuitableneſs, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kŏn-grō'ĕ-tē. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another; inconſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety; diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kŏng'grō-ŭs. a. Unſuitable, not fitting; inconſiſtent, abſurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kŏng'grō-ŭs-lē ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kŏn-nĕk'sĕd-lē. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl. a. Void of the ſenſe of good and evil, unreaſonable. (405).

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kŏn'sē-kwĕnſe. ſ. Inconcluſiveneſs, want of juſt inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. a. Without juſt concluſion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl a. (405). Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte. a. (91). Careleſs, thoughtleſs, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-lē. ad. (91). Negligently, thoughtleſsly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-nĕs. ſ. (91). Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā'shŭn. ſ. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, in-kŏn-sĭs'tĭng. a. Not conſiſtent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnſe. }
INCONSISTENCY, in-kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sē. } ſ. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together; abſurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; incongruity; unſteadineſs, unchangeableneſs.

INCONSISTENT, in-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Incompatible, not ſuitable, incongruous; contrary, abſurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lē. ad. Abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kŏn-sō'lă-bl. a. Not to be comforted, ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kŏn'sō-năn-sē. ſ. Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kŏn-ſpĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Indiſcernible, not perceptible by the ſight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kŏn'ſtăn-sē. ſ. Unſteadineſs, want of ſteady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kŏn'ſtănt. a. † Not firm in reſolution, not ſteady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kŏn-sū'mă-bl. a. Not to be waſted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kŏn-sŭm'tē-bl. a. (412). Not to be ſpent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kŏn-tĕs'tă-bl. a. Not to be diſputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kŏn-tĕs'tă-blē. ad. Indiſputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kŏn-tĭg'gū-ŭs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kŏn'tē-nĕnſe. }
INCONTINENCY, in-kŏn'tē-nĕn-sē. } ſ. Inability to reſtrain the appetites, unchaſtity.

INCONTINENT, in-kŏn'tē-nĕnt. a. Unchaſe, indulging unlawful pleaſure; ſhunning delay, immediate. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kŏn'tē-nĕnt-lē. ad. Unchaſtely, without reſtraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tē-bl. a. (405). Indiſputable, not be diſputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tē-blē. ad. To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnſe. }
INCONVENIENCY, in-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sē. } ſ. Unfitneſs, inexpedience; diſadvantage, cauſe of uneaſineſs, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Incommodious, diſadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lē. ad. Unfitly, incommodiouſly; unſeaſonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'să-bl. a. Incommunicative, unſocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'tē-bl. a. Not tranſmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kŏn-vĭn'sē-bl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kŏn-vĭn'sē-blē. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, in-kôr'pō-răl. a. Immaterial, diſtinct from matter, diſtinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-kôr-pō-răl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Immaterialneſs.

INCORPORALLY, in-kôr'pō-răl-ē. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pō-rāte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs; to conjoin inſeparably; to form into a corporation or body-politick; to unite, to aſſociate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pō-rāte. v. n. To unite into one maſs.

INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pō-rāte. a. (91). Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, in-kôr-pō-rā'shŭn. ſ. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, aſſociation.

INCORPOREAL, in-kôr-pō'rē-ăl. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kôr-pō'rē-ăl-ē. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kôr-pō-rē'ĕ-tē. ſ. Immateriality.

To INCORPS, in-kôrps'. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kŏr-rĕkt'. a. Not nicely finiſhed, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kŏr-rĕkt'lē. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kŏr-rĕkt'nĕs. ſ. Inaccuracy, want of exactneſs.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kŏr'rē-jē-bl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kŏr'rē-jē-bl-nĕs. ſ. Hopeleſs depravity, badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kŏr'rē-jē-blē. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kŏr-rŭpt'. }
INCORRUPTED, in-kŏr-rŭp'tĕd. } a. Free from foulneſs or depravation; pure of manners, honeſt, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kŏr-rŭp-tē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Inſuſceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay. See CORRUPTIBLE and INCOMPARABLE.

INCORRUPTION, in-kŏr-rŭp'shŭn. ſ. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kŏr-rŭpt'nĕs. ſ. Purity of manners, honeſty, integrity; freedom from deca[illegible]eneration.

To INCR[illegible]SATE, in-krās'sāte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, in-krăs-sā'shŭn. ſ. The act of thickening; the ſtate of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-krăs'să-tĭv. a. Having the quality of thickening. (512).

To INCREASE, in-krēse'. v. n.
To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, in-krēse'. v. a.
To make more or greater.

INCREASE, in'-krēse'. s.
Augmentation, the ſtate of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original ſtock; produce; generation; progeny; the ſtate of waxing greater.

INCREASER, in-krē'sŭr. s. (98).
He who increaſes.

INCREATED, in-krē-ā'tĕd. a.
Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, in-krĕd-dē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

INCREDIBLE, in-krĕd'ē-bl. a. (405).
Surpaſſing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-krĕd'ē-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-krĕd'ē-blē. ad.
In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-krē-dū'lē-tē. s.
Quality of not believing, hardneſs of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-krĕd'ū-lŭs, or in-crĕd'jū-lŭs. a. (293) (276).
Hard of belief, refuſing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krĕd'jū-lŭs-nĕs. s.
Hardneſs of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, ĭng'krē-mĕnt. s.
Act of growing greater; increaſe, cauſe of growing more; produce.

☞ The inſeparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the ſame predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coaleſce. See Principles, No. 408.

To INCREPATE, ĭng'krē-pāte. v. a.
To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, ĭng-krē-pā'shŭn. s.
Reprehenſion, chiding.

To INCRUST, in-krŭst'.
To INCRUSTATE, in-krŭs'tāte. } v. a.
To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, ĭng-krŭs-tā'shŭn. s.
An adherent covering, ſomething ſuperinduced.

To INCUBATE, ĭng'kū-bāte. v. n.
To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, ĭng-kū-bā'shŭn. s.
The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, ĭng'kū-bŭs. s.
The nightmare.

To INCULCATE, in-kŭl'kāte. v. a.
To impreſs by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, ĭng-kŭl-kā'shŭn. s.
The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, in-kŭlt'.
Uncultivated, untilled.

INCULPABLE, in-kŭl'pā-bl, a. (405).
Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, in-kŭl'pā-blē. ad.
Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, in-kŭm'bĕn-sē. s.
The act of lying upon another; the ſtate of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, in-kŭm'bĕnt. a.
Reſting upon, lying upon; impoſed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, in-kŭm'bĕnt. s.
He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, in-kŭm'bŭr. v. a.
To embarraſs.

To INCUR, in-kŭr'. v. a.
To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion; to occur, to preſs on the ſenſes.

INCURABILITY, in-kū-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. s.
Impoſſibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kū'rā-bl. a. (405).
Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeleſs.

INCURABLENESS, in-kū'rā-bl-nĕs. s.
State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kū'rā-blē. ad.
Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, in-kū'rē-ŭs. a.
Negligent, inattentive, without curioſity.

INCURSION, in-kŭr'shŭn. s.
Attack, miſchievous occurrence; invaſion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, ĭng-kŭr-vā'shŭn. s.
The act of bending or making crooked: flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, in-kŭr'vāte. v. a.
To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, in-kŭr'vē-tē. s.
Crookedneſs, the ſtate of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, in'dā-gāte. v. a.
To ſearch, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dā-gā'shŭn. s.
Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in'dā-gā-tŏr. s. (166).
A ſearcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dārt'. v. a.
To dart in, to ſtrike in.

To INDEBT, in-dĕt'. v. a. (374).
To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dĕt'tĕd. part. a.
Obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dē'sĕn-sē. s.
Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dē'sĕnt. a.
Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dē'sĕnt-lē. ad.
Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs, or in-dē-sĭd'jū-ŭs, a. (293).
Not falling, not ſhed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dē-klī'nā-bl. a.
Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dĕk'ō-rŭs, or in-dē-kō'rŭs. a.
Indecent, unbecoming. See DECOROUS, where a fault of the preſs, making the penultimate ſyllable of the Latin *Indecorus* ſhort inſtead of long, has eſcaped correction.

☞ Nothing can ſhow more with what ſervility we ſometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dedecorus* the *o* is ſhort, and the accent is conſequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewiſe when the word is uſed in Engliſh, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy; but becauſe the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and conſequently the accent on it, we muſt deſert our own analogy, and ſervilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *dedecorus* and *indecorus*, words which have a ſimilar derivation and meaning, ſhould have the penultimate of different quantities, can be reſolved into nothing but the caprice of cuſtom; but that ſo clear an analogy of our own language ſhould be ſubſervient to the capricious uſages of the Latin, is a ſatire upon the good ſenſe and taſte of Engliſhmen. Dr. Aſh is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but his ſingle authority ought to be deciſive when there is ſo much analogy on his ſide. See Principles, No. 512.

INDECORUM, in-dē-kō'rŭm. s.
Indecency, ſomething unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dēēd'. ad.
In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is uſed to note a full conceſſion.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dē-făt'tē-gā-bl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dē-făt'tē-gā-blē ad. Without wearineſs.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s.
The quality of ſuffering no decay, of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dē-fĕk'tē-bl. a.
Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dē-fĕn'sē-bl. a. (439). What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFEISIBLE, in-dē-fē'zē-bl. a. (439). Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, in-dĕf'ē-nĭt. a. (156).
Not determined, not limited, not ſettled; large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, in-dĕf'ē-nĭt-lē. ad.
Without any ſettled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-dē-fĭn'ē-tūde. s.
Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, in-dē-lĭb'bĕr-āte. (91).
INDELIBERATED, in-dē-lĭb'bĕr-ā-tĕd. } a.
Unpremeditated, done without conſideration.

INDELIBLE, in-dĕl'ē-bl. a. (405).
Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, in-dĕl'ē-kā-sē. s.
Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, in-dĕl'ē-kāte. a. (91).
Wanting decency, void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dĕm-nē-fē-kā'shŭn. s.
Security againſt loſs or penalty; reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, in-dĕm'nē-fī. v. a.
To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, in-dĕm'nē-tē. s.
Security from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

To INDENT, in-dĕnt'. v. a.
To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, in-dĕnt'. v. n.
To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, in'-dĕnt'. s.
Inequality, incifure, indentation.

INDENTATION, in-den-tā'shŭn. s. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, in-den'tshure. s. (461). A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, in-de-pen'dense. } INDEPENDENCY, in-de-pen'den-se. } s. Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pen'dent. a. Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour.

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pen'dent. s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-de-pen'dent-le. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, in-de-zert'. s. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, in-des'se-nent-le. ad. Without ceſſation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-ſtruk'te-bl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-de-ter'me-nabl. a. (405). Not to be fixed, not to be defined or ſettled.

INDETERMINATE, in-de-ter'me-nat. a. (91). Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, in-de-ter'me-nate-le. ad. Indefinitely, not in any ſettled manner.

INDETERMINED, in-de-ter'mind. a. Unſettled, unfixed. (359).

INDETERMINATION, in-de-ter-me-na'shŭn. s. Want of determination, want of reſolution.

INDEVOTION, in-de-vo'shŭn. s. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, in-de-vout'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, in'deks. s. The diſcoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, in-deks-ter'e-te. s. Want of dexterity, want of readineſs.

INDIAN, in'de-an, or in-je-an, or ind'yan. s. (88) (294). A native of India.

INDIAN, in'de-an. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, in'de-kant. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE, in'de-kate. v. a. (91). To ſhow, to point out; in phyſick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, in-de-ka'shŭn. s. Mark, token, ſign, note, ſymptom; diſcovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, in-dik'ka-tiv. a. (512). Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, in-dik'ka-tiv-le. ad. In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDICT, in-dite'. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, in-dik'shŭn. s. ... claration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif'fer-enſe. } INDIFFERENCY, in-dif'fer-en-se. } s. Neutrality, ſuſpenſion; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedneſs; ſtate in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'fer-ent. a. Neutral, not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, inattentive, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, of a middling ſtate; in the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'fer-ent-le. ad. Without diſtinction, without preference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion; not well, tolerably, paſſably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in'de-jenſe. } INDIGENCY, in'de-jen-se. } s. Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-did'je-nus. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in'de-jent. a. Poor, needy, neceſſitous; in want; wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-de-jeſt'. } INDIGESTED, in-de-jes'ted. } a. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not formed, or ſhaped; not concocted in the ſtomach; not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-de-jes'te-bl. a. Not conquerable in the ſtomach.

INDIGESTION, in-de-jes'tshŭn. s. The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, in-did'je-tate. v. a. To point out, to ſhew.

INDIGITATION, in-did-je-ta'shŭn. s. The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

INDIGN, in-dine'. a. (385). Unworthy, undeſerving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, in-dig'nant. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-na'shŭn. s. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt; the anger of a ſuperiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, in-dig'ne-te. s. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with inſult.

INDIGO, in'de-go. s. (112). A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, in-de-rekt'. a. Not ſtraight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point; not fair, not honeſt.

INDIRECTION, in-de-rek'shŭn. s. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line; diſhoneſt practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-de-rekt'le. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in expreſs terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-de-rekt'nes. s. Obliquity; unfairneſs.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-zer'ne-bl. a. Not perceptible, not diſcoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-diz-zer'ne-ble. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in-dis-serp'te-bl. a. Not to be ſeparated, incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-dis-serp-te-bil'e-te. s. Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-dis-kuv'ur-e. s. The ſtate of being hidden.

INDISCREET, in-dis-kreet'. a. Impudent, incautious, inconſiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-dis-kreet'le. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, in-dis-kresh'un. s. Imprudence, raſhneſs, inconſideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dis-krim'e-nate a. (91). Undiſtinguiſhable, not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dis-krim'e-nate-le. ad. Without diſtinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dis-pen'sa-bl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be ſpared, neceſſary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes. s. State of not being to be ſpared, neceſſity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dis-pen'sa-ble. ad. Without diſpenſation, without remiſſion, neceſſarily.

To INDISPOSE, in-dis-poze'. v. a. To make unfit; to diſincline, to make averſe; to diſorder, to diſqualify for its proper functions; to diſorder ſlightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dis-po'zed-nes. s. State of unfitneſs or diſinclination, depraved ſtate.

INDISPOSITION, in-dis-po-zish'un. s. Diſorder of health, tendency to ſickneſs; diſinclination, diſlike.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dis'pu-ta-bl, or in-dis-pu'ta-bl. a. Uncontrovertible, inconteſtable.

☞ This word is nearly under the ſame predicament as *Diſputable*. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, Buchanan, and Bailey, adopt the laſt accentuation, and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick the firſt; and yet my experience and recollection groſsly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered ſpeakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but by placing this the firſt, ſeems to give it the preference. See DISPUTABLE.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dis'pu-ta-bl-nes. s. The ſtate of being indiſputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dis'pu-ta-ble. ad. Without controverſy, certainly; without oppoſition.

INDISSOLVABLE, in-diz-zol'va-bl. a. Indiſſoluble, not ſeparable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

☞ For the orthography of this word, ſee DISSOLVIBLE.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dis-so-lu-bil'e-te. s. Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power, firmneſs, ſtableneſs.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'so-lu-bl. a. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts, firm, ſtable; binding for ever, ſubſiſting for ever. See DISSOLUBLE.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dis'so-lu-bl-nes. s. Indiſſolubility, reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis'so-lu-ble. ad. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation; for ever, obligatorily.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tinkt'. a.
Not plainly marked, confuſed; not exactly diſcerning.

INDISTINCTION, in-dis-tink'shŭn. ſ.
Confuſion, uncertainty; omiſſion of diſcrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dis-tinkt'lė. ad.
Confuſedly, uncertainly; without being diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dis-tinkt'nės. ſ.
Confuſion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dis-tŭr'bănſe. ſ.
Calmneſs, freedom from diſturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dė-vid'jŭ-ăl. ſ.
A ſingle being, as oppoſed to the ſpecies.

☞ It is ſomewhat ſtrange that this word as a ſubſtantive ſhould not have found its way into Johnſon's Dictionary, but not in the leaſt ſtrange that Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick ſhould omit it.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dė-vid'ŭ-ăl, or in-dė-vid'jŭ-ăl. a. (463).
Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies, ſingle, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

☞ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this, and the ſucceeding words. See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-dė-vid-ŭ-ăl'ė-tė. ſ. Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dė-vid'ŭ-ăl-ė. ad. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, in-dė-vid'ŭ-ăte. v. a. To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies, to make ſingle.

INDIVIDUATION, in-dė-vid-ŭ-ă'shŭn ſ. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, in-dė-vid-ŭ'ė-tė. ſ.
The ſtate of being an individual, ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dė-viz-ė-bil'ė-tė. (552).
INDIVISIBLENESS, in-dė-viz'ė-bl-nės. } ſ.
State in which no more diviſion can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-dė-viz'ė-bl. a.
What cannot be broken into parts, ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller.

INDIVISIBLY, in-dė-viz'ė-blė. ad.
So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-dŏs'ė-bl. a.
Unteachable, inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDOCIL, in-dŏs'sil. a.
Unteachable, incapable of being inſtructed.

☞ This word and all its relatives have the *o* ſo differently pronounced by our beſt orthöepiſts, that the ſhorteſt way to ſhow the difference will be to exhibit them at one view:

Dŏcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Entick, Nares, Smith.
Dōcile. Kenrick, Perry.
Indŏcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Perry, Entick.
Indōcile.
Dŏcible. Sheridan, Scott, Entick.
Dōcible. Kenrick, Perry.
Indŏcible. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Entick.
Indōcible. Perry.

We here ſee the great preponderance of authority for the ſhort ſound of *o* in all theſe words; not becauſe this letter is ſhort in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *risible* and *visible*, which have the *i* ſhort, with us are *rīsibilis* and *vīsibilis* in Latin; but becauſe the accent in our Engliſh word is antepenultimate, and becauſe this accent has a ſhortening power in all words of this form, which may be called ſimples (503), unleſs the antepenultimate vowel be *u*, and then it is always long, (509) (511) (537). Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *credible*, *clavicle*, *veſicle*, &c. are ſhort, though derived from *credibilis*, *clāvicula*, *vēſicula*, &c.; but the *a* in *tamable*, *debatable*, &c. is long, becauſe they are formatives of our own, from *tame*, *debate*, &c.

This view of the authorities and analogies obliges me to retract my former opinion with reſpect to *docible* and *indocible*; the former of which muſt be placed among the *Errata*.

INDOCILITY, in-dŏ-sil'ė-tė. ſ.
Unteachableneſs, refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, in-dŏk'trė-nate. v. a. To inſtruct, to tincture with any ſcience or opinion. (91).

INDOCTRINATION, in-dŏk-trė-nă'shŭn. ſ.
Inſtruction, information.

INDOLENCE, in'dŏ-lėnſe.
INDOLENCY, in'dŏ-lėn-sė. } ſ.
Freedom from pain; lazineſs, inattention, liſtleſsneſs.

INDOLENT, in'dŏ-lėnt. a.
Free from pain; careleſs, lazy, inattentive, liſtleſs.

INDOLENTLY, in'dŏ-lėnt-lė. ad.
With freedom from pain; careleſsly, lazily, inattentively, liſtleſsly.

To INDOW, in-dŏŭ'. v. a.
To portion, to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, in'drăft. ſ.
An opening in the land into which the ſea flows; inlet, paſſage inwards.

To INDRENCH, in-drėnſh'. v. a.
To ſoak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dū'bė-ŭs. a.
Not doubtful, not ſuſpecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dū'bė-tă-bl. a.
Undoubted, unqueſtionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dū'bė-tă-blė. ad.
Undoubtedly, unqueſtionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dū'bė-tăte. a. (91).
Unqueſtioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, in-dūſe'. v. a.
To perſuade, to influence any thing; to produce by perſuaſion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dūſe'mėnt. ſ.
Motive to any thing, that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dū'sŭr. ſ. (98).
A perſuader, one that influences.

To INDUCT, in-dŭkt'. v. a.
To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dŭk'shŭn. ſ.
Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general; the act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dŭk'tiv. a.
Leading, perſuaſive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To INDUE, in-dū'. v. a.
To inveſt.

To INDULGE, in-dŭlje'. v. a.
To fondle, to favour, to gratify with conceſſion; to grant, not of right, but favour.

To INDULGE, in-dŭlje'. v. n.
To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dŭl'jėnſe.
INDULGENCY, in-dŭl'jėn-sė. } ſ.
Fondneſs, fond kindneſs; forbearance, tenderneſs, oppoſite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-dŭl'jėnt. a.
Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, in-dŭl'jėnt-lė. ad.
Without ſeverity, without cenſure.

INDULT, in-dŭlt'.
INDULTO, in-dŭl'tō. } ſ.
Privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE, in'dū-răte. v. n. (293). To grow hard, to harden.

To INDURATE, in'dū-răte. v. a.
See OBDURATE. To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, in-dū-ră'shŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardneſs of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dŭs'trė-ŭs. a.
Diligent, laborious; deſigned, done for the purpoſe.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dŭs'trė-ŭs-lė. ad. Deligently, laboriouſly, aſſiduouſly; for the ſet purpoſe, with deſign.

INDUSTRY, in'dŭs-trė. ſ.
Diligence, aſſiduity.

To INEBRIATE, in-ė'brė-ăte. v. a.
To intoxicate, to make drunk. (91).

INEBRIATION, in-ė-brė-ă'shŭn. ſ.
Drunkenneſs, intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, in-ĕf-fă-bil'ė-tė. ſ.
Unſpeakableneſs.

INEFFABLE, in-ĕf'fă-bl. a. (405).
Unſpeakable.

INEFFABLY, in-ĕf'fă-blė. ad.
In a manner not to be expreſſed.

INEFFECTIVE, in-ĕf-fĕk'tiv. a.
That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, in-ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ăl. a.
Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ăl-ė. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ăl-nės. ſ. (463).
Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-ĕf-fė-kă'shŭs. a.
Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, in-ĕf'fė-kă-sė. ſ.
Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, in-ĕl'ė-gănſe.
INELEGANCY, in-ĕl'ė-găn-sė. } ſ.
Abſence of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, in-ĕl'ė-gănt. a.
Not becoming, not beautiful, oppoſite to elegant; mean, deſpicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-ĕl'ŏ-kwėnt. a.
Not perſuaſive, not oratorical.

INEPT, in-ĕpt'. a.
Unfit, uſeleſs, trifling, fooliſh.

INEPTLY, in-ĕpt'lė. ad.
Triflingly, fooliſhly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, in-ĕp'tė-tūde. ſ.
Unfitneſs.

(559). Fate (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); me (93), met (95); pine (165), pin (107); no (162), môve (164.)

INEQUALITY, in-ê-kwâl'ê-tê. f. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenneſs, intercharge of higher and lower parts; diſproportion to any office or purpoſe, ſtate of not being adequate, inadequateneſs; change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of rank or ſtation.

INERRABILITY, in-êr-râ-bil'ê-tê. f. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLE, in-êr'râ-bl. a. (405). Exempt from errour.

INERRABLENESS, in-êr'râ-bl-nês. f. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, in-êr'râ-blê. ad. With ſecurity from errour, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-êr'ring-lê. ad. Without errour.

INERT, in-êrt'. a. Dull, ſluggiſh, motionleſs.

INERTLY, in-êrt'lê. ad. Sluggiſhly, dully.

INESCATION, in-ês-kâ'ſhûn. f. The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, in-ês'tê-mâ-bl. a. Too valuable to be rated, tranſcending all price.

INEVIDENT, in-êv'ê-dênt. a. Not plain, obſcure.

INEVITABILITY, in-êv-ê-tâ-bil'ê-tê. f. Impoſſibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-êv'ê-tâ-bl. a. Unavoidable, not to be eſcaped.

INEVITABLY, in-êv'ê-tâ-blê. ad. Without poſſibility of eſcape.

INEXCUSABLE, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl. a. Not to be excuſed, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl-nês. f. Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, in-êks-kû'zâ-blê. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHALABLE, in-êks-hâ'lâ-bl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, in-êks-hâws'têd. a. Unemptied, not poſſible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-êks-hâws'tê-bl. a. Not to be ſpent.

INEXISTENT, in-êgz-is'tênt. a. (478). Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, in-êgz-is'tênſe. f. Want of being, want of exiſtence.

INEXORABLE, in-êks'ô-râ-bl. a. Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-êks-pê'dê-ênſe } INEXPEDIENCY, in-êks-pê'dê-ên-ſê. } f. Want of fitneſs, want of propriety, unſuitableneſs to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt. a. (293). Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-êks-pê'rê-ênſ. f. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-êks-pê'rê-ênſt. a. Unexperienced.

INEXPERT, in-êks-pêrt'. a. Unſkilful, unſkilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-êks'pê-â-bl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-êks'pê-â-blê. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-êks'plê-kâ-bl. a. Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, in-êks'plê-kâ-blê. ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-êks-prês'sê-bl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-êks-prês'sê-blê. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-êks-pûg'nâ-bl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by aſſault, not to be ſubdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-êks-ting'gwiſh-â-bl. a. (405). Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in-êks'trê-kâ-bl. a. Not to be diſentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-êks'trê-kâ-blê. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled.

To INEYE, in-î'. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lê-bil'ê-tê. } INFALLIBLENESS, in-fâl'lê-bl-nês. } f. Inerrability, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, in-fâl'lê-bl. a. (405). Privileged from errour, incapable of miſtake.

INFALLIBLY, in-fâl'lê-blê. ad. Without danger of deceit, with ſecurity from errour, certainly.

To INFAME, in-fâme'. v. a. To repreſent to diſadvantage, to defame, to cenſure publickly.

INFAMOUS, in'fâ-mûs. a. Publickly branded with guilt, openly cenſured.

INFAMOUSLY, in'fâ-mûs-lê. ad. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach; ſhamefully, ſcandalouſly.

INFAMOUSNESS, in'fâ-mûs-nês. } INFAMY, in'fâ-mê. (503). } f. Publick reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, in'fân-sê. f. The firſt part of life; firſt age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, in'fânt. f. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year; in law, a young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, in-fân'tâ. f. (92). A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE, in-fân'tê-ſide. f. (143) The ſlaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, in'fân-tile. a. (145). Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, in'fân-trê. f. The foot ſoldiers of an army.

To INFATUATE, in-fâtſh'û-âte. v. a. To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUATION, in-fâtſh-û-â'ſhûn. f. The act of ſtriking with folly, deprivation of reaſon.

INFEASIBLE, in-fê'zê-bl. a. Impracticable.

To INFECT, in-fêkt'. v. a. To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, in-fêk'ſhûn. f. Contagion, miſchief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, in-fêk'ſhûs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fêk'ſhûs-lê. ad. Contagiouſly.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fêk'ſhûs-nês. f. The quality of being infectious, contagiouſneſs.

INFECTIVE, in-fêk'tiv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, in-fêk'ûnd. a. Unfruitful, infertile. See FACUND.

INFECUNDITY, in-fê-kûn'dê-tê. f. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fê-lis'sê-tê. f. Unhappineſs, miſery, calamity.

To INFER, in-fêr'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw concluſions from foregoing premiſes.

INFERENCE, in'fêr-ênſe. f. Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, in-fêr'rê-bl. a. Deducible from premiſed grounds.

INFERIORITY, in-fê-rê-or'ê-tê. f. Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, in-fê'rê-ûr. a. (314). Lower in place; lower in ſtation or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; ſubordinate. See HONOUR.

INFERIOUR, in-fê'rê-ûr. f. One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFERNAL, in-fêr'nâl. a. Helliſh, tartarean.

INFERNAL, in-fêr'nâl. f. One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, in-fêr'nâl-ſtône'. f. The lunar cauſtick.

INFERTILE, in-fêr'til. a. (140). Unfruitful, not productive.

INFERTILITY, in-fêr-til'ê-tê. f. Unfruitfulneſs.

To INFEST, in-fêſt'. v. a. To haraſs, to diſturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fês-tiv'ê-tê. f. Mournfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

INFESTRED, in-fês'tûr'd. a. Rankling, inveterate; properly *infeſtered*.

INFEUDATION, in-fû-dâ'ſhûn. f. The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

INFIDEL, in'fê-dêl. f. An unbeliever, a miſcreant, a pagan, one who rejects Chriſtianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fê-dêl'ê-tê. f. Want of faith; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, in'fê-nît. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immenſe; it is hyperbolically uſed for large, great.

INFINITELY, in'fê-nît-lê. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immenſely.

INFINITENESS, in'fê-nît-nês. f. Immenſity, boundleſſneſs.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fê-nê-tês'sê-mâl a. Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE, in-fin'ê-tiv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreſſes the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, in-fin'ē-tūde. ſ.
Infinity, immenſity; boundleſs number.

INFINITY, in-fin'ē-tē. ſ.
Immenſity, boundleſſneſs, unlimited qualities; endleſs number.

INFIRM, in-fėrm'. a. (108).
Weak, feeble, diſabled of body; weak of mind, irreſolute; not ſtable, not ſolid.

INFIRMARY, in-fėr'mā-rē. ſ.
Lodgings for the ſick.

INFIRMITY, in-fėr'mē-tē. ſ.
Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper; failing, weakneſs, fault; diſeaſe, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fėrm'nės. ſ.
Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To INFIX, in-fiks'. v. a.
To drive in, to faſten.

To INFLAME, in-flāme'. v. a.
To kindle, to ſet on fire; to kindle deſire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with paſſion.

To INFLAME, in-flāme'. v. n.
To grow hot and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLAMER, in-flā'mŭr. ſ.
The thing or perſon that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flăm-mā-bil'-ē-tē. ſ.
The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flăm'mā-bl. a.
Eaſy to be ſet on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flăm'mā-bl-nės. ſ.
The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flăm-mā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occaſioned by obſtruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flăm'mā-tŭr-ē. a. Having the power of inflaming. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

To INFLATE, in-flāte'. v. a.
To ſwell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-flėkt'. v. a.
To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flėk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flėk'tiv. a.
Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-flėks-ē-bil'-ē-tē.
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flėks'ē-bl-nės.
} ſ.
Stiffneſs, quality of reſiſting flexure; obſtinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable perſiſtance.

INFLEXIBLE, in-flėks'ē-bl. a. (405).
Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-flėks'ē-blē. ad.
Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLICT, in-flikt'. v. a.
To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

INFLICTER, in-flik'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He who puniſhes.

INFLICTION, in-flik'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of uſing puniſhments; the puniſhment impoſed.

INFLICTIVE, in-flik'tiv. a.
That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

INFLUENCE, in'flū-ėnſe. ſ.
Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs; aſcendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, in'flū-ėnſe. v. a.
To act upon with directive or impulſive power, to modify to any purpoſe.

INFLUENT, in'flū-ėnt. a.
Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flū-ėn'ſhāl. a.
Exerting influence or power.

INFLUX, in'flŭks. ſ.
Act of flowing into any thing; infuſion.

To INFOLD, in-fōld'. v. a.
To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, in-fō'lē-āte. v. a. (91). To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, in-fōrm'. v. a.
To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to inſtruct, to ſupply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

To INFORM, in-fōrm'. v. n.
To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, in-fōr'mānt. ſ.
One who gives information or inſtruction; one who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMATION, in-fōr-mā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Intelligence given, inſtruction; charge or accuſation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, in-fōrm'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who gives intelligence; one who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrates.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fōr'mē-dā-bl. a.
Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, in-fōr'mē-tē. ſ.
Shapeleſſneſs.

INFORMOUS, in-fōr'mŭs. a. (314).
Shapeleſs, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, in-frākt'. v. a.
To break.

INFRACTION, in-frāk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of braking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, in-frăn'jē-bl. a.
Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, in-frē'kwėn-sē. ſ.
Uncommonneſs, rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-frē'kwėnt. a.
Rare, uncommon. See FREQUENT.

To INFRIGIDATE, in-frid'jē-dāte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, in-frinje'. v. a.
To violate, to break laws or contracts; to deſtroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, in-frinje'mėnt. ſ.
Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, in-frinje'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, in-fū'rē-āte. a. (91).
Enraged, raging.

INFUSCATION, in-fŭs-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, in-fūze'. v
To pour in, to inſtil; to pour into the mind, to inſpire into; to ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed; to inſpire with.

INFUSIBLE, in-fū'zē-bl. a. (439).
Poſſible to be infuſed; incapable of diſſolution, not fuſible.

INFUSION, in-fū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of pouring in, inſtillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inſpiration; the act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling; the liquor made by infuſion.

INFUSIVE, in-fū'siv. a. (158) (428).
Having the power of infuſion or being infuſed.

INGATHERING, in-gă*th*'ėr-ing. ſ.
The act of gathering in harveſt.

To INGEMINATE, in-jėm'mē-nāte. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, in-jėm-mē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition, republication.

INGENDERER, in-jėn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE, in-jėn'ē-rā-bl. a.
Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, in-jėn'ē-rāte. (91).
INGENERATED, in-jėn'ē-rā-tėd.
} a.
Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, in-jē'nē-ŭs. a.
Witty, inventive, poſſeſſed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, in-jē'nē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Wittily, ſubtily.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-jē'nē-ŭs-nės. ſ.
Wittineſs, ſubtilty.

INGENITE, in'jėn-it. a. (140).
Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, in-jē-nū'ē-tē. ſ.
Wit, invention, genius, ſubtilty, acuteneſs, craft.

INGENUOUS, in-jėn'nū-ŭs. a.
Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of ſervile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, in-jėn'ū-ŭs-lē. ad.
Openly, fairly, candidly, generouſly.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jėn'nū-ŭs-nės. ſ. Openneſs, fairneſs, candour.

INGESTION, in-jės'tſhŭn. ſ. (464).
The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

INGLORIOUS, in-glō'rē-ŭs. a.
Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
With ignominy.

INGOT, in'gŏt. ſ. (166).
A maſs of metal.

To INGRAFT, in-grăft'. v. a.
To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to ſettle.

INGRAFTMENT, in-grăft'mėnt. ſ.
The act of ingrafting; the ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grāte'.
INGRATEFUL, in-grāte'fŭl.
} a.
Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

To INGRATIATE, in-grā'ſhē-āte. v. a.
To put in favour, to recommend to kindneſs. (461).

INGRATITUDE, in-grăt'tē-tūde. ſ.
Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulneſs.

INGREDIENT, in-grē'jėnt. ſ. (294).
Component part of a body conſiſting of different materials.

INGRESS, ing'grės. ſ. (408).
Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, in-grėſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ing'gwē-nāl. a.
Belonging to the groin.

To Ingulph, in-gŭlf'. v. a.
To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity; to caſt into a gulf.

To Ingurgitate, in-gŭr'jĕ-tāte. v. a. To ſwallow.

Ingurgitation, in-gŭr-jĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. Voracity.

Ingustable, in-gŭs'tă-bl. a.
Not perceptible by the taſte.

Inhabile, in-hăb'ĭl, or in-ă-bēēl'. a. Unſkilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.
☞ Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the ſecond ſyllable; but the French accentuation on the laſt ſeems the moſt current. For though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabile*, and does not ſeem yet to be naturalized.

To Inhabit, in-hăb'ĭt. v. a.
To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To Inhabit, in-hăb'ĭt. v. n.
To dwell, to live.

Inhabitable, in-hăb'ĕ-tă-bl. a.
Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, unhabitable. In theſe laſt ſenſes now not uſed.

Inhabitance, in-hăb'ĭt-ănſe. ſ.
Reſidence of dwellers.

Inhabitant, in-hăb'ĭt-ănt. ſ.
Dweller, one that lives or reſides in a place.

Inhabitation, in-hăb-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

Inhabiter, in-hăb'ĭt-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that inhabits, a dweller.

To Inhale, in-hāle'. v. a.
To draw in with air, to inſpire.

Inharmonious, in-hăr-mō'nē-ŭs. a.
Unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound.

To Inhere, in-hēre'. v. n.
To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

Inherent, in-hē'rĕnt. a.
Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it, innate, inborn.

To Inherit, in-hĕr'rĭt. v. a.
To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance; to poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of.

Inheritable, in-hĕr'rĭt-ă-bl. a.
Tranſmiſſible by inheritance, obtainable by ſucceſſion.

Inheritance, in-hĕr'rĭt-ănſe. ſ.
Patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion; in Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion; the reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Inheritor, in-hĕr'rĭt-ŭr. ſ. (169).
An heir, one who receives any thing by ucceſſion.

Inheritress, in-hĕr'rĭt-rĕs. a.
An heireſs.

Inheritrix, in-hĕr'rĭt-trĭks. ſ.
An heireſs.

To Inherse, in-hĕrſe'. v. a.
To incloſe in a funeral monument.

Inhesion, in-hē'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
Inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To Inhibit, in-hĭb'ĭt. v. a.
To reſtrain, to hinder, to repreſs, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

Inhibition, in-hē-bĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cauſe depending before him.

To Inhold, in-hōld'. v. a.
To have inherent, to contain in itſelf.

Inhospitable, in-hŏs'pĕ-tă-bl. a.
Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

Inhospitably, in-hŏs'pĕ-tă-blē. ad.
Unkindly to ſtrangers.

Inhospitableness, in-hŏs'pĕ-tă-bl-nĕs. } ſ.
Inhospitality, in-hŏs-pĕ-tăl'-ĕ-tē. }
Want of hoſpitality, want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

Inhuman, in-hū'măn. a. (88).
Barbarous, ſavage, cruel, uncompaſſionate.

Inhumanity, in-hū-măn'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Cruelty, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

Inhumanly, in-hū'măn-lē. ad.
Savagely, cruelly, barbarouſly.

To Inhumate, in-hū'māte. }
To Inhume, in-hūme'. } v. a.
To bury, to inter.

To Inject, in-jĕkt'. v. a.
To throw in, to dart in.

Injection, in-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of caſting in; any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications.

Inimical, in-ĭm'ĕ-kăl, or in-ē-mĭ'-kăl. a.
Hoſtile, contrary, repugnant.
☞ This word ſprung up in the Houſe of Commons about ten years ago, and has ſince been ſo much in uſe as to make us wonder how we did ſo long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct oppoſition to the rules of our own language. An Engliſhman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at firſt ſight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate *i* ſhort; but the vanity of ſhowing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long; and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical* made this pronunciation faſhionable. I know it may be urged, that this word, with reſpect to ſound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours; and that the reaſon for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*. It will be ſaid too, that, in other words, ſuch as *aromaticus*, *tyrannicus*, *rhetoricus*, &c. the *i* was only terminational; but in *inimicus* it was radical, and therefore intitled to the quantity of its original *amicus*. In anſwer to this, it may be obſerved, that this was no reaſon for placing the accent on that ſyllable in Latin. In that language, whenever the penultimate ſyllable was long, whether radical or terminational, it had always the accent on it. Thus the numerous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penultimate *a* long, had always the accent on that letter, while the *i* in the termination *ilis* and *itas* ſeldom had the accent, becauſe that vowel was generally ſhort. But allowing for a moment that we ought ſervilely to follow the Latin accent and quantity in words which we derive from that language; this rule, at leaſt, ought to be reſtricted to ſuch words as have preſerved their Latin from, as *orator*, *ſenator*, *character*, &c. yet in theſe words we find the Latin penultimate accent entirely neglected, and the Engliſh antepenultimate adopted. But if this Latin accent and quantity ſhould extend to words from the Latin that are angliciſed, then we ought to pronounce *divinity*, *de-vĭne-e-ty*; *ſeverity*, *ſe-vĕre-e-ty*; and *urbanity*, *ur-băne-e-ty*, In ſhort, the whole language would be metamorphoſed, and we ſhould neither pronounce Engliſh nor Latin, but a Babyloniſh dialect between both.

Inimitability, in-ĭm-ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ. Incapacity to be imitated.

Inimitable, in-ĭm'ĭ-tă-bl. a. (405).
Above imitation, not to be copied.

Inimitably, in-ĭm'ĭ-tă-blē. ad.
In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To Injoin, in-jŏĭn'. v. a.
To command, to enforce by authority. See Enjoin; in Shakeſpeare, to join.

Iniquitous, in-ĭk'kwē-tŭs. a.
Unjuſt, wicked.

Iniquity, in-ĭk'kwĕ-tē. ſ.
Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs; wickedneſs, crime.

Initial, in-nĭſh'ăl. a. (461).
Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To Initiate, in-ĭſh'ĭ-āte. v. a.
To enter, to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art.

To Initiate, in-ĭſh'ĭ-āte. v n.
To do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite.

Initiate, in-ĭſh'ĭ-āte. a. (91).
Unpractiſed.

Initiation, in-ĭſh-ĕ-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

Injucundity, in-jū-kŭn'dĕ-tē. ſ.
Unpleaſantneſs.

Injudicable, in-jū'dĕ-kă-bl. a.
Not cognizable by a judge.

Injudicial, in-jū-dĭſh'ăl. a.
Not according to form of law.

Injudicious, in-jū-dĭſh'ŭs. a.
Void of judgment, without judgment.

Injudiciously, in-jū-dĭſh'ŭs-lē. ad.
With ill judgment, not wiſely.

Injunction, in-jŭngk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To Injure, in'jŭr. v. a.
To hurt unjuſtly, to miſchief undeſervedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

Injurer, in'jŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that hurts another unjuſtly.

Injurious, in-jū'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Unjuſt, invaſive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; miſchievous, unjuſtly hurtful; detractory, contumelious reproachful.

Injuriously, in-jū'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injuſtice.

Injuriousness, in-jū'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of being injurious.

Injury, in'jū-rē. ſ.
Hurt without juſtice; miſchief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

Injustice, in-jŭs'tĭs. ſ. (142).
Iniquity, wrong.

Ink, ĭngk. ſ. (408).
The black liquor with which men write; ink

is uſed for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ingk. v. a.
To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ingk'hŏrn. ſ.
A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ing'kl. ſ. (405).
A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ingk'ling. ſ.
Hint, whiſper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ingk'mā-kūr. ſ.
He who makes ink.

INKY, ingk'ē. a.
Conſiſting of ink; reſembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'land. a. (88).
Interiour, lying remote from the ſea.

INLAND, in'land. ſ.
Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, in'lan-dūr. ſ. (98).
Dweller remote from the ſea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-lap'ē-dāte. v. a.
To make ſtoney, to turn to ſtone.

To INLAY, in-lā'. v. a.
To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum; to make variety by being inſerted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in'lā. ſ. (492) (498).
Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-lâw'. v. a.
To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, in'lĕt. ſ.
Paſſage, place of ingreſs, entrance.

INLY, in'lē. a.
Interiour, internal, ſecret.

INMATE, in'māte. ſ.
Inmates are thoſe that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in'mōſt. a.
Deepeſt within, remoteſt from the ſurface.

INN, in. ſ.
A houſe of entertainment for travellers; a houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught.

To INN, in. v. n.
To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, in. v. a.
To houſe, to put under cover.

INNATE, in-nāte'. (91).
INNATED, in-nā'tĕd. } a.
Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not ſuperadded; not adſcititious.

INNATENESS, in-nāte'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-năv'vē-gă-bl. a.
Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

INNER, in'nūr. a. (98).
Interiour, not outward.

INNERMOST, in'nūr-mōſt. a.
Remoteſt from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, in'hōl-dūr. ſ.
A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, in'ningz. ſ. (410).
Lands recovered from the ſea.

INNKEEPER, in'kēēp-ūr. ſ.
One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in'nō-sĕnſe.
INNOCENCY, in'nō-sĕn-sē. } ſ.
Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmleſſneſs, innoxiouſneſs; ſimplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

INNOCENT, in'nō-sĕnt. a.
Pure from miſchief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmleſs in effects.

INNOCENT, in'nō-sĕnt. ſ.
One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, in'nō-sĕnt-lē. ad.
Without guilt; with ſimplicity, with ſilline's or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, in-nŏk'kū-ŭs. a.
Harmleſs in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nŏk'kū-ŭs-lē. ad.
Without miſchievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nŏk'kū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

To INNOVATE, in'nō-vāte. v. a. (91).
To bring in ſomething not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, in-nō-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, in'nō-vā-tūr. ſ. (166).
An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties. (521).

INNOXIOUS, in-nŏk'ſhŭs. a.
Free from miſchievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nŏk'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Harmleſsly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nŏk'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Harmleſſneſs.

INNUENDO, in-nū-ĕn'dō. ſ.
An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, in-nū'mūr-ă-bl. a.
Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nū'mūr-ă-blē. ad.
Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nū'mūr-ŭs. a. (557)
Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, in-ŏk'kū-lāte. v. a.
To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock, to practiſe inoculation; to yield a bud to another ſtock.

INOCULATION, in-ŏk-kū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Inoculation is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines; the practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, in-ŏk'kū-lā-tūr. ſ.
One that practiſes the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation. (521).

INODOROUS, in-ō'dūr-ŭs. a. (314).
Wanting ſcent, not affecting the noſe.

INOFFENSIVE, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv. a. (158)
Giving no ſcandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, cauſing no terrour; harmleſs, innocent. See OFFENSIVE.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFICIOUS, in-ŏf-fĭſh'ŭs. a. (357).
Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others. See OFFICIOUS.

INOPINATE, in-ŏp'ē-nāte. a. (91).
Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. a.
Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-ōr'dē-nă-sē. ſ. (168)
Irregularity, diſorder.

INORDINATE, in-ōr'dē-nāte. a. (91).
Irregular, diſorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-ōr'dē-nāte-lē. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-ōr'dē-nāte-nĕs ſ. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-ōr-dē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-ōr-găn'ē-kăl. a.
Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, in-ŏs'kū-lāte. v. n.
To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-ŏs-kū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, ing'kwĕſt. ſ. (408).
Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are ſummoned to inquiry into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, ſearch, ſtudy.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwī'ē-tūde. ſ.
Diſturbed ſtate, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, ing'kwē-nāte. v. a.
To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, ing-kwē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwī'ră-bl. a.
That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-kwīre'. v. n.
To aſk queſtions, to make ſearch, to exert curioſity on any occaſion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, in-kwīre'. v. a.
To aſk about, to ſeek out, as he inquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwī'rūr. ſ. (98).
Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquiſitive; one who interrogates, one who queſtions.

INQUIRY, in-kwī'rē. ſ.
Interrogation, ſearch by queſtion; examination, ſearch.

INQUISITION, ing-kwē-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Judicial inquiry; examination, diſcuſſion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries for the detection of hereſy. (410).

INQUISITIVE, in-kwĭz'ē-tĭv. a.
Curious, buſy in ſearch, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwĭz'zē-tĭv-lē. ad. With curioſity, with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwĭz'zē-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Curioſity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwĭz'zē-tūr. ſ.
One who examines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquiſition. (166).

To INRAIL, in-rāle'. v. a.
To encloſe with rails.

INROAD, in'rōde. ſ.
Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

INSANABLE, in-sā'nă-bl. a.
Incurable, irremediable. See SANABLE.

INSANE, in-sāne'. a.
Mad, making mad.

INSATIABLE, in-sā'ſhē-ă-bl. a.
Greedy beyond meaſure, greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sā'ſhē-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIABLY, ĭn-sā'shē-ā-blē. ad. With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIATE, ĭn-sā'shē-āte. a. (91). (542). Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATURABLE, ĭn-săt'sh'ū-rā-bl. a. (461). Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, ĭn-skrībe'. v. a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INCRIPTION, ĭn-skrĭp'shŭn. ſ. Something written or engraved; title; conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, ĭn-skrū'tā-bl. a. Unſearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

To INSCULP, ĭn-skŭlp'. v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, ĭn-skŭlp'tshūre. ſ. (461). Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM, ĭn-sēme'. v. a. To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

INSECT, ĭn'sĕkt. ſ. Inſects are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies; any thing ſmall or contemptible.

INSECTATOR, ĭn-sĕk-tā'tŭr. ſ. (166). One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSECTILE, ĭn-sĕk'tĭl. a. (140). Having the nature of inſects.

INSECTOLOGER, ĭn-sĕk-tŏl'ŏ-jŭr. ſ. (518). One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.

INSECURE, ĭn-sē-kūre'. a. Not ſecure, not confident of ſafety; not ſafe.

INSECURITY, ĭn-sē-kū'rē-tē. ſ. Uncertainty, want of reaſonable confidence; want of ſafety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, ĭn-sĕm-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSENSATE, ĭn-sĕn'sāte. a. (91). Stupid, wanting thought, wanting ſenſibility.

INSENSIBILITY, ĭn-sĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Inability, to perceive; ſtupidity, dulneſs of mental perception; torpor, dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSENSIBLY, ĭn-sĕn'sē-bl. a. (405). Inperceptible, not diſcoverable by the ſenſes; ſlowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, ĭn-sĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ. Abſence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, ĭn-sĕn'sē-blē. ad. Imperceptibly, in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes; by ſlow degrees; without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABILITY, ĭn-sĕp-păr-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. } ſ.
INSEPARABLENESS, ĭn-sĕp'păr-ā-bl-nĕs. }
The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

INSEPARABLE, ĭn-sĕp'păr-ā-bl. a. Not to be disjointed, united ſo as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, ĭn-sĕp'păr-ā-blē. ad. With indiſſoluble union.

To INSERT, ĭn-sĕrt'. v. a. To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, ĭn-sĕr'shŭn. ſ. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inſerted.

To INSERVE, ĭn-sĕrv'. v. a. To be of uſe to an end.

INSERVIENT, ĭn-sĕr'vē-ĕnt. a. Conducive, of uſe to an end.

To INSHELL, ĭn-shĕl'. v. a. To hide in a ſhell.

To INSHIP, ĭn-shĭp'. v. a. To ſhut in a ſhip, to ſtow, to embark.

To INSHRINE, ĭn-shrīne'. v. a. To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.

INSIDE, ĭn'side. ſ. Interiour part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, ĭn-sĭd-ē-ā'tŭr. ſ. (166). One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, ĭn-sĭd'ē-ŭs, or ĭn-sĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, ĭn-sĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a ſly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, ĭn'site. ſ. Inſpection, deep view, knowledge of the interiour parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'ē-kănſe. }
INSIGNIFICANCY, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'ē-kăn-sē. } ſ.
Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'ē-kănt. a. Wanting meaning, void of ſignification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'ē-kănt-lē. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, ĭn-sĭn-sēre'. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, diſſembling, unfaithful; not ſound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, ĭn-sĭn-sĕr'ē-tē. ſ. Diſſimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINEW, ĭn-sĭn'nū. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, ĭn-sĭn'nū-ănt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, ĭn-sĭn'nū-āte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to puſh gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart directly; to inſtil, to infuſe gently.

To INSINUATE, ĭn-sĭn'nū-āte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, ĭn-sĭn-nū-ā'shŭn. ſ. The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, ĭn-sĭn'nū-ā-tĭv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, ĭn-sĭn'nū-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521) He that inſinuates. (166).

INSIPID, ĭn-sĭp'pĭd. a. Without taſte; without ſpirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, ĭn-sē-pĭd'ē-tē. }
INSIPIDNESS, ĭn-sĭp'pĭd-nĕs. } ſ.
Want of taſte; want of life or ſpirit.

INSIPIDLY, ĭn-sĭp'pĭd-lē. ad. Without taſte, dully.

INSIPIENCE, ĭn-sĭp'ē-ĕnſe. ſ. Folly, want of underſtanding.

To INSIST, ĭn-sĭſt'. v. n. To ſtand or reſt upon; not to recede from terms or aſſertions, to perſiſt in; to dwell upon in diſcourſe.

INSISTENT, ĭn-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Reſting upon any thing.

INSITION, ĭn-sĭſh'ŭn. ſ. The inſertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. See TRANSITION.

INSISTURE, ĭn-sĭs'tshūre. ſ. (461). This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

To INSNARE, ĭn-snāre'. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare, to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, ĭn-snā'rŭr. ſ. (98). He that inſnares.

INSOCIABLE, ĭn-sō'shē-ā-bl. a. (405). Averſe from converſation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, ĭn-sō-brī'ē-tē. ſ. Drunkenneſs, want of ſobriety.

To INSOLATE, ĭn'sō-lāte. v. a. (91). To dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION, ĭn-sō-lā'shŭn. ſ. Expoſition to the ſun.

INSOLENCE, ĭn'sō-lĕnſe. }
INSOLENCY, ĭn'sō-lĕn-sē. } ſ.
Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulent contempt.

INSOLENT, ĭn'sō-lĕnt. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, ĭn'sō-lĕnt-lē. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, ĭn-sŏl'vā-bl. a. Such as admits of no ſolution, or explication; that cannot be paid. See SOLVABLE.

INSOLUBLE, ĭn-sŏl'lū-bl. a. (405). Not to be deſolved or ſeparated.

INSOLVENT, ĭn-sŏl'vĕnt. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, ĭn-sŏl'vĕn-sē. ſ. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, ĭn-sō-mŭtsh'. conj. So that, to ſuch a degree that. (352).

To INSPECT, ĭn-ſpĕkt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, ĭn-ſpĕk'shŭn. ſ. Prying examination, narrow and cloſe ſurvey; ſuperintendence, preſiding care.

INSPECTOR, ĭn-ſpĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166). A prying examiner; a ſuperintendent.

INSPERSION, ĭn-ſpĕr'shŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling.

To INSPHERE, ĭn-sfēre'. v. a. To place in an orb or ſphere.

INSPIRABLE, ĭn-ſpī'rā-bl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, ĭn-ſpē-rā'shŭn. ſ. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŏnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462)

To INSPIRE, in-ſpire'. v. n.
To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, in-ſpire'. v. a.
To breathe into, to infuſe into the mind; to animate by ſupernatural infuſion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, in-ſpi'rŭr. ſ. (98).
He that inſpires.

To INSPIRIT, in-ſpir'it. v. a.
To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, in-ſpis'ſate. v. a.
To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, in-ſpis-ſā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, in-ſtă-bil'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Inconſtancy, fickleneſs, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, in-ſtā'bl. a. (405).
Inconſtant, changing.

To INSTALL, in-ſtâll'. v. a. (84) (406).
To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, in-ſtăl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

INSTALMENT, in-ſtâll'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of inſtalling; the ſeat in which one is inſtalled; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, in'ſtănſe. } ſ.
INSTANCY, in'ſtăn-sē. }
Importunity, urgency, ſolicitation; motive, influence, preſſing argument; proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit; example, document.

To INSTANCE, in'ſtăns. v. n.
To give or offer an example.

INSTANT, in'ſtănt. a.
Preſſing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, preſent; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, in'ſtănt. ſ.
Inſtant is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion; the preſent or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, in-ſtăn-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Done in an inſtant, acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-ſtăn-tā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad.
In an indiviſible point of time.

INSTANTLY, in'ſtănt-lē. ad.
Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To INSTATE, in-ſtāte'. v. a. (91).
To place in a certain rank or condition; to inveſt. Obſolete.

INSTAURATION, in-ſtâw-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Reſtoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD of, in-ſtĕd'. prep. (234).
In room of, in place of; equal to.

☞ A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails chiefly in the capital, as if it were written *inſtid*. This is not only a departure from the true ſound of the diphthong, which is never pronounced like *i* ſhort, but is loſing its relation to the ſubſtantive *ſtead* and the adjectives *ſteady*, *ſtedfaſt*, &c.

To INSTEEP, in-ſtēēp'. v. a.
To ſoak, to macerate in moiſture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, in'ſtĕp. ſ.
The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, in'ſtĭ-gāte. v. a.
To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, in-ſtĭ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulſe to ill.

INSTIGATOR, in'ſtĭ-gā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
Inciter to ill.

To INSTILL, in-ſtĭl'. v. a.
To infuſe by drops; to inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuſe.

INSTILLATION, in-ſtĭl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind; the thing infuſed.

INSTINCT, in-ſtĭngkt'. a.
Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, in'ſtĭnkt. ſ. (494).
The power which determines the will of brutes; a deſire or averſion in the mind not determined by reaſon or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, in-ſtĭngk'tĭv. a.
Acting without the application or choice of reaſon.

INSTINCTIVELY, in-ſtĭngk'tĭv-lē. ad.
By inſtinct, by the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE, in'ſtĭ-tūte. v. a.
To fix, to eſtabliſh, to appoint, to enact, to ſettle; to educate, to inſtruct, to form by inſtruction.

INSTITUTE, in'ſtĭ-tūte. ſ.
Eſtabliſhed law, ſettled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, in-ſtĭ-tū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Act of eſtabliſhing; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement; poſitive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, in-ſtĭ-tū'ſhŭn-ăr-ē. a. (512).
Elemental, containing the firſt doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, in'ſtĭ-tū-tŭr. ſ. (166).
An eſtabliſher, one who ſettles; inſtructor, educator. (521).

INSTITUTIST, in'ſtĭ-tū-tĭſt. ſ.
Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

To INSTOP, in-ſtŏp'. v. a.
To cloſe up, to ſtop.

To INSTRUCT, in-ſtrŭkt'. v. a.
To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTER, in-ſtrŭk'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A teacher, an inſtituter.

INSTRUCTION, in-ſtrŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-ſtrŭk'tĭv. a. (157).
Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, in'ſtrŭ-mĕnt. ſ.
A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe; a frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, in-ſtrŭ-mĕn'tăl. a.
Conducive as means to ſome end, organical; acting to ſome end, contributing to ſome purpoſe, helpful; conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-ſtrŭ-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-ſtrŭ-mĕn'tăl-ē ad. In the nature of an inſtrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-ſtrŭ-mĕn'tăl-nĕs. ſ.
Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, in-sŭf'fŭr-ă-bl. a.
Intolerable, inſupportable, intenſe beyond endurance; deteſtable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, in-sŭf'fŭr-ă-blē. ad.
To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, in-sŭf-fĭſh'ĕnſe. }
INSUFFICIENCY, in-sŭf-fĭſh'ĕn-sē. } ſ.
Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe.

INSUFFICIENT, in-sŭf-fĭſh'ĕnt. a.
Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sŭf-fĭſh'ĕnt-lē. ad.
With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, in-sŭf-flā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, in'ſhū-lăr. (461). }
INSULARY, in'ſhū-lăr-ē. } a.
Belonging to an iſland.

INSULATED, in'ſhū-lā-tĕd. a.
Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSULSE, in-sŭlſe'. a.
Dull, inſipid, heavy.

INSULT, in'sŭlt. ſ. (492).
The act of leaping upon any thing; act of inſolence or contempt.

To INSULT, in-sŭlt'. v. a.
To treat with inſolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, in-sŭlt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, in-sŭlt'ĭng-lē. ad.
With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, in-sū-pĕr-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, in-sū'pĕr-ă-bl. a.
Invincible, inſurmountable.

☞ This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *inſuperable*. The *s* is never aſpirated when the accent is on the ſucceeding vowel, but in *ſure*, *ſugar*, and their compounds. See Principles, No. 454, 455, 462. See SUPERABLE.

INSUPERABLENESS, in-sū'pĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Invincibleneſs, impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSUPERABLY, in-sū'pĕr-ă-blē. ad.
Invincibly, inſurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sŭp-pŏr'tă-bl. a.
Intolerable, inſufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sŭp-pŏr'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Inſufferableneſs, the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-sŭp-pŏr'tă-blē. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sŭr-mŏŏn'tă-bl. a. (405).
Inſuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sŭr-mŏŏn'tă-blē. ad.
Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, in-sŭr-rĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſeditious riſing, a rebellious commotion.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

INSUSURRATION, ĭn-sū-sŭr-rā'shŭn. f. The act of whiſpering.

INTACTIBLE, ĭn-tăk'tē-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, ĭn-tăl'yō. f. (388). Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, ĭn-tăs'tā-bl ad. Not raiſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte.

INTEGER, ĭn'tē-jŭr. f. (98). The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tē-grăl. a. Whole, applied to a thing, conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective: not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tē-grăl. f. (503). The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, ĭn-tĕg'grē-tē. f. Honeſty, uncorruptneſs; purity, genuine unadulterate ſtate; intireneſs.

INTEGUMENT, ĭn-tĕg'gū-mĕnt. f. Any thing that covers or invelops another.

INTELLECT, ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt. f. The intelligent mind, the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTION, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'shŭn. f. The act of underſtanding.

INTELLECTIVE, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tĭv. a. Having power to underſtand.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Relating to the underſtanding, belonging to the mind, tranſacted by the underſtanding; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes; having the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshū-ăl. f. Intellectual underſtanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕnſe. } f.
INTELLIGENCY, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕn-sē. }
Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; ſpirit, unbodied mind; underſtanding, ſkill.

INTELLIGENCER, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕn-sŭr. f. One who ſends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions. (98).

INTELLIGENT, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕnt. a. Knowing, inſtructed, ſkilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, ĭn-tĕl-lē-jĕn'shăl. a. Conſiſting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, ĭn-tĕl-lē-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. f. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

INTELLIGIBLE, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-bl. a. To be conceived by the underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-bl-nĕs. f. Poſſibility to be underſtood, perſpicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-blē. ad. So as to be underſtood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, ĭn-tĕm'ĕr-āte. a. (91). Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕnt. f. Bad conſtitution.

INTEMPERANCE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ănſe. }
INTEMPERANCY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ăn-sē }
f. Want of temperance, want of moderation, exceſs in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte. a. (91). Immoderate in appetite, exceſſive in meat or drink; paſſionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte-lē. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, exceſſively.

INTEMPERATENESS, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte-nĕs. f. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-tūre. f. Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTEND, ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To mean, to deſign.

INTENDANT, ĭn-tĕn'dănt. f. An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

INTENDMENT, ĭn-tĕnd'mĕnt. f. Intention, deſign.

To INTENERATE, ĭn-tĕn'nĕr-āte. v. a. To make tender, to ſoften.

INTENERATION, ĭn-tĕn-nĕr-ā'shŭn. f. The act of ſoftening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, ĭn-tĕn'ē-bl. a. (405). That cannot hold.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has given this word from Shakeſpeare, who formed it as if derived from the Latin: but as that language has no nearer relation to it than *teneo*, it muſt be derived from the French *tenable*, and therefore cannot have been compounded of *in* and *tenible*, as Dr. Johnſon tells us, becauſe there is no ſuch word.

INTENSE, ĭn-tĕnſe'. a. Raiſed to a high degree, ſtrained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the ſtretch, anxiouſly attentive.

INTENSELY, ĭn-tĕnſe'lē. ad. To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, ĭn-tĕnſe'nĕs. f. The ſtate of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

INTENSION, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn. f. The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing.

INTENSIVE, ĭn-tĕn'sĭv. a. (428). Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, ĭn-tĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, ĭn-tĕnt'. a. Anxiouſly diligent, fixed with cloſe application.

INTENT, ĭn-tĕnt'. f. A deſign, a purpoſe, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn. f. Deſign, purpoſe; the ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained.

INTENTIONAL, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl. a. (88) Deſigned, done by deſign.

INTENTIONALLY, ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl-ē. ad. By deſign, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, ĭn-tĕn'tĭv. a. (157). Diligently applied, buſily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, ĭn-tĕn'tĭv-lē. ad. With application, cloſely.

INTENTLY, ĭn-tĕnt'lē. ad. With cloſe attention, with cloſe application, with eager deſire.

INTENTNESS, ĭn-tĕnt'nĕs. f. The ſtate of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, ĭn-tĕr'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, ĭn-tĕr'kā-lăr.
INTERCALARY, ĭn-tĕr-kăl'ā-rē. } a.
Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an Intercalary day.

☞ All our orthöepiſts agree in placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of *intercalar* and *intercalate*, and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Entick, place it on the ſame ſyllable in *intercalary*; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear; and as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the ſame number of ſyllables with the penultimate long, it ſhould ſeem we ought to place the accent on the ſame ſyllable in the Engliſh word, (503); but as our language abſolutely forbids us to lay the ſtreſs on the *a* in this termination (512), I ſee no reaſon why we ſhould not place it on the preceding ſyllable, eſpecially as the termination is not enclitical (513), and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word, (ſee ACADEMY). The accent on the third ſyllable therefore, as it claſhes with no analogy, and is ſo much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted.

To INTERCALATE, ĭn-tĕr'kā-lāte. v. a. To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, ĭn-tĕr-kā-lā'shŭn. f. Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, ĭn-tĕr-sēēd'. v. n. To paſs between; to dedicate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, ĭn-tĕr-sēē'dŭr. f. (98). One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕpt'. v. a. To ſtop and ſeize in the way; to obſtruct, to cut off, to ſtop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕp'shŭn. f. Obſtruction, ſeizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn. f. Mediation, interpoſition, agency between two parties, agency in the cauſe of another.

INTERCESSOUR, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs'sŭr. f. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. See HONOUR.

To INTERCHAIN, ĭn-tĕr-tshāne'. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje'. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to ſucceed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, ĭn'tĕr-tshānje. f. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate ſucceſſion; mutual donation and reception. (493).

INTERCHANGEABLE, ĭn-tĕr-tshān'jā-bl. a. (405). Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHANGEABLY, ĭn-tĕr-tshān'jā-blē. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje'mĕnt. f. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'ē-ĕnt. f. An intercepting power, ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

INTERCISION, ²in-²tĕr-sizh′²ŭn. ſ.
Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, ²in-²tĕr-klūde′. v. n.
To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening.

INTERCLUSION, ²in-²tĕr-klū′zhŭn. ſ.
Obſtruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, ²in-²tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nē-ā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſpace between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, ²in-²tĕr-kŏm′mŭn. v. n. To feed at the ſame table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, ²in-²tĕr-kŏm-mū′nē-tē. ſ.
A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ²in-²tĕr-kŏs′tăl. a.
Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ²in′tĕr-kŏrſe. ſ.
Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ²in-²tĕr-kŭr′rĕnſe. ſ. Paſſage hetween.

INTERCURRENT, ²in-²tĕr-kŭr′rĕnt. a.
Running between.

INTERDEAL, ²in-²tĕr-dēle′. ſ.
Traffick, intercourſe.

To INTERDICT, ²in-²tĕr-dĭkt′. v. a.
To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ²in′²tĕr-dĭkt. ſ. (493).
Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ²in-²tĕr-dĭk′ſhŭn. ſ.
Prohibition, forbidding decree; curſe, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, ²in-²tĕr-dĭk′tŭr-ē. a.
Belonging to an interdiction. (512). For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

To INTEREST, ²in′²tĕr-ĕſt. v. a.
To concern, to affect, to give ſhare in.

INTEREST, ²in′²tĕr-ĕſt. ſ.
Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; ſhare, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for uſe, uſury; any ſurplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, ²in-²tĕr-fēre′. v. a.
To interpoſe, to intermeddle; to claſh, to oppoſe each other.

INTERFERENCE, ²in-²tĕr-fē′rĕnſe. ſ.
An interpoſing, an intermeddling.

☞ There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word by placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, which, from its ſingularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor critics in pronunciation, eſpecially when there are at firſt ſight a few plauſible analogies in its favour. Why, theſe critics will ſay, ſhould we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable as well as *conference*, *deference*, *preference*, *inference*, and *circumference*, which it is evident are not formed from our verbs to *confer*, *defer*, &c. but from the Latin *conferens*, *deferens*, &c. It may be anſwered, that as there is no Latin verb *interfero*, there is not the ſame reaſon for accenting this word on the antepenultimate ſyllable, as there is for the other words: and therefore forming *interference* from our own verb to *interfere*, ſeems preferable to the forming of a mungrel Latin word merely to avoid a formative of our own; eſpecially when we have ſo many words in a ſimilar termination deriving their accent from the verb: as *defiance* from *defy*; *reliance* from *rely*; *aſſurance* from *aſſure*, &c.; and even in this termination *condolence* from *condole*: and why not *interference* from *interfere*? Entick's is the only Dictionary in which I have found this very common and uſeful word; but as Dr. Johnſon has not got it, this omiſſion is eaſily accounted for.

INTERFLUENT, ²in-²tĕr′flū-²ĕnt. a. (518). Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, ²in-²tĕr-fŭl′²jĕnt. a.
Coming between.

INTERFUSED, ²in-²tĕr-fūz′d′. a. (359).
Poured or ſcattered between.

INTERJACENCY, ²in-²tĕr-jā′sĕn-sē. ſ.
The act or ſtate of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, ²in-²tĕr-jā′sĕnt. a.
Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, ²in-²tĕr-jĕk′ſhŭn. ſ.
A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion, ſuch as are in Engliſh, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between.

INTERIM, ²in′²tĕr-²im. ſ.
Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, ²in-²tĕr-join′. v. n.
To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, ²in-tē′rē-ŭr. a.
Internal, inner, not outward, not ſuperficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, ²in-²tĕr-nŏl′²lĕdje. ſ. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, ²in-²tĕr-lāſe′. v. a.
To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, ²in-²tĕr-lăpſe′. ſ.
The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, ²in-²tĕr-lärd′. v. a.
To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpoſe, to inſert between; to diverſify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, ²in-²tĕr-lēve′. v. a.
To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, ²in-²tĕr-line′. v. a.
To write in alternate lines; to correct by ſomething written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, ²in-²tĕr-lĭn-ē-ā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, ²in-²tĕr-lĭngk′. v. a.
To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, ²in-²tĕr-lŏ-kū′ſhŭn. ſ. Dialogue, interchange of ſpeech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, ²in-²tĕr-lŏk′kū-²tŭr. ſ. Dialogiſt, one that talks with another.

☞ So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate *u* long, has not been able to preſerve the accent on that ſyllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthöepiſt who places the accent on *u*; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Entick, accent the antepenultimate ſyllable. See Principles, No. 518.

INTERLOCUTORY, ²in-²tĕr-lŏk′kū-²tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Conſiſting of dialogue; preparatory to deciſion. For the laſt *o* ſee DOMESTICK.

To INTERLOPE, ²in-²tĕr-lōpe′. v. n.
To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, ²in-²tĕr-lō′pŭr. ſ. (98).
One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, ²in-²tĕr-lū′sĕnt. a.
Shining between.

INTERLUDE, ²in′tĕr-lūde. ſ.
Something played at the intervals of feſtivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, ²in-²tĕr-lū′²ĕn-sē. ſ.
Water interpoſited, interpoſition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, ²in-²tĕr-lū′năr. }
INTERLUNARY, ²in-²tĕr-lū′năr-ē. } a.
Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

INTERMARRIAGE, ²in-²tĕr-măr′²rĭdje. ſ. (90) (274). Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, ²in-²tĕr-măr′rē.
v. n. To marry ſome of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, ²in-²tĕr-mĕd′dl.
v. n. To interpoſe officiouſly.

INTERMEDDLER, ²in-²tĕr-mĕd′dl-²ŭr. ſ.
One that interpoſes officiouſly.

INTERMEDIACY, ²in-²tĕr-mē′dē-ă-sē, or ²in-²tĕr-mē′jē-ă-sē. ſ. (293).
Interpoſition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, ²in-²tĕr-mē′dē-ăl, or ²in-²tĕr-mē′jē-ăl. a. (294).
Intervening, lying betweeen, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, ²in-²tĕr-mē′dē-āte.
a. Intervening, interpoſed. See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMEDIATELY, ²in-²tĕr-mē′dē-āte-lē. ad. (376).
By way of intervention. See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMENT, ²in-²tĕr′mĕnt. ſ.
Burial, ſepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, ²in-²tĕr-mē-grā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, ²in-²tĕr′mē-nă-bl. a.
Immenſe, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, ²in-²tĕr′mē-nāte. (91).
Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, ²in-²tĕr-mē-nā′ſhŭn
ſ. Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, ²in-²tĕr-mĭng′gl.
v. a. To mingle, to mix ſome things among others.

To INTERMINGLE, ²in-²tĕr-mĭng′gl.
v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, ²in-²tĕr-mĭſh′²ŭn. ſ.
Ceſſation for a time, pauſe, intermediate ſtop; intervenient time; ſtate of being intermitted; the ſpace between the paroxiſms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, ²in-²tĕr-mĭs′sĭv. a.
Coming by fits, not continual. (158).

To INTERMIT, ²in-²tĕr-mĭt′. v. a.
To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To INTERMIT, ²in-²tĕr-mĭt′. v. n.
To grow mild between the fits or paroxiſms.

INTERMITTENT, ²in-²tĕr-mĭt′²tĕnt. a.
Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX, ²in-²tĕr-mĭks′. v. a.
To mingle, to join, to put ſome things among others.

To INTERMIX, ²in-²tĕr-mĭks′. v. n.
To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, ĭn-tĕr-mĭks'tshūre. s. (461). Maſs formed by mingling bodies; ſomething additional mingled in a maſs.

INTERMUNDANE, ĭn-tĕr-mŭn'dāne. a. Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, ĭn-tĕr-mū'rāl. a. Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, ĭn-tĕr-mū'tshū-āl. a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, ĭn-tĕrn'. a. Inward, inteſtine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, ĭn-tĕr'nāl. a. Inward, not external; intrinſick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, ĭn-tĕr'nāl-ē. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, ĭn-tĕr-nē'sine. a. Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

INTERNECION, ĭn-tĕr-nē'shŭn. ſ. Maſſacre, ſlaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, ĭn-tĕr-nŭn'shē-ō. ſ. Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, ĭn-tĕr-pĕl-lā'shŭn ſ. A ſummons, a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, ĭn-tĕr'pō-lāte. v. a. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again. (91).

INTERPOLATION, ĭn-tĕr-pō-lā'shŭn. ſ. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, ĭn-tĕr'pō-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

INTERPOSAL, ĭn-tĕr-pō'zāl. ſ. Interpoſition, agency between two perſons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, ĭn-tĕr-pōze'. v. a. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a ſuccour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

To INTERPOSE, ĭn-tĕr-pōze'. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, ĭn-tĕr-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98). One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, ĭn-tĕr-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, ſtate of being placed between two; any thing interpoſed.

To INTERPRET, ĭn-tĕr'prĕt. v. a. To explain, to tranſlate, to decipher, to give a ſolution.

INTERPRETABLE, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-bl. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, ĭn-tĕr-prē-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act of interpreting, explanation; the ſenſe given by any interpreter, expoſition.

INTERPRETATIVE, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv. a. Collected by interpretation. (512).

INTERPRETATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv-lē. ad. (512). As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tŭr. ſ. An expoſitor, an expounder; a tranſlator.

INTERPUNCTION, ĭn-tĕr-pŭngk'shŭn ſ. Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERREGNUM, ĭn-tĕr-rĕg'nŭm. ſ. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

INTERREIGN, ĭn-tĕr-rāne'. ſ. Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. v. a. To examine, to queſtion.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. v. n. To aſk, to put queſtions.

INTERROGATION, ĭn-tĕr-rō-gā'shŭn. ſ. A queſtion put, an enquiry; a note that marks a queſtion, thus?

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. a. Denoting a queſtion, expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. ſ A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions, as who? what? (512).

INTERROGATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv-lē. ad. In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGATOR, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā-tŭr. ſ. (521). An aſker of queſtions.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512). A queſtion, an inquiry. For the laſt *o* ſee DOMESTICK.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē. a. Containing a queſtion, expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRUPT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'. v. a. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition; to divide, to ſeparate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lē. ad. Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages.

INTERRUPTER, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'ŭr. ſ. (98) He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'shŭn. ſ. Interpoſition, breach of continuity; hindrance, ſtop, obſtruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, ĭn-tĕr-skāp'pū-lār. a. Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCIND, ĭn-tĕr-sĭnd'. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, ĭn-tĕr-skribe'. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, ĭn-tĕr-sē'kānt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. n. To meet and croſs each other.

INTERSECTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕk'shŭn. ſ. The point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSERT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕrt'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕr'shŭn. ſ. An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, ĭn-tĕr-spĕrſe'. v. a. To ſcatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, ĭn-tĕr-ſpĕr'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, ĭn-tĕr-stĕl'lār. a. Intervening between the ſtars.

INTERSTICE, ĭn'tĕr-stĭs, or ĭn-tĕr'stĭs. ſ. Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word; and Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the firſt. I do not heſitate a moment to pronounce this the beſt accentuation: for as this word muſt be derived from the noun *interſtitium*, and not from the verb *interſto*, the rule ſo often mentioned of changing the ſecondary accent of the Latin word when ſhortened into the principal accent of the Engliſh word muſt take place here. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

It is not eaſy to conjecture what could be the reaſon why this majority of orthöepiſts ſhould be found on the ſide of the penultimate pronunciation of this word. It is certain that the greateſt part do but copy from former Dictionaries; but when an uncooth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for ſome learned reaſon from the dead languages, which the common inſpector is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the preſent inſtance, however, there is not the ſhadow of a reaſon from the original Latin why we ſhould place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of *interſtice*, which would not oblige us to lay the ſtreſs on the ſame ſyllable of *interfere*, *intervene*, *intercourſe*, *interval*, *ſuperflux*, &c.

INTERSTITIAL, ĭn-tĕr-stĭsh'āl. a. Containing interſtices.

INTERTEXTURE, ĭn-tĕr-tĕks'tshūre. ſ. Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, ĭn-tĕr-twīne'. } v.
To INTERTWIST, ĭn-tĕr-twĭſt'. } a. To unite by twiſting one in another.

INTERVAL, ĭn'tĕr-vāl. ſ. Space between places, interſtice; time paſſing two aſſignable points, remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthöepiſts, is the only one who accents this word on the ſecond ſyllable.

To INTERVENE, ĭn-tĕr-vēne'. v. n. To come between things or perſons.

INTERVENIENT, ĭn-tĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Intercedent, paſſing between.

INTERVENTION, ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'shŭn. ſ. Agency between perſons; agency between antecedents and conſecutives; interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVERT, ĭn-tĕr-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn to another courſe.

INTERVIEW, ĭn'tĕr-vū. ſ. Mutual ſight, ſight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, ĭn-tĕr-vŏlv'. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-wēve'. v. a. preter. Interwove, part. paſſ. Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, ĭn-tĕs'tā-bl. a. Diſqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, ĭn-tĕs'tāte. a. (91). Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, ĭn-tĕs'tē-nāl. a. (88). Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tĕs'tĭn. a. (140). Internal, inward; contained in the body; domeſtick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tĕs'tĭn. ſ. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRALL, ĭn-*th*rāwl'. v. a. (406) To enſlave, to ſhackle, to reduce to ſervitude.

INTHRALMENT, ĭn-*th*rāwl'mĕnt. ſ. Servitude, ſlavery.

To INTHRONE, ĭn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To raiſe to royalty, to ſeat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ĭn'tē-mā'sē. ſ. Cloſe familiarity.

INTIMATE, ²in′tē-mȧte. a. (91).
Inmoſt, inward, inteſtine; familiar, cloſely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ²in′tē-mȧte. ſ.
A familiar friend, one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, ²in′tē-mȧte. v. a. (91).
To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, ²in′tē-mȧte-lē. ad.
Cloſely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION, ²in-tē-mā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Hint, obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, ²in-tĭm′ē-dȧte. v. a.
To make fearful, to daſtardize, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, ²in-tire′. ſ.
Whole, undiminiſhed, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, ²in-tire′nĕs. ſ.
Wholeneſs, integrity.

INTO, ²in′tō. prep.
Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outſide; noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTOLERABLE, ²in-tŏl′ĕr-ȧ-bl. a.
Inſufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond ſufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, ²in-tŏl′ĕr-ȧ-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, ²in-tŏl′ĕr-ȧ-blē. ad.
To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, ²in-tŏl′ĕr-ȧnt. a.
Not enduring, not able to endure.

To INTOMB, ²in-tōōm′. v. a. (347).
To incloſe in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, ²in-tō-nā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Manner of ſounding.

To INTONE, ²in-tōne′. v. n.
To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

To INTORT, ²in-tȯrt′. v. a.
To twiſt, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, ²in-tŏks′ē-kȧte. v. a.
To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, ²in-tŏks-ē-kā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, ²in-trȧk′tȧ-bl. a.
Ungovernable, ſtubborn, obſtinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, ²in-trȧk′tȧ-bl-nĕs ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

INTRACTABLY, ²in-trȧk′tȧ-blē. ad.
Unmanageably, ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY, ²in-trȧn-kwĭl′ē-tē. ſ. Unquietneſs, want of reſt.

INTRANSMUTABLE, ²in-trȧns-mū′tȧ-bl. a. (405).
Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

To INTREASURE, ²in-trĕzh′ŭre. v. a.
To lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, ²in-trĕnſh′. v. n.
To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, ²in-trĕnſh′ȧnt. a.
Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

INTRENCHMENT, ²in-trĕnſh′mĕnt. ſ.
Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, ²in-trĕp′ĭd. a.
Fearleſs, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, ²in-trē-pĭd′ē-tē. ſ.
Fearleſſneſs, courage, boldneſs.

INTREPIDLY, ²in-trĕp′ĭd-lē. ad.
Fearleſsly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, ²in′trē-kȧ-sē. ſ.
State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, ²in′trē-kȧte. a. (91).
Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obſcure.

To INTRICATE, ²in′trē-kȧte. v. a. (91). To perplex, to darken. Not in uſe.

INTRICATELY, ²in′trē-kȧte-lē. ad.
With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, ²in′trē-kȧte-nĕs. ſ.
Perplexity, involution, obſcurity.

INTRIGUE, ²in-trēēg′. ſ. (112) (337).
A plot, a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, ²in-trēēg′. v. n.
To form plots, to carry on private deſigns; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, ²in-trēēg′ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms plots, one who purſues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, ²in-trēēg′ĭng-lē. ad.
With intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, ²in-trĭn′sē-kȧl. a.
Internal, ſolid, natural, not accidental.

☞ This word, derived from the Latin *intrinſecus*, Dr. Johnſon tells us, is now, contrary to etymology, generally written *intrinſical*.

INTRINSECALLY, ²in-trĭn′sē-kȧl-ē. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inſide.

INTRINSICK, ²in-trĭn′sĭk. a.
Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed on the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, ²in-trĭn′sē-kȧte. a.
Perplexed. Obſolete.

To INTRODUCE, ²in-trō-dūſe′. v. a. (376). To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring ſomething into notice or practice; to produce, to give occaſion; to bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, ²in-trō-dū′sŭr. ſ.
One who conducts another to a place or perſon; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, ²in-trō-dŭk′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, ²in-trō-dŭk′tĭv. a.
Serving as the means to introduce ſomething elſe.

INTRODUCTORY, ²in-trō-dŭk′tŭr-ē. a.
Previous, ſerving as a means to ſomething farther. (512).

INTROGRESSION, ²in-trō-grĕſh′ŭn. ſ.
Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, ²in-trō-mĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſending in.

To INTROMIT, ²in-trō-mĭt′. v. a.
To ſend in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, ²in-trō-ſpĕkt′. v. a.
To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPECTION, ²in-trō-ſpĕk′ſhŭn. ſ.
A view of the inſide.

INTROVENIENT, ²in-trō-vē′nē-ĕnt. a.
Entering, coming in.

To INTRUDE, ²in-trōōd′. v. n.
To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permiſſion; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, ²in-trōōd′. v. a. (339).
To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, ²in-trōō′dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, ²in-trōō′zhŭn. ſ.
The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, ²in-trŭſt′. v. a.
To treat with confidence, to charge with any ſecret.

INTUITION, ²in-tū-ĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon.

INTUITIVE, ²in-tū′ē-tĭv. a.
Seen by the mind immediately; ſeeing, not barely believing; having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, ²in-tū′ē-tĭv-lē. ad.
Without deduction of reaſon, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, ²in-tū-mĕs′ĕnſe.
INTUMESCENCY, ²in-tū-mĕs′ĕn-ſē. ſ. Swell, tumour. (510).

INTURGESCENCE, ²in-tŭr-jĕs′ĕnſe. ſ.
Swelling, the act or ſtate of ſwelling. (510).

To INTWINE, ²in-twine′. v. a.
To twiſt or wreath together; to incompaſs by circling round it.

To INVADE, ²in-vȧde′. v. a.
To attack a country, to make an hoſtile entrance; to aſſail, to aſſault.

INVADER, ²in-vā′dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another; an aſſailant.

INVALID, ²in-vȧl′ĭd. a.
Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, ²in-vā-lēēd′. ſ. (112).
One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

INVALIDATE, ²in-vȧl′ē-dȧte. v. a.
To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, ²in-vā-lĭd′ē-tē. ſ.
Weakneſs, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, ²in-vȧl′ū-ȧ-bl. a.
Precious above eſtimation, ineſtimable.

INVARIABLE, ²in-vā′rē-ȧ-bl. a.
Unchangeable, conſtant.

INVARIABLENESS, ²in-vā′rē-ȧ-bl-nĕs. ſ. Immutability, conſtancy.

INVARIABLY, ²in-vā′rē-ȧ-blē. ad.
Unchangeably, conſtantly.

INVASION, ²in-vā′zhŭn. ſ.
Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another, hoſtile encroachments.

INVASIVE, ²in-vā′sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions.

INVECTIVE, ²in-vĕk′tĭv. ſ. (140).
A ſevere cenſure in ſpeech or writing.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164).

INVECTIVE, in-vĕk'tĭv. a. Satirical, abuſive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. Satirically, abuſively.

To INVEIGH, in-vā'. v. n. (249) (390). To utter cenſure or reproach.

INVEIGHER. in-vā'ŭr. ſ. Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl. v. a. (250). To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER. in-vē'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98). Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, in-vĕnt'. v. a. To diſcover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falſely; to feign; to produce ſomething new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, in-vĕnt'ŭr. ſ. One who produces ſomething new, a diviſer of ſomething not known before: a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-vĕn'ſhŭn. ſ. Fiction; diſcovery; act of producing ſomething new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vĕn'tĭv. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vĕnt'ŭr. ſ. (166). A finder out of ſomething new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, in-vĕn-tō'rē-ăl-ē. ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in'vĕn-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512). An account or catalogue of moveables. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, on the ſecond. Dr. Kenrick indeed tells us, that the accent is ſometimes placed on the firſt; which is indeed very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better ſupported by authority than by analogy. For if we have an Engliſh word from which a word of this kind might be formed, as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c. the accent will generally be found to be on the ſame ſyllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c.; but if we have no ſuch correſponding Engliſh word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *deſultory*, &c. the word then takes the ſecondary accent we give the Latin words *prŏmontŏrium*, *dĕſultŏrius*, &c. Now though our Engliſh verb to *invent* comes from the ſame parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in ſo different a ſenſe as to have no claim to the offſpring. As therefore *inventarium* or *inventorium* (for it is ſpelled with the *a* in the folio edition, and with the *o* in the quarto) had the ſecondary accent on the firſt ſyllable in our pronunciation of Latin, ſo *inventory* muſt have the principal accent in the ſame ſyllable in Engliſh. See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. Dr. Johnſon indeed furniſhes us with an authority from Shakeſpeare againſt himſelf:

"I found
"Forſooth an *inventory* thus importing
"The ſeveral parcels of his plate."

INVENTRESS, in-vĕn'trĕs. ſ. A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'vĕrſe. a. (431). Inverted, reciprocal, oppoſed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-vĕr'ſhŭn. ſ. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt; change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vĕrt'. v. a. (556). To turn upſide down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the laſt firſt.

INVERTEDLY, in-vĕr'tĕd-lē. ad. In contrary or reverſed order.

To INVEST, in-vĕſt'. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe, to array; to place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to incloſe, to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVESTIENT, in-vĕs'tſhĕnt. a. (464). Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vĕs'tē-gă-bl. a. To be ſearched out, diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vĕs'tē-gāte. v. a. To ſearch out, to find out by rational diſquiſition. (91).

INVESTIGATION, in-vĕs-tē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vĕs'tē-tūre. ſ. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVESTMENT, in-vĕſt'mĕnt. ſ. Dreſs, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vĕt'tĕr-ă-sē. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; in phyſick, long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVETERATE, in-vĕt'tĕr-āte. a. (91). Old, long eſtabliſhed; obſtinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, in-vĕt'tĕr-āte. v. a. To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vĕt'tĕr-āte-nĕs ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vĕt-tĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vĭd'ē-ŭs, or in-vĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (376). Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. ad. Malignantly, enviouſly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vĭg'gō-rāte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to ſtrengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vĭg-gō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of invigorating; the ſtate of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vĭn'sē-bl. a. (405). Unconquerable, not to be ſubdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vĭn'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ. Unconquerableneſs, inſuperableneſs.

INVINCIBLY, in-vĭn'sē-blē. ad. Inſuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLABLE, in-vī'ō-lă-bl. a. (405). Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLY, in-vī'ō-lă-blē. ad. Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLATE, in-vī'ō-lāte. a. (91). Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in'vē-ŭs. a. Impaſſable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. The ſtate of being inviſible, imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

INVISIBLE, in-vĭz'ē-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible by the ſight, not to be ſeen.

INVISIBLY, in-vĭz'ē-blē. ad. Imperceptibly to the ſight.

To INVISCATE, in-vĭs'kāte. v. a. To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVITE, in-vīte'. v. a. To bid, to aſk to any place; to allure, to perſuade.

To INVITE, in-vīte'. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, in-vī'tŭr. ſ. (98). He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vī'tĭng-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, in-ŭm'brāte. v. a. To ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

INUNCTION, in-ŭngk'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſmearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, in-ŭn-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, in'vō-kāte. v. a. (91). To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vō-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

INVOICE, in'vŏiſe. ſ. A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVOKE, in-vōke'. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, in-vŏlv'. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing ſurrounding; to imply, to compriſe; to entwiſt; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confuſedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē-lē. ad. Not by choice, not ſpontaneouſly.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. a. Not having the power of choice; not choſen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vō-lū'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of involving or inwrapping; the ſtate of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, in-ūre'. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom, to accuſtom.

INUREMENT, in-ūre'mĕnt. ſ. Practice, habit, uſe, cuſtom, frequency.

To INURN, in-ŭrn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUSTION, in-ŭs'tſhŭn. ſ. (464). The act of burning.

INUTILE, in-ū'tĭl. a. (140). Uſeleſs, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, in-ū-tĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs, unprofitableneſs.

INVULNERABLE, in-vŭl'nĕr-ă-bl. a. Not to be wounded, ſecure from wound.

To INWALL, in-wăll'. v. a. To encloſe with a wall.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

INWARD, in'ward. } ad. (88).
INWARDS, in'wardz.
Towards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts. See TOWARDS.

INWARD, in'ward. a.
Internal, placed within; intimate, domeſtick; ſeated in the mind.

INWARD, in'ward. ſ. (88).
Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, in'ward-lé. ad.
In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in'ward-nés. ſ.
Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, in-wéve'. v. a. (227).
preter. Inwove or Inweaved, part. paſſ. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, in-wúd'. v. a. (307).
To hide in woods. Obſolete.

To INWRAP, in-rap'. v. a. (474).
To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity; to raviſh or tranſport.

INWROUGHT, in-rawt'. a. (319).
Adorn with work.

To INWREATHE, in-rethe'. v. a. (467). To ſurround as with a wreath.

JOB, job. ſ.
A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a ſudden ſtab with a ſhort inſtrument.

To JOB, job. v. a.
To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument; to drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, job. v. n.
To play the ſtockjobber, to buy and ſell as a broker.

JOB'S TEARS, jobz-térz'. ſ.
An herb.

JOBBER, job'bur. ſ. (98).
A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds; one who does chance work.

JOCKEY, jok'ké. ſ. (270).
A fellow that rides horſes in the race; a man that deals in horſes; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

To JOCKEY, jok'ké. v. a.
To juſtle by riding againſt one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jo-kóſe'. a.
Merry, waggiſh, given to jeſt.

JOCOSELY, jo-kóſe'lé. ad.
Waggiſhly, in jeſt, in game.

JOCOSENESS, jo-kóſe'nés. } ſ.
JOCOSITY, jo-kos'é-té.
Waggery, merriment.

JOCULAR, jok'u-lur. a. (88).
Uſed in jeſt, merry, jocoſe, waggiſh.

JOCULARITY, jok-u-lar'é-té. ſ.
Merriment, diſpoſition to jeſt.

JOCUND, jok'und. a.
Merry, gay, airy, lively. See FACUND.

JOCUNDLY, jok'und-lé. ad.
Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, jog. v. a.
To puſh, to ſhake by a ſudden puſh, to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

To JOG, jog. v. n.
To move by ſmall ſhocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, jog. ſ.
A puſh, a ſlight ſhake, a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a rub, a ſmall ſtop.

JOGGER, jog'gur. ſ. (98).
One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, jog'gl. v. n. (405).
To ſhake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, jon'ap-pl. ſ.
A ſharp apple.

To JOIN, join. v. a.
To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to daſh together, to encounter; to aſſociate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, join. v. n.
To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to cloſe, to claſh; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, join'dur. ſ.
Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, join'ur. ſ. (98).
One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined.

JOINERY, join'ur-é. ſ.
An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, joint. ſ.
Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, ſtraight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; out of joint, luxated, ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confuſion and diſorder.

JOINT, joint. a.
Shared among many; united in the ſame poſſeſſion; combined, acting together in conſort.

To JOINT, joint. v. a.
To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, joint'ed. a.
Full of joints or knots.

JOINTER, join'tur. ſ. (98).
A ſort of plane.

JOINTLY, joint'lé. ad.
Together, not ſeparately; in a ſtate of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, join'trés. ſ.
One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, joint-ſtool'. ſ.
A ſtool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, join'tſhure. ſ. (461).
Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

JOIST, joiſt. ſ.
The ſecondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, joke. ſ.
A jeſt, ſomething not ſerious.

To JOKE, joke. v. n.
To jeſt, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, jo'kur. ſ. (98).
A jeſter, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jole. ſ.
The face or cheek; the head of a fiſh.

To JOLL, jole. v. a.
To beat the head againſt any thing, to claſh with violence.

JOLLILY, jol'lé-lé. ad.
In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, jol'lé-ment. ſ.
Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, jol'lé-nés. } ſ.
JOLLITY, jol'lé-té.
Gaiety, elevation of ſpirit; merriment, feſtivity.

JOLLY, jol'lé. a.
Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jolt. v. n.
To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jolt. v. a.
To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jolt. ſ.
Stock, violent agitation.

JOLTHEAD, jolt'hed. ſ.
A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, i-on'ik.
Belonging to Iona; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jun-kwil'. ſ.
A ſpecies of daffodil.

JORDEN, jor'd'n. ſ. (103).
A pot.

To JOSTLE, jos'sl. v. a. (472).
To juſtle, to ruſh againſt.

JOT, jot. ſ.
A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, jo'vé-al. a. (88).
Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jo'vé-al-é. ad.
Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, jo'vé-al-nés. ſ.
Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, jur'nul. a. (88) (314).
Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, jur'nul. ſ.
A diary, an account kept of daily tranſactions; any paper publiſhed daily.

JOURNALIST, jur'nul-iſt. ſ.
A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, jur'né. ſ. (270).
The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea; paſſage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, jur'né. v. n.
To travel, to paſs from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, jur'né-man. ſ. (88).
A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, jur'né-wurk. ſ.
Work performed by hire.

JOUST, juſt. ſ. (314).
Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, leſs properly, Juſt.

To JOUST, juſt. v. n.
To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jole'ur. ſ. (98).
A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, joe. ſ. (229) (329).
The paſſion produced by any happy accident, gladneſs; gaiety, merriment; happineſs; a term of fondneſs.

To JOY, joe. v. n.
To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, joe. v. a.
To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, joe'anſe. ſ.
Gaiety, feſtivity. Obſolete.

JOYFUL, jŏe'fŭl. a.
Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jŏe'fŭl-ē. ad.
With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, jŏe'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Gladneſs, joy.

JOYLESS, jŏe'lĕs. a.
Void of joy, feeling no pleaſure; giving no pleaſure.

JOYOUS, jŏe'ŭs. a. (314).
Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ĭp-pĕ-kăk-ū-ā'nā. ſ.
An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, ĭ-răs'sē-bl. a. (115).
Partaking of the nature of anger, diſpoſed to anger.

IRE, īre. ſ.
Anger, rage, paſſionate hatred.

IREFUL, īre'fŭl. a.
Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, īre'fŭl-ē. ad.
With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, ī'rĭs. ſ.
The rainbow; an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow: the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, ĕrk. v. a. (108).
It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ĕrk'sŭm. a. (166).
Wearifome, troubleſome.

IRKSOMELY, ĕrk'-sŭm-lē. ad.
Wearifomely, tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS, ĕrk'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Tediouſneſs, wearifomeneſs.

IRON, ī'ŭrn. ſ. (417).
A hard, fuſil, malleable metal; any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron; a chain, a ſhackle.

IRON, ī'ŭrn. a.
Made of iron; reſembling iron in colour; harſh, ſevere; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, ī'ŭrn. v. a.
To ſmooth with an iron; to ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ī-rŏn'nē-kăl. a. (88) (115).
Expreſſing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ī-rŏn'nē-kăl-ē. ad.
By the uſe of irony.

IRONMONGER, ī'ŭrn-mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, ī'ŭrn-wŭd. ſ.
A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

IRONWORT, ī'ŭrn-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

IRONY, ī'ŭrn-ē. a.
Having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, ī'rŭn-ē. ſ.
A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ĭr-rā'dē-ănſe. } (505).
IRRADIANCY, ĭr-rā'dē-ăn-sē. }
Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ĭr-rā'dē-āte. v. a.
To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with ſhining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ĭr-rā-dē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light. (534).

IRRATIONAL, ĭr-răſh'ŏ-năl. a.
Void of reaſon, void of underſtanding; abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

IRRATIONALITY, ĭr-răſh-ŏ-năl'ē-tē. ſ. Want of reaſon.

IRRATIONALLY, ĭr-răſh'ŏ-năl-ē. ad.
Without reaſon, abſurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ĭr-rē-klā'mă-bl. a.
Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better. (405).

IRRECONCILABLE, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeaſed; not to be made conſiſtent. See RECONCILEABLE.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Impoſſible to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-blē. ad.
In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'd. a.
Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be regained, not to be reſtored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ă-blē. ad. Beyond recovery, paſt repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, ĭr-rē-dū'sē-bl. a.
Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ĭr-rĕf-frā-gă-bĭl'ē-tē.
Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ĭr-rĕf'frā-gă-bl, or ĭr-rē-frăg'ă-bl. a.
Not to be confuted, ſuperiour to argumental oppoſition.

☞ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our Dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in ſettling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnſton, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third ſyllable; Mr. Scott either on the ſecond or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan alone places it excluſively on the ſecond. But notwithſtanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation ſtands ſingle, I am much miſtaken if it has not only the beſt uſage on its ſide, but the cleareſt analogy to ſupport it. It were, indeed, to be wiſhed, for the ſake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our accent, in a thouſand inſtances, tranſgreſſes theſe claſſic bounds, and who ſhall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmoſt propriety, we place the accent on the fourth ſyllable from the laſt, as in *wearifomeneſs ſerviceableneſs*, &c. (501); and a probable reaſon is given under the word *Academy* why we accent ſo many words from the Latin in the ſame manner; but be the reaſon what it will, certain it is, that this cuſtom has prevailed. This prevalence of cuſtom is ſufficiently exemplified in the poſitive of the word in queſtion; *Refragable* is accented by Johnſon, Aſh and Bailey on the firſt ſyllable, and would probably have been accented in the ſame manner by the reſt if they had inſerted the word. Buchanan and Barlcay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the ſecond; but their authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced, therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable is following that path which the beſt uſage has pointed out, I do not heſitate to diſſent from ſo many authorities, eſpecially when I find the beſt of theſe authorities inconſiſtent; for if we are to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Refragable*, why we ſhould remove the accent in *Irrefragable* I cannot conceive. See ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE.

IRREFRAGABLY, ĭr-rĕf'frā-gă-blē. ad.
With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ĭr-rē-fū'tă-bl. a.
Not to be overthrown by argument.

☞ All our Dictionaries place the accent on the third ſyllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront ſuch reſpectable authority, by placing it on the ſecond, as in *irrefragable*, though there is exactly the ſame reaſon for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the firſt pronunciation; this has not the leaſt influence on the words *indiſputable*, *irrevocable*, *incomparable*, &c. The reaſon why *Corruptible* and *Refractory* ought not to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, ariſes from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable conſonants *pt* and *ct* in ſyllables not under the ſtreſs. See *Principles*, No. 517; alſo the words ACCEPTABLE and REFRACTORY.

IRREGULAR, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lăr. a. (88).
Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ĭr-rĕg-gū-lăr'ē-tē. ſ. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lăr-lē. ad.
Without obſervation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE, ĭr-rĕg'gū-lāte. v. a.
To make irregular, to diſorder.

IRRELATIVE, ĭr-rĕl'lă-tĭv. a.
Having no reference to any thing, ſingle, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, ĭr-rĕl'ē-vănt. a.
Unaſſiſting.

☞ This is one of the annual productions of The Houſe of Commons, (where new words and money bills naturally originate) but it certainly deſerves reception, as it conveys a new idea; which is, that the object to which it relates is ſuppoſed to be in a fallen and abject ſtate, and incapable of relief; whereas *Unaſſiſting* may relate to an object which, indeed, wants aſſiſtance, but which is ſtill in a militant ſtate, and not overcome. Every new ſhade of thought, however nice, enriches a language, and may be conſidered as a real acquiſition to it. See RELEVANT.

IRRELIGION, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭn. ſ.
Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭs. a. (314).
Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ĭr-rē-lĭd'jŭs-lē. ad.
With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ĭr-rē'mē-ă-bl. a.
Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ĭr-rē-mē'dē-ă-bl. a.
Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, ĭr-rē-mē'dē-ă-blē. ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ĭr-rē-mĭs'sē-bl. a.
Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ĭr-rē-mĭs'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVEABLE, ĭr-rē-mōōv'ă-bl. a.
Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ĭr-rē-nŏun'd'. a. (369)
Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep'pa-ra-bl. a.
Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.
☞ This word and its ſimple *Reparable* come from the Latin *Reparabilis* and *Irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the pre-antepenultimate ſyllable according to the analogy of words angliciſed from the Latin by dropping a ſyllable; which is, to place the accent on that ſyllable which had a ſecondary ſtreſs in our own Engliſh pronunciation of the Latin words. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

IRREPARABLY, ir-rep'pa-ra-ble. ad.
Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ir-re-plev'vé-a-bl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-rep-pre-hen'sé-bl. a.
Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rep-pre-hen'sé-ble. ad.
Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ir-rep-pre-zent'a-bl. a
Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

IRREPROACHABLE, ir-re-prótſh'a-bl. a. (295). Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ir-re-prótſh'a-ble ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ir-re-proov'a-bl. a.
Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRREPTITIOUS, ir-rep'tiſh-us. a.
Encroaching, creeping in.
☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but it appears to me to deſerve a place, as it is the only ſingle word that expreſſes imperceptible intruſion. Mr. Elphinſton ſeems to uſe it with preciſion, where he tells us, in his Principles of the Engliſh Language, "that etymology counts the *b* in *crumb* "irreptitious, for, not having found it in "foreign ſources, ſhe cannot ſee its uſe at "home." Book 1. page 25.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ir-re-zis-te-bil'e-te. ſ.
Power or force above oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ir-re-zis'te-bl. a.
Superiour to oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ir-re-zis'te-ble. ad.
In a manner not to be oppoſed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ir-rez'zo-lu-bl. a.
Not to be broken, not to be diſſolved. See DISSOLUBLE.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ir-rez'zo-lu-bl-nes. ſ.
Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ir-re-zol'ved-le. ad.
Without ſettled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ir-rez'zo-lute. a.
Not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ir-rez'zo-lute-le. ad. Without firmneſs of mind, without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLUTION, ir-rez-o-lu'ſhun. ſ.
Want of firmneſs of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ir-re-ſpek'tiv. a.
Having no regard to any circumſtances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ir-re-ſpek'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ir-re-tree'va-bl. a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ir-re-tree'va-ble. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ir-rev'ver-enſe. ſ.
Want of reverence, want of veneration; ſtate of being diſregarded.

IRREVERENT, ir-rev'ver-ent. a.
Not paying due homage or reverence, not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect. See REVERENT.

IRREVERENTLY, ir-rev'ver-ent-le. ad. Without due reſpect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-re-ver'ſe-bl. a.
Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ir-re-ver'ſe-ble. ad.
Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, ir-rev'vo-ka-bl. a.
Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.
☞ For the reaſon of accenting this word on the ſecond, and not on the third ſyllable, ſee ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rev'vo-ka-ble. ad.
Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, ir'ri-gate. v. a.
To wet, to moiſten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ir-ri-ga'ſhun. ſ.
The act of watering or moiſtening.

IRRIGUOUS, ir-rig'gu-us. a.
Watery, watered; dewy, moiſt.

IRRISION, ir-rizh'un. ſ.
The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, ir'ri-tate. v. a. (91).
To provoke, to teaze, to exaſperate; to fret, to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ir-ri-ta'ſhun. ſ.
Provocation, exaſperation; ſtimulation.

IRRUPTION, ir-rup'ſhun. ſ.
The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burſt of invaders into any place.

IS, iz. (420).
The third perſon ſingular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is ſometimes expreſſed by 's, as What's the price of this book?

ISCHURY, is'ku-re. ſ. (353).
A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, is-ku-ret'tik. ſ.
Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISICLE, i'sik-kl. ſ. (405).
A pendent ſhoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, i'zing-glas. ſ.
A fine kind of glue made from the inteſtines of a large fiſh reſembling a ſturgeon.

ISINGLASS-STONE, i'zing-glas-ſtone. ſ. A pure foſſil, more clear and tranſparent than glaſs, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, i'land. ſ. (458).
A tract of land ſurrounded by water.
☞ The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly ſilent.

ISLANDER, i'land-ur. ſ. (98).
An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

ISLE, ile. ſ. (458).
An iſland, a country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOCHRONAL, i-sok'ro-nal.
Having equal times.

ISOLATED, iz'o-la-ted. (*Iſolé*, Fr.)
A term in architecture, ſignifying alone, ſeparate, detached.
☞ I have not met with this word in any of our Engliſh Dictionaries, but have ſo often heard it in converſation as to induce me to inſert it without any other authority than its utility.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, i-so-per-e-met'tre-kal. ſ.
In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt.

ISOSCELES, i-sos'se-lez. ſ.
That which hath only two ſides equal.

ISSUE, iſh'ſhu. ſ. (457).
The act of paſſing out; exit, egreſs, or paſſage out; event, conſequence; termination, concluſion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offſpring; in law, Iſſue hath divers applications, ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife, ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements, ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, iſh'ſhu. v. n.
To come out, to paſs out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offſpring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, iſh'ſhu. v. a.
To ſend out, to ſend forth; to ſend out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, iſh'ſhu-les. a.
Without offſpring, without deſcendants.

ISTHMUS, iſt'mus. ſ.
A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.
☞ I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *h* and *t* mute, and ſpells the word *Iſmus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the beſt uſage.

IT, it. pronoun.
The neutral demonſtrative; the thing ſpoken of before. It is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis. It is idiomatically applied to perſons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, itſh. ſ. (352).
A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing; a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, itſh. v. n.
To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual deſire.

ITCHY, itſh'e. a.
Infected with the itch.

ITEM, i'tem. ad.
Alſo; a word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, i'tem. ſ.
A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, it'ter-ate. v. a. (91).
To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, it'ter-ant. a.
Repeating.

ITERATION, it-ter-a'ſhun. ſ.
Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, i-tin'ner-ant. a.
Wandering, not ſettled.

ITINERARY, i-tin'ner-ar-e. ſ.
A book of travels.

ITINERARY, i-tin'ner-ar-e. a.
Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, it-self'. pronoun.
The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

JUBILANT, jū'bē-lānt. a.
Uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILATION, jū-bē-lā'ſhūn. ſ.
The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jū'bē-lē. ſ.
A publick feſtivity.

JUCUNDITY, jū-kūn'dē-tē. ſ.
Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs.

To JUDAIZE, jū'dā-īze. v. n.
To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, jŭdje. ſ.
One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal; one who preſides in a court of judicature; one who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, jŭdje. v. n.
To paſs ſentence; to form or give an opinion; to diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.

To JUDGE, jŭdje. v. a.
To paſs ſentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely.

JUDGER, jŭdje'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence.

JUDGMENT, jŭdje'mĕnt. ſ.
The power of judging; the act of exerciſing judicature; determination, deciſion; the quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion, ſentence againſt a criminal; condemnation; puniſhment inflicted by Providence; diſtribution of juſtice; the laſt doom.

☞ I am of Dr. Lowth's opinion, that the ſilent *e* in this and ſimilar words ought to be preſerved; and though Dr. Johnſon ſpells *acknowledgment* and *abridgment* without the *e*, he ſpells *lodgement* with it. Thus the rectitude of habit frequently corrects the errors of criticiſm.

JUDICATORY, jū'dē-kā-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512)
Diſtribution of juſtice; court of juſtice.

JUDICATURE, jū'dē-kā-tūre. ſ.
Power of diſtributing juſtice.

JUDICIAL, jū-dīſh'āl. a. (88).
Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, jū-dīſh'āl-ē. ad.
In the forms of legal juſtice.

JUDICIARY, jū-dīſh'ār-ē. a.
Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jū-dīſh'ŭs. a.
Prudent, wiſe, ſkilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, jū-dīſh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Skilfully, wiſely.

JUG, jŭg. ſ.
A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

To JUGGLE, jŭg'gl. v. n.
To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe artifice or impoſture.

JUGGLE, jŭg'gl. ſ. (405).
A trick by legerdemain; an impoſture, a deception.

JUGGLER, jŭg'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who practiſes ſlight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jŭg'gl-ĭng-lē. ad. (410)
In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jū'gū-lār. a. (88).
Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, jūſe. ſ. (342).
The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, jūſe'lĕs. a.
Dry without moiſture.

JUICINESS, jū'sē-nĕs. ſ.
Plenty of juice, ſucculence.

JUICY, jū'sē. a.
Moiſt, full of juice.

JULAP, jū'lăp. ſ. (88).
An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened.

JULY, jū-lī'. ſ.
The ſeventh month of the year.

JUMART, jū'mărt. ſ.
The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. v. a. (405).
To mix violently and confuſedly together.

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. v. n.
To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. ſ.
Confuſed mixture, violent and confuſed agitation.

To JUMP, jŭmp. v. n.
To leap, to ſkip, to move forward without ſtep or ſliding; to leap ſuddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, jŭmp. ad.
Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, jŭmp. ſ.
The act of jumping, a leap, a ſkip; a lucky chance; a waiſtcoat, limber ſtays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, jŭng'kĭt. ſ. (91) (408).
Cheeſecake, a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, jŭng'kŭs. a.
Full of bulruſhes.

JUNCTION, jŭng'ſhŭn. ſ.
Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, jŭngk'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jūne. ſ.
The ſixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jū'nē-ŭr. a. (166).
One younger than another.

JUNIPER, jū'nē-pŭr. ſ. (98).
A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative.

JUNK, jŭngk. ſ. (408).
A ſmall ſhip of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, jŭng'kĭt. ſ. (99) (408).
A ſweetmeat; a ſtolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, jŭng'kĭt. v. n.
To feaſt ſecretly, to make entertainments by ſtealth; to feaſt.

JUNTO, jŭn'tō. ſ.
A cabal.

IVORY, ī'vŭr-ē. ſ. (166).
The tuſk of the elephant.

IVORY, ī'vŭr-ē. a.
Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, jū'răt. ſ.
A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURATORY, jū'rā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, jū-rĭd'dē-kăl. a.
Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in courts of juſtice.

JURIDICALLY, jū-rĭd'dē-kăl-ē. a.
With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jū-rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt. ſ.
One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, jū-rĭs-dĭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Legal authority, extent of power; diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, jū-rĭs-prū'dĕnſe. ſ.
The ſcience of law.

JURIST, jū'rĭſt. ſ.
A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, jū'rŭr. ſ. (166).
One that ſerves on the jury.

JURY, jū'rē. ſ.
Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion.

JURYMAN, jū'rē-măn. ſ. (88).
One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, jū'rē-măſt. ſ.
So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST, jŭſt. a.
Upright, equitable; honeſt; exact; virtuous; complete without ſuperfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimenſions or weight.

JUST, jŭſt. a.
Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, jŭſt. ſ.
Mock encounter on horſeback.

To JUST, jŭſt. v. n.
To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to puſh, to drive, to juſtle.

JUSTICE, jŭs'tĭs. ſ. (142).
The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, puniſhment; right, aſſertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, jŭs'tĭs-mĕnt. ſ.
Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, jŭs'tĭs-ſhĭp. ſ.
Rank or office of juſtice.

JUSTICIABLE, jŭs-tĭſh'ē-ā-bl. a. (542).
Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jŭs'tē-fī-ā-bl. a. (405).
Defenſible by law or reaſon, conformable to juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jŭs'tē-fī-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Rectitude, poſſibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, jŭs'tē-fī-ā-blē. ad.
Rightly, ſo as to be ſupported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jŭs-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Defence, maintenance, vindication, ſupport; deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jŭs-tĭf'ē-kā-tĭv. a.
Juſtifying; ſerving to juſtify or prove.

☞ I know not if I am excuſable for inſerting this word, which has not as yet found its way into any other Dictionary; but the frequency of ſeeing the French *Pieces Juſtificatives* ſeems to have familiariſed it to our ears, and to invite us to the adoption of it. The diſtance of the accent from the end of the word can be no objection to an Engliſh ſpeaker who has ſo many ſimilar words, ſuch as *ſignificative*, *purificative*, &c.; and as we have no ſingle word that will exactly ſtand in its place, it ſeems to have a better right to admiſſion than many other words which are found no where but in a Dictionary. See Principles, 512.

JUSTIFICATOR, jŭs-tē-fē-kā'tŭr. ſ. (521).
One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JUSTIFIER, jŭs'tē-fī-ŭr. s. (98).
One who defends or abſolves.

To JUSTIFY, jŭs'tē-fī. v. a. (183).
To clear from imputed guilt, to abſolve from an accuſation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from paſt ſin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, jŭs'sl. v. n. (405) (472).
To encounter, to claſh, to ruſh againſt each other.

To JUSTLE, jŭs'sl. v. a. (405).
To puſh, to drive, to force by ruſhing againſt it.

JUSTLY, jŭſt'lē. ad.
Uprightly, honeſtly, in a juſt manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, jŭſt'nēs. s.
Juſtice, reſonableneſs, equity; accuracy, exactneſs, propriety.

To JUT, jŭt. v. n.
To puſh or ſhoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, jŭt'tē. v. a.
To ſhoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, jū'vē-nīl. a. (145).
Young, youthful.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* ſhort in the laſt ſyllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Buchanan, and W. Johnſton, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it ſhould be urged that the *i* is long in the Latin *Juvenīlis*; it may be anſwered, that the ſame letter is long in the Latin *Hoſtīlis*, *Servīlis*, and *Subtīlis*, and yet the *i* in *Hoſtile*, *Servile*, and *Subtile*, is by Mr. Sheridan marked ſhort.

JUVENILITY, jū-vē-nĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Youthfulneſs.

JUXTAPOSITION, jŭks-tă-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Appoſition, the ſtate of being placed by each other.

IVY, ī'vē. ſ.
A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kăl'ĕn-dŭr. ſ. (98).
An account of time.

KALI, kă'lē. ſ.
Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kăm. a.
A word in Erſe, ſignifying crooked.

To KAW, kâw. v. n.
To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kâw. ſ.
The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kāle. ſ.
Ninepin, kettlepins; nine holes.

To KECK, kĕk. v. n.
To heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE a cable, kĕk'kl. v. a.
To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kĕk'sē. ſ.
It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kĕk'kē. a.
Reſembling a kex.

KEDGER, kĕd'jŭr. ſ.
A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KEDLACK, kĕd'lăk. ſ.
A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kēēl. ſ. (246).
The bottom of the ſhip.

KEELFAT, kēēl'văt. ſ.
A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly *Keel-vat*.

KEELSON, kēēl'sŭn. ſ.
The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kēēl'hāle. v. a.
To puniſh in the ſeamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

☞ This word is more generally, though leſs properly pronounced *Keelhawl*. See To HALE.

KEEN, kēēn. a. (246).
Sharp, well edged; ſevere, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kēēn'lē. a.
Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kēēn'nēs. ſ.
Sharpneſs, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; aſperity, bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs, vehemence.

To KEEP, kēēp. v. a. (246).
To retain; to have in cuſtody; to preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reſerve, to conceal; to tend; to preſerve in the ſame tenor or ſtate; to hold in any ſtate; to retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate; to continue any ſtate or action; to obſerve any time; to maintain, to ſupport with neceſſaries of life; to have in the houſe; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to reſtrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reſerve, to withhold; to reſtrain; to keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with, to have familiar intercourſe; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to reſtrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear to diſtance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceaſing; to keep under, to oppreſs, to ſubdue.

To KEEP, kēēp. v. n.
To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate; to continue in any place or ſtate, to ſtay; to remain unhurt, to laſt; to dwell, to live conſtantly; to adhere ſtrictly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undiſmayed.

KEEPER, kēēp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who holds any thing for the uſe of another; one who has priſoners in cuſtody; one who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe; one that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kēēp'ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
Office of a keeper.

KEG, vulgarly kăg, properly kĕg. ſ.
A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL, kĕl. ſ.
The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kĕlp. ſ.
A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed.

KELSON, kĕl'sŭn. ſ. (166).
The wood next the keel.

To KEN, kĕn. v. a.
To ſee at a diſtance, to diſcry; to know.

KEN, kĕn. ſ.
View, reach of ſight.

KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl. ſ. (99).
A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel, the hole of a fox, or other beaſt; the water courſe of a ſtreet.

To KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl. v. n.
To lie, to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kĕpt. pret. and part. paſſ. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kĕr'tſhĭf. ſ.
A head-dreſs.

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, } kĕr'tſhĭft. } a.
Dreſſed, hooded.

☞ Theſe words ſhew the propenſity diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent. (208).

KERMES, kĕr'mēz. ſ.
A ſubſtance heretofore ſuppoſed to be a vegetable excreſcence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kĕrn. ſ.
Iriſh foot ſoldier.

To KERN, kĕrn. v. n.
To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kĕr'nĭl. ſ. (99).
The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell; any thing included in a ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or integument; the ſeeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's fleſh.

KERNELLY, kĕr'nĭl-ē. a.
Full of kernels, having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164.)

KERNELWORT, kĕr'nĭl-wûrt. ſ.
An herb.

KERSEY, kĕr'zē. ſ.
Coarſe ſtuff.

KESTREL, kĕs'trĭl. ſ. (99).
A little kind of buſtard hawk.

KETCH, kĕtſh. ſ.
A heavy ſhip.

KETTLE, kĕt'tl. ſ. (405).
A veſſel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kĕt'tl-drŭm. ſ.
A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KEX, kĕcks. ſ.
The ſame as Keckſy.

KEY, kē. ſ. (269).
An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock; an inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers; in muſick, is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kē. ſ. (220).
A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

KEYAGE, kē'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē'hōle. ſ.
The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē'ſtōne. ſ.
The middle ſtone of an arch.

KIBE, kyībe. ſ. See GUARD.
An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kyīb'd. a. (359).
Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kĭk. v. a.
To ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, kĭk. ſ.
A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kĭk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KICKING, kĭk'kĭng. ſ. (410).
The act of ſtriking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kĭk'ſhâw. ſ.
Something uncommon, fantaſtical, ſomething ridiculous; a diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

KID, kĭd. ſ.
The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kĭd. v. a.
To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kĭd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kĭd'năp. v. a.
To ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kĭd'năp-pŭr. ſ.
One who ſteals human beings.

KIDNEY, kĭd'nē. ſ.
One of the two glands that ſeparate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kĭd'nē-bēne. ſ.
A kind of pulſe in the ſhape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kĭd'nē-vĕtſh. } ſ.
KIDNEYWORT, kĭd'nē-wûrt. }
Plants.

KILDERKIN, kĭl'dĕr-kĭn. ſ.
A ſmall barrel.

To KILL, kĭl. v. a.
To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to deſtroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kĭl'lŭr. ſ.
One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kĭl'lō. ſ. (327).
An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour.

KILN, kĭl. ſ. (411).
A ſtove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kĭl'drī. v. a.
To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kĭm'bō. a.
Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kĭn. ſ.
Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity; relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race; a relation, one related; the ſame generical claſs.

KIND, kyīnd. a. (160). See GUILE.
Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kyīnd. ſ.
Race, general claſs; particular nature; natural ſtate; nature, natural determination; manner, way; ſort.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl. v. a.
To ſet on fire, to light, to make to burn; To inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl. v. n. (405).
To catch fire.

KINDLER, kĭnd'dl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that lights; one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyīnd'lē. ad.
Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyīnd'lē. a.
Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, ſoftening.

KINDNESS, kyīnd'nĕs. ſ.
Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kĭn'drĕd. ſ.
Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, ſort; relatives.

KINDRED, kĭn'drĕd. a.
Congenial, related.

KINE, kyīne. ſ, plur. from Cow.
Obſolete.

KING, kĭng. ſ.
Monarch, ſupreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, kĭng. v. a.
To ſupply with a king; to make royal, to raiſe to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, kĭng'ăp-pl. ſ.
A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, kĭng'krăft. ſ.
The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, kĭng'kŭp. ſ.
A flower.

KINGDOM, kĭng'dŭm. ſ. (166).
The dominion of a king, the territories ſubject to a monarch; a different claſs or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kĭng'fĭſh-ŭr. ſ.
A ſpecies of bird.

KINGLIKE, kĭng'līke. } a.
KINGLY, kĭng'lē. }
Royal, ſovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, auguſt.

KINGLY, kĭng'lē. ad.
With an air of royaly, with ſuperiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kĭngz-ē'v'l. ſ.
A ſcorfulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kĭng'ſhĭp. ſ.
Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kĭngz'ſpēre. ſ.
A plant.

KINGSTONE, kĭngz'ſtōne. ſ.
A fiſh.

KINSFOLK, kĭnz'fōke. ſ.
Relations, thoſe who are of the ſame family. See FOLK.

KINSMAN, kĭnz'măn. ſ. (88).
A man of the ſame race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kĭnz'wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kĭnz'wĭm-mĭn. ſ. plur.

KIRK, kĕrk. ſ.
An old word for a church yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kĕr'tl. ſ. (405).
An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kĭs. v. a.
To touch with the lips; to treat with fondneſs; to touch gently.

KISS, kĭs. ſ.
Salute given by joining lips.

KISSER, kĭs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that kiſſes.

KISSINGCRUST, kĭs'sĭng-krŭſt. ſ.
Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kĭt. ſ.
A large bottle; a ſmall diminutive fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel.

KITCHEN, kĭtſh'ĭn. ſ. (103).
The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kĭtſh'ĭn-gâr-d'n. ſ. Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kĭtſh'ĭn-māde. ſ.
A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kĭtſh'ĭn-ſtŭf. ſ.
The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kĭtſh'ĭn-wĕnſh. ſ.
Scullion, maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kĭtſh'ĭn-wûrk. ſ.
Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyīte. ſ. (160). See GUILE.
A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kyīts'fŭt. ſ.
A plant.

KITTEN, kĭt't'n. ſ. (103).
A young cat.

To KITTEN, kĭt't'n. v. n.
To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, klĭk. v. n.
To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To KNAB, năb. v. a. (399).
To bite.

KNACK, năk. ſ. (399).
A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readineſs, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAP, năp. ſ. (399).
A protuberance, a ſwelling prominence.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (366), THIS (469).

To KNAP, năp. v. a.
To bite, to break ſhort; to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking.

To KNAPPLE, năp'pl. v. n. (405).
To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNAPSACK, năp'săk. ſ.
The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back, a bag of proviſions.

KNAPWEED, năp'weed. ſ.
A plant.

KNAVE, nāve. ſ. (399).
A boy, a male child; a ſervant; both theſe are obſolete. A petty raſcal, a ſcoundrel; a card with a ſoldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nā'vŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Diſhoneſty, tricks, petty villany; miſchievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nā'vĭſh. a.
Diſhoneſt, wicked, fraudulent; waggiſh, miſchievous.

KNAVISHLY, nā'vĭſh-lē. ad.
Diſhoneſtly, fraudulently; waggiſhly, miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD, nēēd. v. a. (227).
To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nēēd'ĭng-trŏf. ſ.
A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nēē. ſ. (399).
The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nēē. v. a.
To ſupplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nēēd. a.
Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed graſs.

KNEEDEEP, nēē'dēēp. a.
Riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nēē'păn. ſ.
The ſmall convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which ſerves as a pully to the tendon of the muſcle that moves the leg.

To KNEEL, nēēl. v. n. (399).
To bend the knee, to reſt on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nēē'trĭb-ūte. ſ.
Worſhip or obeiſance ſhewn by kneeling.

KNEL, nĕl. ſ. (399).
The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nū. (399).
The preterit of Know.

KNIFE, nīfe. ſ. plur. Knives. (399).
An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nīte. ſ. (399).
A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of ſome particular order of knighthood; a repreſentative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nīte-ĕr'rănt. ſ.
A wandering knight. See ERRANT.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, nīte-ĕr'rănt-rē. ſ.
The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nīte. v. a.
To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nīte'lē. a.
Befitting a knight, beſeeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nīte'hŭd. ſ.
The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nĭt. v. a. preter. Knit or Knitted.
To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nĭt. v. n. (399).
To weave without a loom; to join, to cloſe, to unite.

KNITTER, nĭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nĭt'tĭng-nēē-dl. ſ.
A wire which women uſe in knitting.

KNOB, nŏb. ſ. (399).
A protuberance, any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

KNOBBED, nŏb'd. a. (359).
Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nŏb'bē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of having knobs; hard, ſtubborn.

To KNOCK, nŏk. v. n. (399).
To claſh, to be driven ſuddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; to knock under, a common expreſſion that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK, nŏk. v. a.
To affect or change in any reſpect by blows; to daſh together, to ſtrike, to collide with a ſharp noiſe; to knock down, to fell by a blow; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to deſtroy.

KNOCK, nŏk. ſ.
A ſudden ſtroke, a blow; a loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNOCKER, nŏk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

To KNOLL, nōle. v. a. (399) (406).
To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nōle. v. n.
To ſound as a bell.

KNOT, nŏt. ſ. (399).
A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other; any bond of aſſociation or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an aſſociation, a ſmall band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluſter, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt. v. a.
To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt. v. n.
To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'bĕr-rē-bŭſh. ſ.
A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nŏt'grăs. ſ.
A plant.

KNOTTED, nŏt'tĕd. a.
Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nŏt'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of knots, unevenneſs, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nŏt'tē. a.
Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarraſſed.

To KNOW, nō. v. a. preter. I Knew, I have Known.
To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to diſtinguiſh; to recogniſe; to be no ſtranger to; to converſe with another ſex.

To KNOW, nō. v. n. (399).
To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nō'ă-bl. a.
Poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNOWER, nō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who has ſkill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nō'ĭng. a. (410).
Skilful, well inſtructed; conſcious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nō'ĭng-lē. ad.
With ſkill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'lĕdge, or nŏ'lĕdje. ſ.
Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; ſkill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or perſon; cogniſance, notice; information, power of knowing.

☞ Scarcely any word has occaſioned more altercation among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety ſeems to favour the ſecond pronunciation, till we obſerve a great number of ſimilar words, where the long vowel in the ſimple is ſhortened in the compound, and then we perceive ſomething like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in ſome meaſure, obſtruct the current of the language. To preſerve the ſimple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a deſirable thing in the language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, croſſes this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general cuſtom, and ought to acquieſce in it. That the ſecondary accent ſhortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation*, *provocation*, &c. (530). That the primary accent does the ſame in *prĕface*, *prĕlate*, *prĕlude*, &c. is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to ſeveral words, why ſhould we not conſider *knowledge* as a ſimple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? See Principles, No. 328, 515. The patrons for the firſt pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Scott; and for the ſecond, W. Johnſton and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but ſeems to allow the firſt the preference. See Principles, No. 328, 515.

KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl. ſ. (399) (405).
The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl. v. n.
To ſubmit.

KNUCKLED, nŭk'kl'd. a. (359).
Jointed.

L.

LAC

(559), fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

LA, lâw, interject.
See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lăb'dă-nŭm. ſ.
A reſin of the ſofter kind. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lā'bĕl. ſ.
A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a ſmall plate hung on the necks of bottles to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts of wines; in law, a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal.

LABENT, lā'bĕnt. a.
Sliding, gliding, ſlipping.

LABIAL, lā'bē-ăl. a. (113).
Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lā'bē-ā-tĕd. a.
Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lā-bē-ō-dĕn'tăl. a.
Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lăb'bŏ-rā-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A chymiſt's workroom. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

LABORIOUS, lā-bō'rē-ŭs. a.
Diligent in work, aſſiduous; requiring labour, toiſome, not eaſy.

LABORIOUSLY, lā-bō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lā-bō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Toilſomeneſs, difficulty; diligence, aſſiduity.

LABOUR, lā'bŭr. ſ. (314).
The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To LABOUR, lā'bŭr. v. n.
To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diſeaſed with; to be in diſtreſs, to be preſſed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, lā'bŭr. v. a.
To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lā'bŭr-ŭr. ſ. (557).
One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lā'bŭr-ſŭm. a.
Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lā'brā. ſ.
A lip.

LABYRINTH, lăb'bĕr-ĭnth. ſ.
A maze, a place formed with intricate windings.

LACE, lāſe. ſ.
A ſtring, a cord; a ſnare, a gin; a platted ſtring with which women faſten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven; textures of thread with gold or ſilver.

To LACE, lāſe. v. a.
To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on; to embelliſh with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lāſe'măn. ſ. (88).
One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lăs'sĕr-ā-bl. a. (405).
Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, lăs'sĕr-āte. v. a. (91).
To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lăs-sĕr-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lăs'sĕr-ā-tĭv. a. (512).
Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lăk'krē-măl. a. (353).
Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lăk'krē-mā-rē. a.
Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lăk-krē-mā'shŭn. ſ. The act of weeping or ſhedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lăk'krē-mā-tŭr-ē. ſ. A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

To LACK, lăk. v. a.
To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lăk. v. n.
To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lăk. ſ.
Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lăk'brāne. ſ.
One that wants wit.

LACKER, lăk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
A kind of varniſh.

To LACKER, lăk'kŭr. v. a.
To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lăk'kē. ſ.
An attending ſervant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē. v. a.
To attend ſervilely.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē. v. n.
To act as a footboy, to pay ſervile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lăk'lĭn-nĭn. a. (99).
Wanting ſhirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lăk'lŭs-tŭr. a. (416).
Wanting brightneſs.

LACONICK, lā-kŏn'ĭk. a. (509).
Short, brief.

☞ This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of *Laconia* in Peloponneſus, and were remarkable for uſing few words.

LACONISM, lăk'kō-nĭzm. ſ.
A conciſe ſtile.

LACONICALLY, lā-kŏn'nē-kăl-ē. ad.
Briefly, conciſely.

LACTARY, lăk'tā-rē. a. (512).
Milky.

LACTARY, lăk'tā-rē. ſ.
A dairy houſe.

LACTATION, lăk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, or lăk'tshē-ăl.
Conveying chyle. (464).

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, or lăk'tshē-ăl.
The veſſel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lăk'tē-ŭs, or lăk'tshē-ŭs.
Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lăk-tĕs'sĕnſe. ſ. (510)
Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lăk-tĕs'sĕnt. a.
Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. (518). Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lăd. ſ.
A boy, a ſtripling.

LADDER, lăd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual riſe.

LADE, lāde. ſ. (73) (75).
The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging.

To LADE, lāde. v. a. (75).
To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lā'dĭng. ſ. (410).
Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lā'dl. ſ. (405).
A large ſpoon, a veſſel with a long handle uſed in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling, turns it.

LADY, lā'dē. ſ. (182).
A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaiſance uſed to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'dē-bĕd'ſtrâw. ſ. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lā'dē-bûrd.
LADY-COW, lā'dē-kŏû.
LADY-FLY, lā'dē-flī. } ſ.
A ſmall beautiful inſect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lā-dē-dā'. ſ.
The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'dē-like. a.
Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lā'dē-măn'tl. ſ.
A plant.

LADYSHIP, lā'dē-ſhĭp. ſ.
The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'dĭz-ſlĭp'pŭr. ſ.
A flower.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'dĭz-ſmŏk. ſ.
A flower.

LAG, lăg. a.
Coming behind, falling ſhort; ſluggiſh, ſlow, tardy; laſt, long delayed.

LAG, lăg. ſ.
The loweſt claſs, the rump, the fag end; he that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

To LAG, lăg. v. n.
To loiter, to move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lăg'gŭr. ſ. (98).
A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lā'ē-kăl. a.
Belonging to the laity, or people, as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAID, lade. (202). Parti. paſſ. of Lay.

LAIN, lane. (202). Parti. paſſ. of Lie.

LAIR, lare. ſ. (202).
The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

LAIRD, lard. ſ. (202).
The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LAITY, la'e-te. ſ.
The people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, lake. ſ.
A large diffuſion of inland water; ſmall plaſh of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, lam. ſ. (347).
The young of a ſheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lam'kin. ſ. A little lamb.
A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lam'ba-tiv. a. (157).
Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lam'ba-tiv. ſ.
A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, lamz'wul. ſ.
Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

☞ Mr. Elphinſton has a no leſs ſtrange than whimſical derivation of this word from an old French ſubſtantive *le mouſt*, "That the verb "*muſt* ſhould ever have been Scottiſhly *man* "as *(ye man doo't* for *you muſt do it)* ſeems "indeed as ſurpriſing as that the old *le mouſt*, "(now *moſt)*, the noun *muſt* ſhould ever have "Engliſhly run into *lamb's wool*, which beats "far the change of *Aſparagus* into *Sparrow-"graſs*, or the elegant as elliptical *graſs*." Such a derivation, perhaps, is not impoſſible; but I ſhould think the more natural, as well as the more eaſy one, is the reſemblance of the ſoft pulp of an apple to the wool of a lamb. See ASPARAGUS and the noun MUST.

LAMBENT, lam'bent. a.
Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lam-doid'dal. a.
Having the form of the letter lambda or A.

LAME, lame. a.
Crippled, diſabled on the limbs; hobbling, not ſmooth, alluding to the feet of a verſe; imperfect, unſatisfactory.

To LAME, lame. v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lam'mel-a-ted. a.
Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lame'le. ad.
Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lame'nes. ſ.
The ſtate of a cripple, loſs or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakneſs.

To LAMENT, la-ment'. v. n.
To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to expreſs ſorrow.

To LAMENT, la-ment'. v. a.
To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to ſorrow for.

LAMENT, la-ment'. ſ.
Sorrow audibly expreſſed, lamentation; expreſſion of ſorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lam'men-ta-bl. a.
To be lamented, cauſing ſorrow; mournful, expreſſing ſorrow; miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful. See INCOMPARABLE.

LAMENTABLY, lam'men-ta-ble. ad.
With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; ſo as to cauſe ſorrow; pitifully, deſpicably.

LAMENTATION, lam-men-ta'ſhun. ſ. (527) (530). Expreſſion of ſorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, la-ment'ur. ſ. (98).
He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lam'men-tine. ſ. (149).
A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lam'me-na. ſ.
Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

☞ This word, from its derivation from the Latin and its ſimilar form to *Stamina*, may by ſome be miſtaken for a plural, as *Stamina* is often for a ſingular; but it muſt be obſerved, that *Lamina* is a noun ſingular of the firſt declenſion; and that if we ſpeak learnedly, we ought to form the plural in *laminæ*; but that if we deſcend to plain Engliſh, it ought to be *Laminas*. See ANIMALCULE and STAMINA.

LAMINATED, lam'me-na-ted. a.
Plated; uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lam. v. a.
To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lam'mas. ſ. (88).
The firſt of Auguſt.

LAMP, lamp. ſ.
A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.

LAMPASS, lam'pas. ſ.
A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lamp'blak. ſ.
It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell.

LAMPOON, lam-poon'. ſ.
A perſonal ſatire, abuſe, cenſure, written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lam-poon'. v. a.
To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOONER, lam-poon'ur. ſ. (98).
A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

LAMPREY, lam'pre. ſ. A kind of eel.

LAMPRON, lam'prun. ſ. (166).
A kind of ſea fiſh; a long eel.

LANCE, lanſe. (78) (79). A long ſpear.

To LANCE, lanſe. v. a.
To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lan'sit. ſ. (99).
A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

To LANCH, lanſh. v. a.
This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, is too often written Launch, and is only a vocal corruption of *lance*. To dart, to caſt as a lance.

LANCINATION, lan-se-na'ſhun. ſ.
Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lan'se-nate. v. a.
To tear, to rend. (91).

LAND, land, ſ.
A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries; earth, diſtinct from water; ground, ſurface of the place; an eſtate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, land. v. a. To ſet on ſhore.

To LAND, land. v. n. To come on ſhore.

LAND-FORCES, land'for-sez. ſ.
Powers not naval, ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

LANDED, lan'ded. a.
Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, land'fall. ſ. (406).
A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, land'flud. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, land'hol-dur. ſ.
One whoſe fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, land'job-ur. ſ.
One who buys and ſells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, land'grave. ſ.
A German title of dominion.

LANDING, land'ing. } (410).
LANDING-PLACE, land'ing-place. }
ſ. The top of ſtairs.

LANDLADY, lan'la-de. ſ.
A woman who has tenants holding from her; the miſtreſs of an inn.

LANDLESS, land'les. a.
Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, land'lokt. a. (359).
Shut in, or incloſed with land.

LANDLOPER, land'lo-pur. ſ. (98).
A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

☞ This word is improved by ſeamen into the more intelligible word *Land lubber*.

LANDLORD, land'lord. ſ. (88).
One who owns land or houſes; the maſter of an inn.

LANDMARK, land'mark. ſ.
Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, land'ſkape. ſ.
A region, the proſpect of a country; a picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, land'taks. ſ.
Tax laid upon land and houſes.

LAND-WAITER, land'wa-tur. ſ.
An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, land'ward. ad. (88).
Towards the land.

LANE, lane. ſ. (35).
A narrow way between hedges; a narrow ſtreet, an alley; a paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

LANERET, lan'ne-ret. ſ.
A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lang'gwidje. ſ. (331). (90). Human ſpeech; the tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others; ſtile, manner of expreſſion.

LANGUAGED, lang'gwid'jd. a. (359).
Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lang'gwidje-maſt-ur. ſ.
One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lang'gwid. a. (540).
Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartleſs.

LANGUIDLY, lang'gwid-le. ad.
Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lang'gwid-nes. ſ.
Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To LANGUISH, lang'gwiſh. v. n. (340). To grow feeble, to pine away, to loſe ſtrength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to ſink or pine under ſorrow; to look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

LANGUISH, lang'gwiſh. ſ.
Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lang'gwiſh-ing-le. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble ſoftneſs; dully, tediouſly.

LANGUISHMENT, lang'gwiſh-ment. ſ. State of pining; ſoftneſs of mien.

LANGUOR, lang'gwur. ſ. (166) (344)
A faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits.

To LANIATE, la'ne-ate. v. a. (91).
To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lan'e-fis. ſ. (142).
Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lă-nĭd'jĕr-ŭs. a.
Bearing wool.

LANK, lăngk. a.
Loose, not filled up, not ſtiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, lăngk'nĕs. ſ.
Want of plumpneſs.

LANNER, lăn'nŭr. a. (98).
A ſpecies of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lăn'ſkĕn-nĕt'. ſ.
A common foot ſoldier; a game of cards.

☞ This word, as a game at cards, is altered by the vulgar into *Lambſkinnit*. This is ſomething, at leaſt, which they underſtand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption. See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN, lăn'tŭrn. ſ. (98) (418).
A tranſparent caſe for a candle; a lighthouſe, a light hung out to guide ſhips.

☞ This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, by miſtake, is often written *Lanthorn*. The cauſe of this miſtake is eaſy; tranſparent caſes for candles were generally made of horn; and this was ſufficient to perſuade thoſe who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *lanterna*, that this was its true etymology. See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN-JAWS, lăn'tŭrn-jawz'. ſ.
A thin viſage.

LANUGINOUS, lă-nū'jĭn-ŭs. a. (314).
Downy, covered with ſoft hair.

LAP, lăp. ſ.
The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; the part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a ſitting poſture.

TO LAP, lăp. v. a.
To wrap or twiſt round any thing; to involve in any thing.

TO LAP, lăp. v. n.
To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.

TO LAP, lăp. v. n.
To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

TO LAP, lăp. v. a.
To lick up.

LAPDOG, lăp'dŏg. ſ.
A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lăp'fŭl. ſ. (406).
As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lăp'ĕ-ſide. ſ.
A ſtone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, lăp'ĕ-dăr-ĕ. ſ.
One who deals in ſtones or gems.

TO LAPIDATE, lăp'ĕ-dāte. v. a.
To ſtone, to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDATION, lăp-ĕ-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſtoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lă-pĭd'ĕ-ŭs. a.
Stony, of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lăp-ĕ-dĕs'sĕnſe. ſ.
Stony concretion. (510).

LAPIDESCENT, lăp-ĕ-dĕs'sĕnt. a.
Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICK, lăp-ĕ-dĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Forming ſtones.

LAPIDIST, lăp'ĕ-dĭſt. ſ.
A dealer in ſtones or gems.

LAPIS, lā'pĭs. ſ.
A ſtone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lā-pĭs-lăzh'ŭ-lī. ſ.
A ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, lăp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, lăp'pĭt. ſ. (99).
The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

LAPSE, lăpſe. ſ.
Flow, fall, glide; petty errour, ſmall miſtake; tranſlation of right from one to another.

TO LAPSE, lăpſe. v. n.
To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees; to ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake; to loſe the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LAPWING, lăp'wĭng. ſ.
A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lăp'wŭrk. ſ.
Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, lăr'bŏrd. ſ.
The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lăr'sĕ-nĕ. ſ.
Petty theft.

LARCH, lărtſh. ſ. (352).
A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARD, lărd. ſ. (81).
The greaſe of ſwine; bacon, the fleſh of ſwine.

TO LARD, lărd. v. a.
To ſtuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

LARDER, lăr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

LARDERER, lăr'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lărdje. a.
Big, bulky; wide, extenſive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuſe; at large, without reſtraint, diffuſely.

LARGELY, lărdje'lĕ. ad.
Widely, extenſively; copiouſly, diffuſely; liberally, bounteouſly; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lărdje'nĕs. ſ.
Bigneſs, greatneſs, extenſion, wideneſs.

LARGESS, lăr'jĕs. ſ.
A preſent, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lăr-jĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of giving.

LARK, lărk. ſ.
A ſmall ſinging-bird.

LARKER, lărk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lărk'ſpŭr. ſ.
A plant.

LARVATED, lăr'vā-tĕd. a.
Maſked.

LARUM, lăr'rŭm. ſ. (81).
Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lăr-ĭn-gŏt'ō-mē. ſ. An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſey. (518).

LARYNX, lā'rĭnks. ſ.
The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lă-sĭv'vē-ĕnt. a. (542).
Frolickſome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lă-sĭv'vē-ŭs. a. (542).
Lewd, luſtful; wanton, ſoft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lă-sĭv'vē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Wantonneſs, looſeneſs.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lă-sĭv'vē-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Lewdly, wantonly, looſely.

LASH, lăſh. ſ.
A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a lenth, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſtroke of ſatire, a ſarcaſm.

TO LASH, lăſh. v. a.
To ſtrike with any thing pliant, to ſcourge; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jerk; to beat, to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound; to ſcourge with ſatire; to tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

TO LASH, lăſh. v. n.
To ply the whip.

LASHER, lăſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that whips or laſhes.

LASS, lăs. ſ. (79).
A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lăs'sĕ-tūde. ſ.
Wearineſs, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lăs'lŏrn. a.
Forſaken by his miſtreſs. See FORLORN.

LAST, lăſt. a. (79).
Lateſt, that which follows all the reſt in time; hindmoſt, which follows in order of place; next before the preſent, as laſt week; utmoſt; at laſt, in concluſion, at the end; The Laſt, the end.

LAST, lăſt. ad.
The laſt time, the time next before the preſent; in concluſion.

TO LAST, lăſt. v. n.
To endure, to continue.

LAST, lăſt. ſ.
The mould on which ſhoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or meaſure.

LASTAGE, lăs'tĭdje. ſ. (90).
Cuſtom paid for freightage; the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LASTING, lăs'tĭng. particip. a. (410).
Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lăs'tĭng-lĕ. ad.
Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lăs'tĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Durableneſs; continuance.

LASTLY, lăſt'lĕ. ad.
In the laſt place; in the concluſion, at laſt.

LATCH, lătſh. ſ.
A catch at a door moved by a ſtring or handle.

TO LATCH, lătſh. v. a.
To faſten with a latch; to faſten, to cloſe.

LATCHES, lătſh'ĕz. ſ.
Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are loops made by ſmall ropes.

LATCHET, lătſh'ĕt. ſ. (99).
The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

LATE, lāte. a.
Contrary to early, ſlow, tardy, long delayed; laſt in any place, office, or character; the deceaſed; far in the day or night.

LATE, lāte. ad.
After long delays, after a long time; in a latter ſeaſon; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lā'tĕd. a.
Belated, ſurpriſed by the night.

LATELY, lāte'lĕ. ad.
Not long ago.

LATENESS, lāte'nĕs. ſ.
Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'tĕnt. a.
Hidden, concealed, ſecret.

LATERAL, lăt'tĕr-ăl. a.
Growing out on the ſide, belonging to the ſide; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lăt-tĕr-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

LATERALLY, lăt'tĕr-ăl-ĕ. ſ.
By the ſide, ſidewiſe.

LATEWARD, lāte'wärd. ad. (88).
Somewhat late.

LATH, lăth. ſ. (78).
A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

To LATH, lăth. v. a.
To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lāTHe. ſ.
The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as ſhape it by the chizel.

To LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. v. n.
To form a ſoam.

To LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. v. a.
To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LATIN, lăt'tĭn. a. (159).
Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lăt'tĭn-ĭzm. ſ.
A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lăt'tĭn-ĭſt. ſ.
One ſkilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lă-tĭn'nĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ize. v. n.
To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ize. v. a.
To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lāte'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lă-tĕ-rŏs'trŭs. a.
Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lăt'tĕ-tăn-sĕ. ſ.
The ſtate of lying hid.

LATITANT, lăt'tĕ-tănt. a.
Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lăt-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lăt'tĕ-tūde. ſ.
Breadth, width; room, ſpace, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unreſtrained acceptation; freedom from ſettled rules, laxity; extent, diffuſion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ĕ-tū-dĕ-nā'rĕ-ăn. a.
Not reſtrained, not confined.

LATRANT, lā'trănt. a.
Barking.

LATRIA, lă'trĕ-ă. ſ.
The higheſt kind of worſhip, as diſtinguiſhed from Dulia.

LATTEN, lăt'tĕn. ſ. (103). (99).
Braſs, a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

LATTER, lăt'tŭr. a. (98).
Happening after ſomething elſe; modern, lately done or paſt; mentioned laſt of two.

LATTERLY, lăt'tŭr-lĕ. ad. (557).
Of late.

LATTICE, lăt'tĭs. ſ. (140) (142).
A window made up with a kind of network; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

To LATTICE, lăt'tĭs. v. a.
To mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lă-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of waſhing.

LAVATORY, lăv'vă-tŭr-ĕ. ſ. (512).
A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed. For the o, ſee DOMESTICK.

LAUD, lawd. ſ. (213).
Praiſe, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, lawd. v. a.
To praiſe, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lăw'dă-bl. a. (405).
Praiſe-worthy, commendable; healthy, ſalubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lăw'dă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Praiſe-worthineſs.

LAUDABLY, lăw'dă-blĕ. ad.
In a manner deſerving praiſe.

LAUDANUM, lŏd'dă-nŭm. ſ. (217).
A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE, lāve. v. a.
To waſh, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lāve. v. n.
To change the direction often in a courſe.

LAVENDER, lăv'vĕn-dŭr. ſ. (98).
The name of a plant.

LAVER, lā'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A waſhing veſſel.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. n. (215) (391).
To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile; To Laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. a.
To deride, to ſcorn.

LAUGH, lăf. ſ.
The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lăf'ă-bl. a. (405).
Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lăf'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lăf'ĭng-lĕ. ad.
In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lăf'ĭng-ſtŏk. ſ.
A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lăf'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Convulſive merriment; an articulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAVISH, lăv'ĭſh. a.
Prodigal, waſteful, indiſcreetly liberal; ſcattered in waſte, profuſe; wild, unreſtrained.

To LAVISH, lăv'ĭſh. v. a.
To ſcatter with profuſion.

LAVISHER, lăv'ĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LAVISHLY, lăv'ĭſh-lĕ. ad.
Profuſely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lăv'ĭſh-mĕnt. } ſ.
LAVISHNESS, lăv'ĭſh-nĕs. }
Prodigality, profuſion.

To LAUNCH, lănſh. v. n. (214).
To force into the ſea; to rove at large; to expatiate. See LANCH.

To LAUNCH, lănſh. v. a. (352).
To puſh to ſea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lawnd. ſ.
A plain extended between woods; now more frequently written *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS, lăn'drĕs. ſ. (214).
A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes.

LAUNDRY, lăn'drĕ. ſ.
The room in which clothes are waſhed; the act or ſtate of waſhing.

LAVOLTA, lă-vŏl'tă. ſ.
An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lăw'rĕ-ăte. a. (91).
Decked or inveſted with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lăw-rĕ-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
It denotes in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lŏr'rĭl. ſ. (99) (217).
A tree, called alſo the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lŏr'rĭl'd. a. (359).
Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lăw. ſ.
A rule of action; a decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed; judicial proceſs; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode of proceſs.

LAWFUL, lăw'fŭl. a. (406).
Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lăw'fŭl-ĕ. ad.
Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lăw'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lăw'gĭv-ŭr. ſ. (98).
Legiſlature, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lăw'gĭv-ĭng. a.
Legiſlative.

LAWLESS, lăw'lĕs. a.
Unreſtrained by any law, not ſubject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lăw'lĕs-lĕ. ad.
In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lăw'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lawn. ſ.
An open ſpace between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

LAWSUIT, lăw'sūte. ſ.
A proceſs in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lăw'yĕr. ſ. (98).
Profeſſor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lăks. a.
Looſe, not confined, not cloſely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; ſlack, not tenſe.

LAX, lăks. ſ.
A looſeneſs, a diarrhœa.

LAXATION, lăk-ſā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LAXATIVE, lăks'ă-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

LAXATIVE, lăks'ă-tĭv. ſ.
A medicine ſlightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lăks'ă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LAXITY, lăks'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Not compreſſion, not cloſe coheſion; contrariety to rigorous preciſion; looſeneſs, not coſtiveneſs, ſlackneſs, contrariety to tenſion; openneſs, not cloſeneſs.

LAXNESS, lăks'nĕs. ſ.
Laxity, not tenſion, not preciſion, not coſtiveneſs.

LAY, lā. preterit of Lye.

TO LAY, lā. v. a.
To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to repoſit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to put by; to Lay aſide, to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expoſe to view, to ſhew, to diſplay; to Lay by, to reſerve for ſome future time, to put from one, to diſmiſs; to Lay down, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction; to quit, to reſign; to commit to repoſe; to advance as a propoſition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices; to Lay forth, to diffuſe, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent poſture; to Lay hold of, to ſeize, to catch; to Lay in, to ſtore, to treaſure; to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to ſhew, to expoſe; to Lay over, to incruſt, to cover; to Lay out, to expend, to diſplay, to diſcover, to diſpoſe, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to haraſs, to attack; to Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to ſubject to; to Lay up, to confine, to ſtore, to treaſure; to Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

TO LAY, lā. v. n.
To bring eggs, to contrive; to Lay about, to ſtrike on all ſides; to Lay at, to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike; to Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to ſtrike, to beat; to act with vehemence; to Lay out, to take meaſures.

LAY, lā. ſ.
A row, a ſtratum; a wager.

LAY, lā. ſ.
Graſſy ground, meadow, ground unplowed.

LAY, lā. ſ. A ſong.

LAY, lā. a.
Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſtratum; or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another; a ſprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lā'măn ſ. (88).
One of the people diſtinct from the clergy; an image uſed by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, lā'zăr. ſ. (418).
One deformed and naſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zăr-hŏuſe. } ſ.
LAZARETTO, lăz-ăr-rĕt'tō.
A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed, an hoſpital.

LAZARWORT, lā'zăr-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

LAZILY, lā'zĕ-lē. ad.
Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lā'zĕ-nĕs. ſ.
Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

LAZING, lā'zing. a. (410).
Sluggiſh, idle.

LAZULI, lăzh'ŭ-lī. ſ.
The ground of this ſtone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lā'zē. a.
Idle, ſluggiſh, unwilling to work; ſlow, tedious.

LEA, lē. ſ.
Ground incloſed, not open.

LEAD, lĕd. ſ. (234).
A ſoft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

TO LEAD, lĕd. v. a.
To fit with lead in any manner.

TO LEAD, lēde. v. a. preter Led.
To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going firſt; to guide, to ſhew the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleaſing motives; to paſs, to ſpend in any certain manner.

TO LEAD, lēde. v. n. (227).
To conduct as a commander; to ſhew the way by going firſt.

LEAD, lēde. ſ.
Guidance, firſt place.

LEADEN, lĕd'd'n. a. (103) (234).
Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One that leads, or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes firſt; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lē'ding. part. a. (410).
Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'ding-ſtringz. ſ.
Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lĕd'wŭrt. ſ. (234).
A plant.

LEAF, lēfe. ſ. (227).
The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one ſide of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

TO LEAF, lēfe. v. n.
To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lēfe'lĕs. a.
Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lē'fē. a.
Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lēēg. ſ. (227).
A confederacy, a combination.

TO LEAGUE, lēēg. v. n.
To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lēēg. ſ.
A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lēēg'd. a. (359).
Confederated.

LEAGUER, lē'gŭr. ſ. (98).
Siege, inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, lēke. ſ. (227).
A breach or hole which lets in water.

TO LEAK, lēke. v. n.
To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lē'kĭdje. ſ. (90).
Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LEAKY, lē'kē. a.
Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out; loquacious, not cloſe.

TO LEAN, lēne. v. n. (227) (238).
Preter. Leaned or Leant. To incline againſt, to reſt againſt; to tend towards; to be in a bending poſture.

LEAN, lēne. a. (227).
Not fat, meagre, wanting fleſh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in oppoſition to great or rich.

LEAN, lēne. ſ.
The part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

LEANLY, lēne'lē. ad.
Meagerly, without plumpneſs.

LEANNESS, lēne'nĕs. ſ.
Extenuation of body, want of fleſh, meagerneſs; want of bulk.

TO LEAP, lēpe. v. n. (239).
To jump, to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet; toruſh with vehemence; to bound, to ſpring; to fly, to ſtart.

☞ The paſſed time (367) of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong ſhort; and if ſo, it ought to be ſpelled *lept*, rhyming with *kept*. See Principles, No. 369. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinſton, pronounce the diphthong in the preſent tenſe of this word long as I have done; and Mr. Elphinſton and Mr. Nares make it ſhort in the preterit and participle. Mr. Sheridan alone makes the preſent tenſe ſhort, which, if I recollect juſtly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland.

TO LEAP, lēpe. v. a.
To paſs over, or into, by leaping; to compreſs, as beaſts.

LEAP, lēpe. ſ.
Bound, jump, act of leaping; ſpace paſſed by leaping; ſudden tranſition; an aſſault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēpe'frŏg. ſ.
A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēpe'yēre. ſ.
Leap-year, or biſſextile, is every fourth year, and ſo called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath three hundred and ſixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and ſixty-ſix; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

TO LEARN, lĕrn. v. a. (234).
To gain the knowledge or ſkill of; to teach; improperly uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

TO LEARN, lĕrn. v. n.
To receive inſtruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lĕr'nĕd. a. (362).
Verſed in ſcience and literature; ſkilled, ſkilful, knowing; ſkilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lĕr'nĕd-lē. ad.
With knowledge, with ſkill.

LEARNING, lĕr'ning. ſ. (410).
Literature, ſkill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lĕr'nŭr. ſ.
One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lēſe. ſ. (227).
A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands; any tenure.

TO LEASE, lēſe. v. a.
To let by leaſe.

TO LEASE, lēze. v. n. (227).
To glean, to gather what the harveſt men leave.

LEASER, lē'zŭr. ſ.
A gleaner.

LEASH, lēēsh. f. (227).
A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lēēsh. v. a.
To bind, to hold in a ſtring.

LEASH, lēēsh. ſ.
A brace and a half; a ſportſman's term.

☞ Sportſmen, like the profeſſors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *leaſe* of a houſe. This corruption, however, is not gone ſo far as to make the true ſound pedantic, and therefore ought to be corrected. See CLEF.

LEASING, lē'zing. ſ. (227) (410).
Lies, falſehood.

LEAST, lēēſt. a. (227) the ſuperlative of Little. Little beyond others, ſmalleſt.

LEAST, lēēſt. ad.
In the loweſt degree.

LEATHER, lĕTH'ŭr. ſ. (98) (234).
Dreſſed hides of animals; ſkin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lĕTH'ŭr-kōte. ſ.
An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERY, lĕTH'ŭr-ē. a.
Reſembling leather.

LEAVE, lēve. ſ. (227).
Grant of liberty, permiſſion, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lēve. v. a. pret. I Left; I have Left. To quit, to forſake; to have remaining at death; to ſuffer to remain; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to reſign; to ceaſe to do, to deſiſt from; to Leave off, to deſiſt from, to forbear; to forſake; to Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lēve. v. n.
To ceaſe, to deſiſt; to Leave off, to deſiſt, to ſtop.

LEAVED, lēēv'd. a. (227).
Furniſhed with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn. ſ. (103) (234).
Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs.

To LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn. v. a.
To ferment by ſomething mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'vŭr. ſ. (98).
One who deſerts or forſakes.

LEAVES, lēēvz. ſ.
The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lē'vingz. ſ. (410).
Remnant, relicks, offal.

LECHER, lĕtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A whoremaſter.

LECHEROUS, lĕtſh'ŭr-ŭs. a.
Lewd, luſtful.

LECHEROUSLY, lĕtſh'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Lewdly, luſtfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lĕtſh'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Lewdneſs.

LECHERY, lĕtſh'ŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Lewdneſs, luſt.

LECTION, lĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lĕk'tſhure. ſ. (461).
A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject; the act or practice of reading; peruſal; a magiſterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lĕk'tſhure. v. a.
To inſtruct formally; to inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lĕk'tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ.
An inſtructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lĕk'tſhŭr-ſhip. ſ.
The office of a lecturer.

LED, lĕd. part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lĕdje. ſ.
A row, a layer, ſtratum; a ridge riſing above the reſt; any prominence or riſing part.

LEDHORSE, lĕd'hŏrſe. ſ.
A ſumpter horſe.

LEE, lēē. ſ.
Dregs, ſediment, refuſe. Sea term; it is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the Lee-ſhore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lēē. a.
Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lēētſh. ſ.
A phyſician, a profeſſor of the art of healing; a kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lēētſh'krăft. ſ.
The art of healing.

LEEK, lēēk. ſ.
A pot herb.

LEER, lēre. ſ.
An oblique view; a laboured caſt of countenance.

To LEER, lēre. v. n.
To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countinance.

LEES, lēēz. ſ.
Dregs, ſediment.

LEET, lēēt. ſ.
A law day.

LEEWARD, lēē'wärd. a. (88).
Towards the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, lĕft. participle preter. of Leave

LEFT, lĕft. a.
Siniſtrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft'hănd'ĕd. a.
Uſing the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft'hănd'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Habitual uſe of the left hand.

LEG, lĕg. ſ.
The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeiſance; that by which any thing is ſupported on the ground; as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lĕg'ă-sē. ſ.
Legacy is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.

LEGAL, lē'găl. a.
Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē-găl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Lawfulneſs.

To LEGALIZE, lē'găl-ize. v. a.
To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē'găl-lē. ad.
Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lĕg'ă-tăr-ē. ſ.
One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lĕg'gă-tine. a. (149).
Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

LEGATE, lĕg'gāte. ſ. (91).
A deputy, an ambaſſador; a kind of ſpiritual ambaſſador from the pope.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, and Buchanan alone long.

LEGATEE, lĕg-gă-tēē'. ſ.
One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Deputation, commiſſion, embaſſy.

LEGATOR, lĕg-gă-tōr'. ſ. (166).
One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lē'jĕnd. ſ.
A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inſcription, particularly on medals or coins.

☞ This word is ſometimes pronounced with the vowel in the firſt ſyllable ſhort, as if written *lĕd-jend*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *Lego*, to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a ſhort vowel in Engliſh, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis obſerves, is, when a word of two ſyllables has the accent on the firſt, and the vowel is followed by a ſingle conſonant to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we ſhould certainly have pronounced all our Engliſh words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not diſturbed the natural progreſs of pronunciation. See DRAMA. But beſides this analogy the word in queſtion has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its ſide. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Aſh are the only abettors of the ſhort ſound.

LEGENDARY, lĕd'jĕn-dă-rē. ſ.
Pertaining to a legend.

☞ As the preceding word has, by the cleareſt analogy, the vowel in the firſt ſyllable long, ſo this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the ſame vowel ſhort (530) (535). This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry. As Mr. Sheridan has not got the word, his opinion cannot be produced either way.

LEGER, lĕd'jŭr. ſ. (98).
A leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-houſe.

LEGERDEMAIN, lĕd-jŭr-dē-māne'. ſ.
Slight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-jĕr'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Lightneſs, nimbleneſs.

LEGGED, lĕg'd. a. (359).
Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lĕd'jĕ-bl. ſ.
Such as may be read; apparent, diſcoverable.

LEGIBLY, lĕd'jĕ-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'jŭn. ſ.
A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of above five thouſand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lē'jŭn-ăr-ē. a.
Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

To LEGISLATE, lĕd'jĭs-lāte. v. a.
To enact laws.

☞ This word is neither in Johnſon nor Sheridan. For the pronunciation of the firſt ſyllable, ſee the following words.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93); mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Legislation, lĕd-jĭs-lā'shŭn. s. The act of giving laws.

Legislative, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tĭv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

Legislator, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tŭr. s. (166). A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

Legislature, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tūre. s. (461). The power that makes laws.

☞ Some reſpectable ſpeakers in the Houſe of Commons pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long, as if written *Leegiſlature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing ſo, becauſe the firſt ſyllable of all Latin words, compounded of *Lex*, is long. They do not know that, in pronouncing the word, in this manner, they are contradicting one of the cleareſt analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and ſecondary accent, ſhorten every vowel they fall upon, except *u*, unleſs they are followed by a diphthong. (534) (535). This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is ſhort in Engliſh, though long in the Latin words, whence they are derived, as *ſerenity*, *divinity*, *globoſity*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c. where the two ſecond ſyllables are ſhort in Engliſh, though long in the Latin *declamatorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with their firſt ſyllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be ſounded *lye'beral* and *lye'berty*. If, therefore, we conſider the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *legiſlator*, *legiſlature*, or *legiſlative*, either as primary or ſecondary, we find a clear analogy for ſhortening the vowel; nor can we have the leaſt reaſon for lengthening it, which will not oblige us in the ſame manner to lengthen the firſt vowel of *lenitive*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thouſand others. See Principles, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word and its relatives ſhort. W. Johnſton only marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legiſlate*, where he makes it long; and Aſh, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. Theſe authorities ſufficiently ſhow us the general current of cuſtom; and the analogies of the language ſufficiently ſhow the propriety of it.

Legitimacy, lē-jĭt'tē-mā-sē. s. Lawfulneſs of birth; genuineneſs, not ſpuriouſneſs.

Legitimate, lē-jĭt'tē-māte. a. (91). Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To Legitimate, lē-jĭt'tē-māte. v. a. (91). To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

Legitimately, lē-jĭt'ē-māte-lē. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

Legitimation, lē-jĭt-ē-mā'shŭn. s. Lawful birth; the act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

Legume, lĕg'gūme. } s. (503).
Legumen, lē-gū'mĕn. }
Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe. See Bitumen and Blasphemous.

Leguminous, lē-gū'mē-nŭs. a. Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.

Leisurable, lē'zhŭr-ā-bl. a. Done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure.

Leisurably, lē'zhŭr-ā-blē. ad. At leiſure, without tumult or hurry.

Leisure, lē'zhūre. s. (251). Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the diphthong in this word long; and Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Barclay, ſhort. The firſt manner is, in my opinion, preferable.

Leisurely, lē'zhŭr-lē. a. Not haſty, deliberate.

Leisurely, lē'zhŭr-lē. ad. Not in a hurry, ſlowly.

Lemma, lĕm'mă. s. A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

Lemon, lĕm'mŭn. s. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

Lemonade, lĕm-mŭn-āde'. s. Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

To Lend, lĕnd. v. a. To deliver ſomething to another on condition of repayment; to ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored; to afford, to grant in general.

Lender, lĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

Length, lĕng*th*. s. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extenſion; a certain portion of ſpace or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontradicted ſtate; end; at Length, at laſt, in concluſion.

To Lengthen, lĕng'*th*'n. v. a. (103) To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; to Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To Lengthen, lĕng'*th*'n. v. n. To grow longer, to increaſe in length.

Lengthwise, lĕng*th*'wize. ad. According to the length.

Lenient, lē'nē-ĕnt. a. (113). Aſſuaſive, ſoftening, mitigation; laxative, emollient.

Lenient, lē'nē-ĕnt. s. An emollient or aſſuaſive application.

To Lenify, lĕn'nē-fī. v. a. (183). To aſſuage, to mitigate.

Lenitive, lĕn'ē-tĭv. a. (157). Aſſuaſive, emollient.

Lenitive, lĕn'ē-tĭv. s. Any thing applied to eaſe pain; a palliative.

Lenity, lĕn'ē-tē. s. Mildneſs, mercy, tenderneſs.

Lens, lĕnz. s. (434). A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a Lens; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope.

Lent, lĕnt. part. paſſ. from Lend.

Lent, lĕnt. s. The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence.

Lenten, lĕnt't'n. a. (103). Such as is uſed in lent, ſparing.

Lenticular, lĕn-tĭk'kū-lăr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

Lentiform, lĕn'tē-fŏrm. a. Having the form of a lens.

Lentiginous, lĕn-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

Lentigo, lĕn-tī'gō. s. (112). A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin. See Vertigo.

Lentil, lĕn'tĭl. s. A kind of pulſe.

Lentisk, lĕn'tĭſk. s. A beautiful evergreen; the maſtick tree.

Lentitude, lĕn'tē-tūde. s. Sluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs.

Lentner, lĕnt'nŭr. s. (98). A kind of hawk.

Lentor, lĕn'tŏr. s. (166). Tenacity, viſcoſity; ſlowneſs, delay. In phyſick, that fizy, viſcid part of the blood which obſtructs the veſſels.

Lentous, lĕn'tŭs. a. Viſcous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

Leonine, lē'ō-nine. a. (149). Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from Leo, the inventor.

Leopard, lĕp'pŭrd. s. (88). A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

Leper, lĕp'pŭr. s. (98). One infected with a leproſy.

☞ All our orthoepiſts are uniform in pronouncing this word with the firſt ſyllable ſhort as in *leproſy*.

Leperous, lĕp'pŭr-ŭs. a. Cauſing leproſy. Properly *Leprous*.

Leporine, lĕp'pō-rine. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has marked the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long, without even the flimſy plea of Latin quantity to ſupport it. Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Aſh, are the only orthoepiſts from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two firſt are for the ſhort ſound, and the laſt for the long one. But the ſhort ſound is ſo agreeable to analogy as to want no authorities to ſupport it. See Principles, No. 530, 535.

Leprosy, lĕp'prō-sē. s. A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

Leprous, lĕp'prŭs. a. (314). Infected with a leproſy.

Less, lĕs. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing; as, a witleſs man.

Less, lĕs. a. The comparative of Little: oppoſed to greater.

Less, lĕs. s. A ſmaller quantity, a ſmaller degree.

Less, lĕs. ad. In a ſmaller degree, in a lower degree.

Lessee, lĕs-sēe'. s. The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To Lessen, lĕs's'n. v. a. (103). To diminiſh in bulk; to diminiſh in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To Lessen, lĕs's'n. v. n. To grow leſs; to ſhrink.

Lesser, lĕs'sŭr. a. (98). A barbarous corruption of Leſs.

Lesson, lĕs's'n. s. (170). Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, motion inculcated; portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; tune pricked for an inſtrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lĕs'sŏr. s. (166).
One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by leaſe.

LEST, lĕſt, or lēēſt. conj.
That not; for fear that.

☞ Almoſt all our orthöepiſts pronounce this word both ways; but the former ſeems to be by much the moſt general. This word is derived from the adjective *leaſt:* but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their claſs. Dr. Wallis's advice to ſpell the ſuperlative of little *leſſeſt*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no neceſſity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to diſtinguiſh theſe words by ſpelling the conjunction with *a*. But why we ſhould ſound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of ſpelling, while ſuch a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived. The ſecond pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded.

To LET, lĕt. v. a.
To allow, to ſuffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence; to permit to take any ſtate or courſe; to Let blood, is elliptical for to let out blood, to free it from confinement, to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein; to Let in, to admit; to Let off, to diſcharge; to Let out, to leaſe out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt. v. a.
To hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe. Not much uſed now.

LET, lĕt. ſ.
Hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk. a. (509).
Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk-nĕs. ſ.
Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

LETHARGY, lĕ*th*'ăr-jē. ſ.
A morbid drowſineſs, a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'*th*ē. ſ. A poetical river of Hell. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. ſ.
One of the elements of ſyllables; a written meſſage, an epiſtle; the literal or expreſſed meaning; *Letters* without the ſingular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſtamp with letters.

LETTERED, lĕt'tŭr'd. a. (359).
Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lĕt'tĭs. ſ.
A plant. See ASPARAGUS.

LEVANT, lē-vănt'. ſ.
The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

☞ Milton has uſed this word as an adjective, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh and Mr. Barclay explain it by riſing up or becoming turbulent.

"Forth ruſh the Levant and the Ponent winds."

In this caſe, alſo, the vowel *e* ought to have the long ſound. See LEGEND.

LEVATOR, lē-vā'tŏr. ſ. (166) (521).
A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kō-flĕg'mā-sē. ſ.
Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kō-flĕg-măt'ĭk. a. (509).
Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold.

LEVEE, lĕv'vē. ſ.
The time of riſing; the concourſe of thoſe who croud round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. a. (99).
Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing elſe, in the ſame line with any thing.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. v. a.
To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. v. n.
To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to gueſs; to be in the ſame direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. ſ.
A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, ſtandard; a ſtate of equality; an inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work; rule; borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed; the line in which the ſight paſſes.

LEVELLER, lĕv'vĭl-lŭr. ſ.
One who makes any thing even; one who deſtroys ſuperiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate.

LEVELNESS, lĕv'vĭl-nĕs. ſ.
Evenneſs, equality of ſurface; equality with ſomething elſe.

LEVEN, lĕv'vĕn. ſ. (103).
Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs.

LEVER, lĕ'vŭr. ſ. (98).
The ſecond mechanical power, uſed to elevate or riſe a great weight.

LEVERET, lĕv'vŭr-ĭt. ſ.
A yound hare.

LEVIABLE, lĕv'vē-ă-bl. a. (405).
That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'ă-*th*ăn. ſ.
A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lĕv'vē-gāte. v. a.
To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lĕv-ē-gā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of reducing hard bodies into a ſubtile powder.

LEVITE, lē'vīte. ſ. (156).
One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews; a prieſt, uſed in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lē-vĭt'tē-kăl. a.
Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lĕv'vē-tē. ſ.
Lightneſs; inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; idle pleaſure, vanity; triſling gaiety.

To LEVY, lĕv'vē. v. a.
To raiſe, to bring together men; to raiſe money; to make war.

LEVY, lĕv'vē. ſ.
The act of raiſing money or men; war raiſed.

LEWD, lūde. a. (265).
Wicked, bad; luſtful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lūde'lē. ad.
Wickedly; libidinouſly, luſtfully.

LEWDNESS, lūde'nĕs. ſ.
Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

LEWDSTER, lūde'ſtŭr. ſ. (98).
A lecher, one given to criminal pleaſures. Not uſed.

LEWIS D'OR, lū-ē-dōre'. ſ.
A golden French coin, in value about twenty ſhillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ŭr ſ. (518). A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ē. ſ. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lĕks'ē-kŭn. ſ. (166).
A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lēē. ſ.
A field.

☞ This word and *Key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it. See Principles, No. 269.

LIABLE, lī'ă-bl. ſ. (405).
Obnoxious, not exempt, ſubject.

LIAR, lī'ŭr. ſ. (88) (418).
One who tells falſehood, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lī-bā'shŭn. ſ. (128).
The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity; the wine ſo poured.

LIBBARD, lĭb'bŭrd. ſ. (88).
A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bĕl. ſ.
A ſatire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl. v. n.
To ſpread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl. v. a.
To ſatiriſe, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lī'bĕl-lŭr. ſ.
A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bĕl-lŭs. a.
Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lĭb'bĕr-ăl. a. (88).
Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful. See LEGISLATURE.

LIBERALITY, lĭb-bĕr-ăl'ē-tē. ſ.
Munificence, bounty, generoſity.

LIBERALLY, lĭb'bĕr-răl-ē. ad.
Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn. ſ. (150).
One who lives without reſtraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the ſon of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn. a.
Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. ſ.
Irreligion, licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lĭb'bĕr-tē. ſ.
Freedom as oppoſed to ſlavery; freedom as oppoſed to neceſſity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of reſtraint; leave, permiſſion. See LEGISLATURE.

LIBIDINOUS, lē-bĭd'ē-nŭs. a. (128).
Lewd, luſtful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lē-bĭd'ē-nŭs-lē. ad. (128). Lewdly, luſtfully.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

LIBRAL, lī'brăl. a. (88).
Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'rē-ăn. ſ. (128).
One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī'brā-rē. ſ.
A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lī'brāte. v. a. (91).
To poiſe, to balance.

LIBRATION, lī-brā'ſhŭn. ſ. (128).
The ſtate of being balanced; in aſtronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the diclination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lī'brā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Balancing, playing like a balance. For the o, ſee DOMESTICK.

LICE, līſe. The plural of Louſe.

LICEBANE, līſe'bāne. ſ.
A plant.

LICENSE, lī'sĕnſe. ſ.
Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint,; a grant of permiſſion; liberty, permiſſion.

To LICENCE, lī'sĕnſe. v. a.
To ſet at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī'sĕn-sŭr. ſ. (98).
A granter of permiſſion.

LICENTIATE, lī-sĕn'ſhē-āte. ſ. (91).
A man who uſes licenſe; a degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

To LICENTIATE, lī-sĕn'ſhē-āte. v. a.
To permit, to encourage by licenſe.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sĕn'ſhŭs. a. (128).
Unreſtrained by law or morality; preſumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-sĕn'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-sĕn'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint.

To LICK, lĭk. v. a.
To paſs over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; to Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lĭk. ſ.
A blow, rough uſage.

LICKERISH, lĭk'ĕr-ĭſh. }
LICKEROUS, lĭk'ĕr-ŭs. } a.
Nice in the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lĭk'ĕr-ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Niceneſs of palate.

LICORICE, lĭk'kŭr-ĭs. ſ. (142).
A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR, lĭk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lĭd. ſ.
A cover, any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; the membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lī. ſ. (276).
Any thing impregnated with ſome other body, as ſope or ſalt.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with every other orthöepiſt in giving this word the ſame ſound as *lie*, a falſehood.

LIE, lī. ſ. (276).
A criminal falſehood; a charge of falſehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lī. v. n.
To utter criminal falſehood.

To LIE, lī. v. n.
To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe; to reſt, to lean upon; to be repoſited in the grave; to be in a ſtate of decumbiture; to be placed or ſituated; to preſs upon, to be in any particular ſtate; to be in a ſtate of concealment; to be in priſon; to be in a bad ſtate; to conſiſt; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth againſt one; to coſt, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to teaſe; to Lie by, to reſt, to remain ſtill; to Lie down, to reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe; to Lie in, to be in childbed; to Lie under, to be ſubject to; to Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; to Lie with, to converſe in bed.

LIEF, lēēf. a. (275).
Dear, beloved. Obſolete.

LIEGE, lēēdje. a. (275).
Bound by ſome feudal tenure, ſubject; ſovereign.

LIEGE, lēēdje. ſ.
Sovereign, ſuperiour lord.

LIEGEMAN, lēēdje'măn. ſ. (88).
A ſubject.

LIEGER, lēē'jŭr. ſ. (98).
A reſident ambaſſador.

LIEN, lī'ĕn. the participle of Lie.
Lain. Obſolete.

LIENTERICK, lī-ĕn-tĕr'rĭk. a. (509).
Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lī'ĕn-tĕr-rē. ſ.
A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts.

☞ For the propriety of accenting this word on the firſt ſyllable, ſee DYSENTERY. That *Dyſentery*, *Meſentery*, and *Lientery*, ought to have the ſame accentuation, can ſcarcely be doubted; and yet if we conſult our dictionaries, we ſee an unaccountable diverſity.

Dys'entry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.
Dyſen'tery. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Fenning.
Mes'entery. Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Aſh, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick.
Meſen'tery. Bailey, Fenning.
Li'entery. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Entick.
Lien'tery. Bailey, Barclay, Fenning.

LIER, lī'ŭr. ſ. (418).
One that reſts or lies down.

LIEU, lū. ſ. (284).
Place, room.

LIEVE, lēēv. ad.
Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lĕv-tĕn'năn-sē. ſ.
The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lĕv-tĕn'nănt. ſ. (285)
A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced by good ſpeakers as if written *Livtenant*. The difference between the ſhort *i* and ſhort *e* is ſo trifling as ſcarcely to deſerve notice: but the regular ſound, as if written *Lewtenant* ſeems not ſo remote from the corruption as to make us loſe all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lĕv-tĕn'nănt-ſhĭp ſ. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, līfe. ſ. plural Lives.
Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; preſent ſtate; enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence; blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery; continuance of our preſent ſtate; the living form, reſemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the courſe of things; narrative of a life paſt; ſpirit, briſkneſs, vivacity, reſolution; animated exiſtence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, līfe'blŭd. ſ.
The blood neceſſary to life.

LIFEGIVING, līfe'gĭv-ĭng. ſ.
Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, līfe-gyārd'. ſ.
The guard of a king's perſon.

LIFELESS, līfe'lĕs. a.
Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or ſpirit.

LIFELESSLY, līfe'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without vigour, without ſpirit.

LIFELIKE, līfe'like. ſ.
Like a living perſon.

LIFESTRING, līfe'ſtrĭng. ſ.
Nerve, ſtrings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, līfe'tīme. ſ.
Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, līfe'wē-rē. a.
Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, lĭft. v. a.
To raiſe from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to ſwell with pride. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, lĭft. v. n.
To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

LIFT, lĭft. ſ.
The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard ſtruggle.

LIFTER, lĭft'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that lifts.

To LIG, lĭg. v. n.
To lie. Obſolete.

LIGAMENT, lĭg'gā-mĕnt. ſ.
A ſtrong compact ſubſtance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, lĭg-ā-mĕn'tăl. }
LIGAMENTOUS, lĭg-ā-mĕn'tŭs. } a.
Compoſing a ligament.

LIGATION, lī-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGATURE, lĭg'gā-tūre. ſ.
Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGHT, līte. ſ. (393).
That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee; illumination of mind, inſtruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall; point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, līte. a.
Not heavy; not burdenſome, eaſy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, eaſy to be endured; eaſy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; eaſy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarraſſed, clear of impediments; ſlight, not great; eaſy

to admit any influence, unſteady, unſettled; gay, airy, without dignity or ſolidity; not chaſte, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lite. a. from Light.
Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteneſs.

LIGHT, lite. ad.
Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lite. v. a.
To kindle, to inflame, to ſet on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to eaſe of a burden.

To LIGHT, lite. v. n.
To happen, to fall upon by chance; to deſcend from a horſe or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to ſtrike on; to ſettle, to reſt.

To LIGHTEN, li'tn. v. n. (103).
To flaſh with thunder; to ſhine like lightning; to fall or light, [from *Light*].

To LIGHTEN, li'tn. v. a.
To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make leſs heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lite'ur. ſ. (98).
A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lite'ur-măn. ſ. (88).
One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lite-fing'gur'd. a.
Nimble at conveyance, thieviſh. (359).

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt. a.
Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt. ſ.
Veniſon.

LIGHTHEADED, lite-hĕd'ĕd. a.
Unſteady, thoughtleſs; delirious, diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lite-hĕd'ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Deliriouſneſs, diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lite-hărt'ĕd. a.
Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lite'hŏuſe. ſ.
An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lite-lĕg'd'. a. (359).
Nimble, ſwift.

LIGHTLESS, lite'lĕs. a.
Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lite'lē. ad.
Without weight, without deep impreſſion; eaſily, readily, without reaſon; cheerfully; not chaſtely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lite-mind'ĕd. a.
Unſettled, unſteady.

LIGHTNESS, lite'nĕs. ſ.
Levity, want of weight; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; unchaſtity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleneſs.

LIGHTNING, lite'ning. ſ.
The flaſh that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lites. ſ.
The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lite'sŭm. a.
Luminous, not dark, not obſcure, not opake; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lite'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Luminouſneſs, not opacity, not obſcurity; cheerfulneſs, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, lig-năl'oze. ſ.
Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lig'nē-ŭs. a.
Made of wood; wooden, reſembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, lig-nŭm-vi'tē. ſ.
Guaiacum, a very hard wood,

LIGURE, li'gure. ſ. (544).
A precious ſtone.

LIKE, like. a.
Reſembling, having reſemblance; equal, of the ſame quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a ſtate that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, like. ſ.
Some perſon or thing reſembling another; near approach, a ſtate like to another ſtate.

LIKE, like. ad.
In the ſame manner, in the ſame manner as; in ſuch a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, like. v. a.
To chuſe with ſome degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, like. v. n.
To be pleaſed with.

LIKELIHOOD, like'lē-hŭd. ſ.
Appearance; ſhew; reſemblance, likeneſs; probability, verſimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, like'lē. a.
Such as may be liked, ſuch as may pleaſe; probable, ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LIKELY, like'lē. ad.
Probably, as may reaſonably be thought.

To LIKEN, li'kn. v. a. (103).
To repreſent as having reſemblance.

LIKENESS, like'nĕs. ſ.
Reſemblance, ſimilitude; form, appearance; one who reſembles another.

LIKEWISE, like'wize. ad. (140).
In like manner, alſo; moreover, too.

LIKING, li'king. a.
Plump, in the ſtate of plumpneſs.

LIKING, li'king. ſ.
Good ſtate of body, plumpneſs; ſtate of trial; inclination.

LILACH, li'lăk. ſ.
A tree.
☞ This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *Laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption ſeems to have obtained in the ſame manner as in *China*, but not ſo univerſally. See CHINA.

LILIED, lil'lid. a. (283).
Embelliſhed with lilies.

LILY, lil'lē. ſ.
A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lil'lē-dăf'fō-dil. ſ.
A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lil'lē-ŏv-thē-văl'lē.
May-lily.

LILYLIVERED, lil'lē-liv-vŭr'd. a.
White livered, cowardly. (359).

LIMATURE, li'mă-ture. ſ.
Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lim. ſ. (347).
A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lim. v. a.
To ſupply with limbs; to tear aſunder, to diſmember.

LIMBECK, lim'bĕk. ſ.
A ſtill.

LIMBED, lim'd. a. (359).
Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'bur. a. (98).
Flexible, eaſily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lim'bur-nĕs. ſ.
Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lim'bō. ſ.
A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain; any place of miſery and reſtraint.

LIME, lime. ſ.
A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a ſpecies of lemon.

To LIME, lime. v. a.
To entangle, to enſnare; to ſmear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lime'kil. ſ.
Kiln in which ſtones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lime'ſtone. ſ.
The ſtone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lime'wă-tur. ſ.
It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lim'mit. ſ.
Bound, border, utmoſt reach.

To LIMIT, lim'mit. v. a.
To confine within certain bounds, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe; to reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification.

LIMITARY, lim'mit-tăr-ē. a.
Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LIMITATION, lim-mē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Reſtriction, circumſpection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lim. v. a. (411).
To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lim'nur. ſ. (411).
A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, li'mŭs. a. (544).
Muddy, ſlimy.

LIMP, limp. ſ.
A halt.

To LIMP, limp. v. n.
To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPIT, lim'pit. ſ.
A kind of ſhell fiſh.

LIMPID, lim'pid. a.
Clear, pure, tranſparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lim'pid-nĕs. ſ.
Clearneſs, purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-lē. ad.
In a lame halting manner.

LIMY, li'mē. a.
Viſcous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lin. v. n.
To ſtop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, linsh'pin. ſ.
An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lingk'tŭs. ſ. (408).
Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lin'dĕn. ſ.
The lime tree.

LINE, line. ſ.
Longitudinal extenſion; a ſlender ſtring; a thread extended to direct any operations; the ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verſe; rank; work thrown up, trench; extenſion, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family aſcendency or deſcending; one tenth of an inch.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77, fāll (83), făt (81): mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To Line, līne. v. a.
To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.

Lineage, lĭn'nē-ăje. s. (113).
Race, progeny, family.

☞ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semisyllabic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin-yage*, *lin-yal*, &c.

Lineal, lĭn'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

Lineally, lĭn'ē-ăl-lē. ad.
In a direct line.

Lineament, lĭn'nē-ă-mĕnt. s.
Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

Linear, lĭn'nē-ăr. a. (113).
Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

Lineation, lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn. s.
Draught of a line or lines.

Linen, lĭn'nĭn. s. (99).
Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Linen, lĭn'nĭn. a.
Made of linen, resembling linen.

Linendraper, lĭn'nĭn-drā'pŭr. s.
He who deals in linen.

Ling, lĭng. s.
Heath; a kind of sea fish.

To Linger, lĭng'gŭr. v. n. (409).
To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspence; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

Lingerer, lĭng'gŭr-ŭr. s. (557).
One who lingers.

Lingeringly, lĭng'gŭr-ĭng-lē. a.
With delay, tediously. (98).

Lingo, lĭng'gō. s.
Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

Linguacious, lĭn-gwā'shŭs. a. (408)
Full of tongue, talkative.

Linguadental, lĭng-gwă-dĕn'tăl. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

Linguist, lĭng'gwĭst. s. (331).
A man skilful in languages.

Lingwort, lĭng'wŭrt. s.
An herb.

Liniment, lĭn'nē-mĕnt. s.
Ointment, balsam.

Lining, lī'nĭng. s. (410).
The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

Link, lĭngk. s. (408).
A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To Link, lĭngk. v. a.
To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

Linkboy, lĭngk'bŏe. s.
A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

Linnet, lĭn'nĭt. s. (99).
A small singing bird.

Linseed, lĭn'sēed. s.
The seed of flax.

Linseywoolsey, lĭn'sē-wŭl'sē. a.
Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.

Linstock, lĭn'stŏk. s.
A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

Lint, lĭnt. s.
The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

Lintel, lĭn'tĕl. s.
That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Lion, lī'ŭn. s. (166).
The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

Lioness, lī'ŭn-nĕs. s.
A she-lion.

☞ There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*: but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking.

Lionleaf, lī'ŭn-lēfe. s.
A plant.

Lion's-mouth, lī'ŭnz-mŏu*th*.
Lion's-paw, lī'ŭnz-pâw.
Lion's-tail, lī'ŭnz-tāle.
Lion's-tooth, lī'ŭnz-tŏo*th*. } s.
The name of an herb.

Lip, lĭp. s.
The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; to make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

Liplabour, lĭp'lā-bŭr. s.
Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

Lipothymous, lī-pŏ*th*'ē-mŭs. a. (128). Swooning, fainting.

Lipothymy, lī-pŏ*th*'ē-mē. s. (128).
Swoon, fainting fit.

Lipped, lĭpt. a. (359).
Having lips.

Lippitude, lĭp'pē-tūde. s.
Bleardness of eyes.

Lipwisdom, lĭp'wĭz-dŭm. s.
Wisdom in talk without practice.

Liquable, lĭk'kwă-bl. a.
Such as may be melted.

Liquation, lī-kwā'shŭn. s. (331).
The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To Liquate, lī'kwāte v. n. (544).
To melt, to liquefy.

Liquefaction, lĭk-kwē-făk'shŭn. s. The act of melting, the state of being melted.

Liquefiable, lĭk'kwē-fī-ă-bl. a. (183). Such as may be melted.

To Liquefy, lĭk'kwē-fī. v. a.
To melt, to dissolve.

To Liquefy, lĭk'wē-fī. v. n. (183).
To grow liquid.

Liquescency, lī-kwĕs'sĕn-sē. s.
Aptness to melt.

Liquescent, lī-kwĕs'sĕnt. a. (510).
Melting.

Liquid, lĭk'kwĭd. a. (340).
Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

Liquid, lĭk'kwĭd. s.
Liquid substance, liquor.

To Liquidate, lĭk'kwē-dāte. v. a.
To clear away, to lessen debts.

Liquidity, lē-kwĭd'ē-tē. s.
Subtility; the property or state of being fluid.

Liquidness, lĭk'kwĭd-nĕs. s.
Quality of being liquid, fluency.

Liquor, lĭk'kŭr. s. (314) (415).
Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To Liquor, lĭk'kŭr. v. a. (183).
To drench or moisten.

To Lisp, lĭsp. v. n.
To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

Lisp, lĭsp. s.
The act of lisping.

Lisper, lĭsp'ŭr. s. (98).
One who lisps.

List, lĭst. s.
A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To List, lĭst. v. n.
To chuse, to desire, to be disposed.

To List, lĭst. v. a.
To enlist, enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew; to harken to, to listen, to attend.

Listed, lĭst'ĕd. a.
Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

To Listen, lĭs's'n. v. a. (103) (472).
To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To Listen, lĭs's'n. v. n.
To hearken, to give attention.

Listener, lĭs's'n-ŭr. s.
One that hearkens, a hearkener.

Listless, lĭst'lĕs. a.
Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

Listlessly, lĭst'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without thought, without attention.

Listlesness, lĭst'lĕs-nĕs. s.
Inattention, want of desire.

Lit, lĭt. the preterit of Light.

☞ The regular form of this verb is now the most correct.

Litany, lĭt'tăn-ē. s.
A form of supplicatory prayer.

Literal, lĭt'tĕr-ăl. a.
According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

Literally, lĭt'tĕr-răl-ē. ad.
According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

Literality, lĭt-tĕr-răl'ē-tē. s.
Original meaning.

Literary, lĭt'tĕr-ă-rē.
Relating to letters or learning, learned.

Literati, lĭt-tĕr-rā'tī. s.
The learned.

Literature, lĭt'tĕr-ră-ture. s.
Learning; skill in letters.

Litharge, lĭ*th*'ărje. s.
Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

Lithe, lĭ*th*e. a.
Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lith'nes. ſ.
Limberneſs, flexibility.

LITHESOME, lith'sum. a.
Pliant, nimble, limber. *Scott.*

☞ This word, in colloquial uſe, has contracted the *i* in the firſt ſyllable, and changed the *th* into *ſ*, as if written *liſſum*. This contraction of the vowel may be obſerved in ſeveral other words, and ſeems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation. See Principles, No. 328, 515.

LITHOGRAPHY, li-*th*og'gra-fe. ſ. (128). The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones. (518).

LITHOMANCY, lith'o-man-ſe. ſ. (519). Prediction by ſtones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lith-on-trip'tik. a. (530). Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, li-*th*ot'to-miſt. ſ. (128). A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, li-*th*ot'to-me. ſ. (128) (518). The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LITIGANT, lit'te-gant. ſ.
One engaged in a ſuit of law.

LITIGANT, lit'te-gant. a.
Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

To LITIGATE, lit'te-gate. v. a.
To conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LITIGATE, lit'te-gate. v. n.
To manage a ſuit, to carry on a cauſe.

LITIGATION, lit-te-ga'ſhun. ſ.
Judicial conteſt, ſuit of law.

LITIGIOUS, le-tid'jus. a.
Inclineable to lawſuits, quarrelſome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, le-tid'jus-le. ad.
Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, le-tid'jus-nes. ſ.
A wrangling diſpoſition.

LITTER, lit'tur. ſ.
A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horſes; the ſtraw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lit'tur. v. a. (98).
To bring forth, uſed of beaſts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with ſtraw.

LITTLE, lit'tl. a. (405).
Small in quantity; diminutive; of ſmall dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; ſome.

LITTLE, lit'tl. ſ.
A ſmall ſpace; a ſmall part, a ſmall proportion; a ſlight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lit'tl. ad.
In a ſmall degree; in a ſmall quantity; in ſome degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lit'tl-nes. ſ.
Smallneſs of bulk; meanneſs, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lit'to-ral. a. (88).
Belonging to the ſhore.

LITURGY, lit'tur-je. ſ.
Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, liv. v. n. (157).
To be in a ſtate of animation: to paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery; to continue in life; to remain undeſtroyed; to converſe, to cohabit; to maintain one's ſelf; to be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation: to be unextinguiſhed.

LIVE, live. a. (157).
Quick, not dead; active, not extinguiſhed.

LIVELESS, live'les. ad.
Wanting life. Obſolete. See LIFELESS.

LIVELIHOOD, live'le-hud. ſ. (157).
Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, live'le-nes. ſ.
Appearance of life; vivacity, ſprightlineſs.

LIVELONG, liv'long. a. (157).
Tedious, long in paſſing; laſting, durable.

LIVELY, live'le. a. (157).
Briſk, vigorous; gay, airy; repreſenting life; ſtrong, energetick.

LIVELILY, live'le-le. } ad.
LIVELY, live'le. }
Briſkly, vigorouſly; with ſtrong reſemblance of life.

LIVER, liv'vur. ſ. (98).
One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, liv'vur-kul-lur. a.
Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, liv'vur-grone. a.
Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, liv'vur-wurt. ſ.
A plant.

LIVERY, liv'vur-e. ſ. (98).
The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion; releaſe from wardſhip; the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to ſervants; a particular dreſs, a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, liv'vur-e-man. ſ. (88).
One who wares a livery, a ſervant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES, livz.
The plural of Life.

LIVID, liv'id. a.
Diſcoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, le-vid'e-te. ſ.
Diſcolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, liv'ving. ſ. (410).
Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, liv'ving-le. ad.
In the living ſtate.

LIVRE, li'vur. ſ. (416).
The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

LIXIVIAL, lik-siv'e-al. a.
Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lik-siv'e-ate. a. (91).
Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lik-siv'e-um. ſ.
Lie, water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind.

LIZARD, liz'zard. ſ. (88).
An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, liz'zard-ſtone. ſ.
A kind of ſtone.

LO, lo! interject.
Look, ſee, behold.

LOACH, lotſh. ſ. (352).
A little fiſh.

LOAD, lode. ſ. (295).
A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depreſſes; as much drink as one can bear.

To LOAD, lode. v. a.
To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarraſs; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, lode. ſ.
The leading vein in a mine.

LOADER, lo'dur. ſ. (98).
He who loads.

LOADSMAN, lodz'man. ſ. (88).
He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lode'ſtar. ſ.
The poleſtar, the cynoſure, the leading or guiding ſtar.

LOADSTONE, lode'ſtone. ſ.
The magnet, the ſtone on which the marriners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.

LOAF, lofe. ſ. (295).
A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker; any maſs into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lome. ſ. (295).
Fat unctuous earth, marl.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced as if written *loom*; this pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the beſt uſage, but with the moſt probable etymology. Junius ſpells it *lome*, as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced.

To LOAM, lome. v. a.
To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lo'me. a.
Marly.

LOAN, lone. ſ. (295).
Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, loth. a. (295).
Unwilling, diſliking, not ready.

To LOATHE, lothe. v. a. (467).
To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety: to ſee food with diſlike.

LOATHER, loth'ur. ſ. (98).
One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, loth'ful. a.
Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, loth'ing-le. ad.
In a faſtidious manner.

LOATHLY, loth'le. ad. (295).
Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, loth'nes. a.
Unwillingneſs.

LOATHSOME, loth'ſum. a.
Abhorred, deteſtable; cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

LOATHSOMENESS, loth'ſum-nes. ſ.
Quality of raiſing hatred.

LOAVES, lovz. ſ. (295).
Plural of Loaf.

LOB, lob. ſ.
Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh; lob's pound, a priſon; a big worm.

To LOB, lob. v. a.
To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lob'be. ſ.
An opening before a room.

LOBE, lobe. ſ.
A diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lob'ſtur. ſ. (98).
A ſhell fiſh.

LOCAL, lo'kal. a.
Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

Locality, lō-kȧl'ē-tē. f.
Exiſtence in place, relation of place or diſtance.

Locally, lō'kȧl-lē. ad.
With reſpect to place.

Location, lō-kȧ'ſhŭn. f.
Situation with reſpect to place, act of placing.

Lock, lŏk. f.
An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts; the part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck; a hug, a grapple; any incloſure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raiſe the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To Lock, lŏk. v. a.
To ſhut or faſten with locks; to ſhut up or confine as with locks; to cloſe faſt.

To Lock, lŏk. v. n.
To become faſt by a lock: to unite by mutual inſertion.

Locker, lŏk'kŭr. f. (98).
Any thing that is cloſed with a lock, a drawer.

Locket, lŏk'kĭt. f. (99).
A ſmall lock, any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace or other ornament.

Lockram, lŏk'krŭm. f. (88).
A ſort of coarſe linen.

Locomotion, lō-kō-mō'ſhŭn. f.
Power of changing place.

Locomotive, lō-kō-mō'tĭv. a.
Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

Locust, lō'kŭſt.
A devouring inſect.

Locust-tree, lō'kŭſt-trēe. f.
A ſpecies of acacia.

Lodestar, lōde'ſtȧr.
See **Loadstar**.

Lodestone, lōde'ſtōne.
See **Loadstone**.

To Lodge, lŏdje. v. a.
To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to ſettle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.

To Lodge, lŏdje. v. n.
To reſide, to keep reſidence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up reſidence at night; to lie flat.

Lodge, lŏdje. f.
A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; a ſmall houſe, as the porter's lodge.

Lodgement, lŏdje'mĕnt. f.
Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; poſſeſſion of the enemy's work. See **Judgment**.

Lodger, lŏdje'ŭr. f. (98).
One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides in any place.

Lodging, lŏdje'ĭng. f. (410).
Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the houſe of another; place of reſidence; harbour, covert; convenience to ſleep on.

Loft, lŏft. f.
A floor; the higheſt floor; rooms on high.

Loftily, lŏf'tē-lē. ad.
On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or ſentiment, ſublimely.

Loftiness, lŏf'tē-nĕs. f.
Height, local elevation; ſublimity, elevation of ſentiment; pride, haughtineſs.

Lofty, lŏf'tē. a.
High, elevated in place; ſublime, elevated in ſentiment; proud, haughty.

Log, lŏg. f.
A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-ſixths of a pint.

Logarithms, lŏg'ȧ-rĭthmz. f.
The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

Loggats, lŏg'gĭts. f. (91).
A play or game, now called *Skittles*, which ſee.

Loggerhead, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd. f.
A dolt, a blockhead, a thickſkull.

Loggerheaded, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd-ĕd. a.
Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

Logick, lŏd'jĭk. f.
Logick is the art of uſing reaſon well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

Logical, lŏd'jĭk-ȧl. a.
Pertaining to logick; ſkilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

Logically, lŏd'jē-kȧl-ē. ad.
According to the laws of logick.

Logician, lō-jĭſh'ŭn. f.
A teacher or profeſſor of logick.

Logman, lŏg'mȧn. f. (88).
One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

Logomachy, lō-gŏm'ȧ-kē. f. (518).
A contention in words, a contention about words.

Logwood, lŏg'wŭd. f.
A wood much uſed in dying.

Lohock, lō'hŏk. f.
Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuſes.

Loin, lŏin. f. (299).
The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To Loiter, lŏĕ'tŭr. v. n. (299).
To linger, to ſpend time careleſsly.

Loiterer, lŏĕ'tŭr-ŭr. f. (98).
A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To Loll, lŏl. v. n. (406).
To lean idly, to reſt lazily againſt any thing; to hang out, uſed of the tongue.

Lomp, lŭmp. f. (165).
A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

Lone, lōne. a.
Solitary; ſingle, without company.

Loneliness, lōne'lē-nĕs. f.
Solitude, want of company.

Lonely, lōne'lē. a.
Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

Loneness, lōne'nĕs. f.
Solitude; diſlike of company.

Lonesome, lōne'sŭm. a.
Solitary, diſmal.

Long, lŏng. a.
Not ſhort; having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain meaſure in length; not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, deſirous; reaching to a great diſtance; protracted, as a long note.

Longboat, lŏng'bōte. f.
The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

Longevity, lŏn-jĕv'ē-tē. f. (408).
Length of life.

Longimanous, lŏn-jĭm'mȧ-nŭs. a.
Long-handed, having long hands. (518).

Longimetry, lŏn-jĭm'mē-trē. f. (408). (518).
The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

Longing, lŏng'ĭng. f. (410).
Earneſt deſire.

Longingly, lŏng'ĭng-lē. ad.
With inceſſant wiſhes.

Longitude, lŏn'jē-tūde. f.
Length, the greateſt dimenſion; the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian; the diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place; the poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

Longitudinal, lŏn-jē-tū'dē-nȧl. a.
Meaſured by the length, running in the longeſt direction.

Longly, lŏng'lē. ad.
Longingly, with great liking. Not uſed.

Longsome, lŏng'sŭm. a.
Tedious, weariſome by its length.

Longsuffering, lŏng-sŭf'fŭr-ĭng. a.
Patient, not eaſily provoked.

Longways, lŏng'wāze. ad.
In the longitudinal direction.

Longwinded, lŏng-wĭnd'ĕd. a.
Long-breathed, tedious. See **Wind**.

Longwise, lŏng'wize. ad. (152).
In the longitudinal direction.

Loo, lōō. f.
A game at cards.

Loobily, lōō'bē-lē. a.
Aukward, clumſy.

Loof, lōōf. f. (306).
It is that part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees as far as the bulk head of the caſtle.

To Loof, lŭf. v. a.
To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

Looby, lōō'bē. f. (306).
A lubber, a clumſy clown.

Loofed, lōōft. a. (359).
Gone to a diſtance.

To Look, lōōk. v. n. (306).
To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of ſeeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to ſeem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; to look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; to look after, to attend, to take care of; to look for, to expect; to look into, to examine, to ſift, to inſpect cloſely; To look on, to reſpect, to regard, to eſteem, to be a mere idle ſpectator; to look over, to examine, to try one by one; to look out, to ſearch, to ſeek, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch, to take care of.

To Look, lōōk. v. a.
To ſeek, to ſearch for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; to look out, to diſcover by ſearching.

Look, lōōk. interj.
See! lo! behold! obſerve.

Look, lōōk. f.
Air of the face, mien, caſt of the countenance; the act of looking or ſeeing.

Looker, lōōk'ŭr. f. (98).
One that looks; Looker on, ſpectator, not agent.

Looking-glass, lōōk'ĭn-glȧs. f.
Mirror, a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.

Loom, lōōm. f. (306).
The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

LOOM, lōōm. ſ.
A bird.

LOON, lōōn. ſ. (306).
A ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel.

LOOP, lōōp. ſ. (306).
A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lōōpt. a. (359).
Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lōōp'hōle. ſ.
Aperture, hole to give a paſſage; a ſhift, an evaſion.

LOOPHOLED, lōōp'hōl'd. a. (359).
Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lōōſe. v. a. (306).
To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to diſengage.

To LOOSE, lōōſe. v. n.
To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor.

LOOSE, lōōſe. a.
Unbound, untied; not faſt; not tight; not crouded; wanton; not cloſe, not conciſe; vague, indeterminate; not ſtrict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; diſengaged; free from confinement; remiſs, not attentive to break Looſe, to gain liberty; to let Looſe, to ſet at liberty, to ſet at large.

LOOSE, lōōſe. ſ.
Liberty, freedom from reſtraint; diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

LOOSELY, lōōſe'lē. ad.
Not faſt, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchaſtely.

To LOOSEN, lōō's'n. v. n.
To part, to ſeparate.

To LOOSEN, lōō's'n. v. a.
To relax any thing tied; to make leſs coherent; to ſeparate a compages; to free from reſtraint; to make not coſtive.

LOOSENESS, lōōſe'nēs. ſ.
State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdneſs, unchaſtity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lōōſe'ſtrife. ſ.
An herb.

To LOP, lŏp. v. a.
To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

LOP, lŏp. ſ.
That which is cut from trees; a flea.

LOPPER, lŏp'pur. ſ. (98).
One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, lō-kwā'ſhus. a. (414).
Full of talk; babbling, not ſecret.

LOQUACITY, lō-kwăs'sē-tē. ſ.
Too much talk.

LORD, lord. ſ. (167).
The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; maſter; a tyrant; a huſband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief juſtice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lord. v. n.
To domineer, to rule deſpotically.

LORDING, lor'ding. ſ.
Lord in contempt or ridicule.

LORDLING, lord'ling. ſ. (410).
A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, lord'lē-nēs. ſ.
Dignity, high ſtation; pride, haughtineſs.

LORDLY, lord'lē. a.
Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, inſolent.

LORDLY, lord'lē. ad.
Imperiouſly, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lord'ſhip. ſ.
Dominion, power; ſeigniory, domain; title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority.

LORE, lore. ſ.
Leſſon, doctrine, inſtruction.

To LORICATE, lor'rē-kāte. v. a. (168).
To plate over.

LORIMER, lor'rē-mur. } ſ. (98)(168).
LORINER, lor'rē-nur. }
Bridle-cutter.

LORN, lorn.
Forſaken, loſt. Obſolete. See FORLORN.

To LOSE, lōōze. v. a. (164).
To forfeit by unlucky conteſt, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to poſſeſs no longer; to have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miſs, to part with ſo as not to recover.

To LOSE, lōōze. v. n.
Not to win, to ſuffer loſs; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lōōz'ā-bl. a. (405).
Subject to privation.

LOSER, lōōz'ur. ſ. (98).
One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lŏs. ſ.
Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; uſeleſs application.

LOST, lŏſt. pret. of to loſe.

LOST, lŏſt. part. of to loſe.

LOT, lŏt. ſ.
Fortune, ſtate aſſigned; a chance; a die, or any thing uſed in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay ſcot and lot.

LOTE-TREE, lōte'trēē. ſ.
The Lotos.

LOTION, lō'ſhun. ſ.
A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any diſeaſed parts; a coſmetick.

LOTTERY, lŏt'tur-ē. ſ. (557).
A game of chance, diſtribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lŏud. a. (312).
Noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lŏud'lē. ad.
Noiſily, ſo as to be heard far; clamorouſly.

LOUDNESS, lŏud'nēs. ſ.
Noiſe, force of ſound; turbulence, vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

To LOVE, lŭv. v. a. (165).
To regard with paſſionate affection; to regard with tenderneſs of affection; to be pleaſed with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lŭv. ſ. (165).
The paſſion between the ſexes; kindneſs, goodwill, friendſhip, affection; courtſhip; tenderneſs; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdneſs; fondneſs, concord; principle of union; picturesque repreſentation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment, due reverence to God; a kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lŭv'ăp-pl. ſ. (405).
A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, lŭv'nŏt. ſ.
A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, lŭv'lĕt-tur. ſ.
Letter of courtſhip.

LOVELILY, lŭv'lē-lē. ad.
Amiably.

LOVELINESS, lŭv'lē-nēs. ſ.
Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, lŭv'lorn. a.
Forſaken of one's love. See FORLORN.

LOVELY, lŭv'lē. a.
Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, lŭv'mŭng-gur. ſ.
One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lŭv'ur. ſ. (98).
One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindneſs; one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, lōō'vur. ſ.
An opening for the ſmoke.

LOVESECRET, lŭv'sē-krēt. ſ.
Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, lŭv'sĭk. a.
Diſordered with love, languiſhing with amorous deſire.

LOVESOME, lŭv'sum. a.
Lovely. A word not uſed.

LOVESONG, lŭv'sŏng. ſ.
Song expreſſing love.

LOVESUIT, lŭv'sūte. ſ.
Courtſhip.

LOVETALE, lŭv'tāle. ſ.
Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lŭv'thawt. ſ.
Amorous fancy.

LOVETOY, lŭv'tōē. ſ.
Small preſents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lŭv'trĭk. ſ.
Art of expreſſing love.

LOUGH, lŏk. ſ. (392).
A lake, a large inland ſtanding water.

LOVING, lŭv'ing. participial. a.
Kind, affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lŭv'ing-kyind'nēs. ſ.
Tenderneſs, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lŭv'ing-lē. ad.
Affectionately, with kindneſs.

LOVINGNESS, lŭv'ing-nēs. ſ.
Kindneſs, affection.

LOUIS D'OR, lū-ē-dōre'. ſ.
A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings.

To LOUNGE, lŏunje. v. n.
To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lŏun'jur. ſ.
An idler.

LOUSE, lŏuſe. ſ. (312).
A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live and feed on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, lŏuze. v. a. (437).
To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lŏuſe'wurt. ſ.
The name of a plant.

LOUSILY, lŏu'zē-lē. ad.
In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LOUSINESS, lŏu'zē-nēs. ſ.
The ſtate of abounding with lice.

Lousy, lŏŏ′zē. a.
Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

Lout, lŏŏt. ſ.
A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To Lout, lŏŏt. v. n. (312).
To pay obeiſance, to bow. Obſolete.

Loutish, lŏŏt′ĭſh. a.
Clowniſh; bumpkinly.

Loutishly, lŏŏt′ĭſh-lē. ad.
With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low, lō. a. (324).
Not high; not riſing far upwards; not elevated in ſituation; deſcending far downwards, deep; not ſwelling high, ſhallow, uſed of water; not of high price; not loud, not noiſy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depreſſed; abject; diſhonourable; not ſublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumſtances.

Low, lō. ad.
Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depreſſion of the voice; in a ſtate of ſubjection.

To Low, lŏŏ, or lō. v. n.
To bellow as a cow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce this word in the laſt manner; but Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the firſt: and that this is the true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general ſound of the diphthong (323), but as it is more expreſſive of the thing ſignified. The other ſound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much ſtreſs on Dryden's rhyme, it ſeems to confirm this opinion.

"Fair Iō grac'd his ſhield; but Iō now,
"With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to *low*."

Lowbell, lō′bĕl. ſ.
A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To Lower, lō′ŭr. v. a. (98).
To bring low, to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion; to ſuffer to ſink down; to leſſen, to make leſs in price or value.

To Lower, lō′ŭr. v. n.
To grow leſs, to fall, to ſink.

To Lower, lŏŏ′ŭr. v. n. (323).
To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look ſullen.

Lower, lŏŏ′ŭr. ſ.
Cloudineſs, gloomineſs; cloudineſs of look.

Loweringly, lŏŏr′ĭng-lē. ad.
With cloudineſs, gloomily.

Lowermost, lō′ŭr-mōſt. a.
Loweſt.

Lowland, lō′lănd. ſ.
The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills.

Lowlily, lō′lē-lē. ad.
Humbly, meanly.

Lowliness, lō′lē-nĕs. ſ.
Humility; meanneſs, abject depreſſion,

Lowly, lō′lē. a.
Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not ſublime.

Lown, lōōn. ſ.
A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a ſtupid fellow. Properly *Loon*.

Lowness, lō′nĕs. ſ.
Abſence of height; meanneſs of condition; want of rank; want of ſublimity; ſubmiſſiveneſs; depreſſion; dejection.

To Lowt, lŏŏt. v. a.
To overpower. Obſolete.

Lowthoughted, lō-*th*awt′ĕd. a.
Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean in ſentiments, narrow-minded.

Lowspirited, lō-ſpĭr′ĭt-ĕd. a.
Dejected, depreſſed, not lively.

Loxodromick, lŏk-sō-drŏm′ĭk. ſ.
Loxodromick is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb.

Loyal, lŏē′ăl. a. (88) (329).
Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

Loyalist, lŏē′ăl-ĭſt. ſ.
One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

Loyally, lŏē′ăl-lē. ad.
With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

Loyalty, lŏē′ăl-tē. ſ.
Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

Lozenge, lŏz′zĕnje. ſ.
A rhomb; the form of the ſhield in a ſingle lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted; a cake of preſerved fruit.

Lu, lŏŏ. ſ.
A game at cards.

Lubbard, lŭb′bŭrd. ſ. (88).
A lazy ſturdy fellow.

Lubber, lŭb′bŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

Lubberly, lŭb′bŭr-lē. a.
Lazy and bulky.

Lubberly, lŭb′bŭr-lē. ad.
Awkwardly, clumſily.

To Lubricate, lū′brē-kāte. v. a.
To make ſmooth or ſlippery.

To Lubricitate, lū-brĭs′sē-tāte. v. a. To ſmooth, to make ſlippery.

Lubricity, lū-brĭs′sē-tē. ſ.
Slipperineſs, ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, ſlipperineſs, inſtability; wantonneſs, lewdneſs.

Lubrick, lū′brĭk. a.
Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

Lubricous, lū′brē-kŭs. a.
Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain.

Lubrification, lū-brē-fē-kā′ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſmoothing.

Lubrifaction, lū-brē-făk′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

Luce, lūſe. ſ.
A pike full grown.

Lucent, lū′sĕnt. a.
Shining, bright, ſplendid.

Lucerne, lū′sĕrn. ſ.
A kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

Lucid, lū′sĭd. a.
Bright, glittering; pellucid, tranſparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madneſs.

Lucidity, lū-sĭd′ē-tē. ſ.
Splendour, brightneſs.

Luciferous, lū-sĭf′fĕr-ŭs. a. (518).
Giving light, affording means of diſcovery.

Lucifick, lū-sĭf′fĭk. a. (509).
Making light, producing light.

Luck, lŭk. ſ.
Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

Luckily, lŭk′kē-lē. ad.
Fortunately, by good hap.

Luckiness, lŭk′kē-nĕs. ſ.
Good fortune, good hap, caſual happineſs.

Luckless, lŭk′lĕs. a.
Unfortunately, unhappy.

Lucky, lŭk′kē. a.
Fortunate, happy by chance.

Lucrative, lū′krā-tĭv. a.
Gainful, profitable.

Lucre, lū′kŭr. ſ. (416).
Gain, profit.

Lucriferous, lū-krĭf′fĕr-ŭs. a.
Gainful, profitable.

Lucrifick, lū-krĭf′fĭk. a. (509).
Producing gain, profit.

Luctation, lŭk-tā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Struggle, effort, conteſt.

To Lucubrate, lū′kū-brāte. (503).
To watch, to ſtudy by night.

Lucubration, lū-kū-brā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Study by candle-light, any thing compoſed by night. (533).

Lucubratory, lū′kū-brā-tŭr-ē. a.
Compoſed by candle-light. For the *o*, ſee Domestick. (512).

Luculent, lū′kū-lĕnt. a. (503).
Clear, tranſparent; certain, evident.

Ludicrous, lū′dē-krŭs. a.
Burleſque, merry, exciting laughter.

Ludicrously, lū′dē-krŭs-lē. ad.
Sportively, in burleſque.

Ludicrousness, lū′dē-krŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Burleſque, ſportiveneſs.

Ludification, lū-dē-fē-kā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of mocking.

To Luff, lŭf. v. n.
To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

To Lug, lŭg. v. a.
To hail or drag, to pull with violence; to Lug out, to draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

To Lug, lŭg. v. n.
To lag, to come heavily.

Lug, lŭg. ſ.
A kind of ſmall fiſh; in Scotland, an ear; a land meaſure, a pole or perch.

Luggage, lŭg′gĭdje. ſ. (90).
Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.

Lugubrious, lū-gū′brē-ŭs. a.
Mournful, ſorrowful.

Lukewarm, lūke′wărm. a.
Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

Lukewarmly, lūke′wărm-lē. ad.
With moderate warmth; with indifference.

Lukewarmness, lūke′wărm-nĕs. ſ.
Moderate or pleaſing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To Lull, lŭl. v. a.
To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound; to quiet, to put to reſt.

Lullaby, lŭl′lă-bī. ſ.
A ſong to ſtill babes.

Lumbago, lŭm-bā′gō. ſ.
Lumbago are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back.

☞ This word is often pronounced with the Italian ſound of *a*, as heard in *father*; but

this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and juſtly exploded.

LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; ſtaves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the Weſt-India iſlands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. v. a.
To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. v. n.
To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lū'mĕ-nă-rĕ. ſ.
Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that inſtructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lū-mĕ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Emiſſion of light.

LUMINOUS, lū'mĕ-nŭs. a. (503).
Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lŭmp. ſ.
A ſmall maſs of any matter; a ſhapeleſs maſs; the whole together, the groſs.

To LUMP, lŭmp. v. a.
To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lŭmp'fĭſh. ſ.
A ſort of fiſh.

LUMPING, lŭmp'ĭng. a. (410).
Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lŭmp'pĭſh. a.
Heavy, groſs, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lŭmp'pĭſh-lĕ. ad.
With heavineſs, with ſtupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lŭmp'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Stupid heavineſs.

LUMPY, lŭmp'ĕ. a.
Full of lumps, full of compact maſſes.

LUNACY, lū'nă-ſĕ. ſ.
A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lū'nâr. (88).
LUNARY, lū'nâr-ĕ. } a.
Relating to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lū'nā-tĕd. a.
Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nă-tĭk. a. (509).
Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nă-tĭk. ſ.
A madman.

LUNATION, lū-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lŭnſh.
LUNCHEON, lŭn'ſhŭn. } ſ.
As much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lūne. ſ.
Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lū-nĕt'. ſ.
A ſmall half moon.

LUNGS, lŭngz. ſ.
The lights, the organs of reſpiration.

LUNGED, lŭng'd. a. (359).
Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'grōne. a.
The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt, ſuch are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lŭng'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lū-nĕ-ſō'lâr. a. (88).
Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUPINE, lū'pĭn. ſ. (140).
A kind of pulſe.

LURCH, lŭrtſh. ſ.
A forlorn or deſerted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lŭrtſh. v. a.
To win two games inſtead of one at cards; to defeat, to diſappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lŭrtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lūre. ſ.
Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.

LURID, lū'rĭd. a.
Gloomy, diſmal.

To LURK, lŭrk. v. n.
To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie cloſe.

LURKER, lŭrk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lŭrk'ĭng-plāſe. ſ.
Hiding place, ſecret place.

LUSCIOUS, lŭſh'ŭs. a. (357).
Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate; ſweet in a great degree; pleaſing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lŭſh'ŭs-lĕ. ad.
With a great degree of ſweetneſs.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lŭſh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Immoderate ſweetneſs.

LUSERN, lū'zĕrn. ſ.
A lynx.

LUSERNE, lū'zĕrn. ſ.
[A corrected ſpelling from the French]
Lucerne, a kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lŭſh. a.
Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. Obſolete.

LUSORIOUS, lū-ſō'rĕ-ŭs. a.
Uſed in play, ſportive.

LUSORY, lū'ſŭr-ĕ. a.
Uſed in play. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

LUST, lŭſt. ſ.
Carnal deſire; any violent or irregular deſire.

To LUST, lŭſt. v. n.
To deſire carnally; to deſire vehemently; to liſt, to like; to have irregular diſpoſitions.

LUSTFUL, lŭſt'fŭl. a.
Libidinous, having irregular deſires; provoking to ſenſuality, inciting to luſt.

LUSTFULLY, lŭſt'fŭl-ĕ. ad.
With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LUSTFULNESS, lŭſt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Libidinouſneſs.

LUSTIHED, lŭs'tĕ-hĕd.
LUSTIHOOD, lŭs'tĕ-hŭd. } ſ.
Vigour, ſprightlineſs, corporal ability.

LUSTILY, lŭs'tĕ-lĕ. ad.
Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lŭs'tĕ-nĕs. ſ.
Stoutneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lŭs'trâl. a.
Uſed in purification.

LUSTRATION, lŭs-trā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lŭs'tŭr. ſ. (416).
Brightneſs, ſplendour, glitter; a ſconce with lights; eminence, renown; the ſpace of five years.

LUSTRING, lŭs'trĭng. ſ.
A ſhining ſilk. See LUTESTRING.

LUSTROUS, lŭs'trŭs. a.
Bright, ſhining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lŭſt'wŭrt. ſ.
An herb.

LUSTY, lŭs'tĕ. a.
Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lū'tă-nĭſt. ſ.
One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lū-tā'rĕ-ŭs. a.
Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lūte. ſ.
A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

To LUTE, lūte. v. a.
To cloſe with lute or chemiſt's clay.

LUTESTRING, lūte'ſtrĭng. ſ.
Luſtring, a ſhining ſilk.
☞ This corruption of *Luteſtring* for *Luſtring* is beyond recovery, and muſt be ranked with *Aſparagus*, *Cucumber*, &c. which ſee.

LUTULENT, lū'tſhū-lĕnt. a. (461). (503). Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lŭks.
To LUXATE, lŭks'āte. } v. a.
To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION, lŭks-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed.

LUXE, lŭks. ſ. A French word.
Luxury, voluptuouſneſs.

LUXURIANCE, lŭg-zū'rĕ-ănſe.
LUXURIANCY, lŭg-zū'rĕ-ăn-ſĕ. } ſ.
Exuberance, abundent or wanton plenty or growth. (479).

LUXURIANT, lŭg-zū'rĕ-ănt. a. (479).
Exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

To LUXURIATE, lŭg-zū'rĕ-āte. v. n.
To grow exuberantly, to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lŭg-zū'rĕ-ŭs. a.
Delighting in the pleaſures of the table; adminiſtering to luxury; voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lŭg-zū'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Deliciouſly, voluptuouſly.

LUXURY, lŭk'ſhŭ-rĕ. ſ.
Voluptuouſneſs, addictedneſs to pleaſure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.
☞ For an inveſtigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, ſee Principles, No. 479.

LYCANTHROPY, lī-kăn'*th*rŏ-pĕ. ſ.
A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

LYING, lī'ĭng. (410).
The active participle of Lie.

LYMPH, lĭmf. ſ.
Water, tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lĭm-făt'ĭk. ſ. (509).
A veſſel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lĭm-făt'ĭk. a.
Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, lĭngks. ſ.
A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

LYRE, lire. ſ.
A harp, a muſical inſtrument.

LYRICAL, lĭr'rĕ-kâl.
LYRICK, lĭr'rĭk. } a.
Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp.

LYRIST, lī'rĭſt. ſ. (544).
A muſician who plays upon the harp.

M.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

MACAROONE, măk-ă-rōōn'. f. A coarſe, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW-TREE, mă-kăw'trēē. f. A ſpecies of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mă-kăw'. f. A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACE, māſe. f. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is encloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is Mace.

MACEBEARER, māſe'bāre-ŭr. f. One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE, măs'sĕr-āte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to haraſs with corporal hardſhips; to ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, măs-sĕr-ā'shŭn. f. The act of waſting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardſhip; Maceration is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

MACHINAL, măk'kē-năl. a. (353). Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, măk'kē-nāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, măk-kē-nā'shŭn. f. Artifice, contrivance, malicious ſcheme.

MACHINE, mă-shēēn'. f. (112). Any complicated piece of workmanſhip; an engine; ſupernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, mă-shēēn'ĕr-ē. f. (112). Enginery, complicated workmanſhip; the Machinery ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, mă-shēēn'ĭſt. f. A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MACKEREL, măk'kĕr-ĭl. f. A ſea-fiſh.

MACKEREL-GALE, măk'kĕr-ĭl-gāle. f. A ſtrong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mā'krō-kŏzm. f. The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTATION, măk-tā'shŭn. f. The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MACULA, măk'kū-lă. f. A ſpot. See LAMINA.

To MACULATE, măk'kū-lāte. v. a. To ſtain, to ſpot.

MACULATION, măk-kū-lā'shŭn. f. Stain, ſpot, taint.

MAD, măd. a. Diſordered in the mind; diſtracted; overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, măd. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, măd. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, măd'ŭm. f. (88). The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, măd'brāne. } a.
MADBRAINED, măd'brān'd. }
Diſordered in the mind, hotheaded.

MADCAP, măd'kăp. f. A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

To MADDEN, măd'd'n. v. n. (103). To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, măd'd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, măd'dŭr. f. (98). A plant.

MADE, māde. Participle preterit of Make. (75).

MADEFACTION, măd-dē-făk'shŭn. f. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, măd'dē-fī. v. a. To moiſten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, măd'hŏuſe. f. A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, măd'lē. ad. Without underſtanding.

MADMAN, măd'măn. f. (88). A man deprived of his underſtanding.

MADNESS, măd'nĕs. f. Diſtraction; fury, wildneſs, rage.

MADRIGAL, măd'drē-găl. f. A paſtoral ſong.

MADWORT, măd'wŭrt. f. An herb.

MAGAZINE, măg-gă-zēēn'. f. (112). A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions; of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, măg'gŭt. f. (166). A ſmall grub which turns into a fly; whimſy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, măg'gŭt-tē-nĕs. f. The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, măg'gŭt-ē. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimſical.

MAGICAL, măd'jē-kăl. a. Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers.

MAGICALLY, măd'jē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK, măd'jĭk. f. (544). The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; the ſecret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, măd'jĭk. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mă-jĭsh'ăn. f. (88). One ſkilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, măd-jĭs-tē'rē-ăl. a. Such as ſuits a maſter; lofty, arrogant, deſpotick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

MAGISTERIALLY, măd-jĭs-tē'rē-ăl-ē. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, măd-jĭs-tē'rē-ăl-nĕs. Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

MAGISTERY, măd'jĭs-tĕr-ē. f. A term in chemiſtry.

MAGISTRACY, măd'jĭs-trā-sē. f. Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MAGISTRATE, măd'jĭs-trāte. f. (91). A man publickly inveſted with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, măg-nă-nĭm'ē-tē. f. Greatneſs of mind, elevation of ſoul.

MAGNANIMOUS, măg-năn'ē-mŭs. a. Great of mind, elevated in ſentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, măg-năn'ē-mŭs-lē. ad. Bravely, with greatneſs of mind.

MAGNET, măg'nĕt. f. The loadſtone, the ſtone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, măg-nĕt'tē-kăl. }
MAGNETICK, măg-nĕt'tĭk. (509) } a.
Relating to the magnet; having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things diſtant.

MAGNETISM, măg'nĕt-ĭzm. f. Power of the loadſtone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, măg'nē-fī-ă-bl. a. (183). To be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

MAGNIFICAL, măg-nĭf'fē-kăl. }
MAGNIFICK, măg-nĭf'fĭk. (509) } a.
Illuſtrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, măg-nĭf'fē-sĕnſe. f. Grandeur of appearance, ſplendour.

MAGNIFICENT, măg-nĭf'fē-sĕnt. a. Grand in appearance, ſplendid, pompous; fond of ſplendour, ſetting greatneſs to ſhew.

MAGNIFICENTLY, măg-nĭf'fē-sĕnt-lē ad. Pompouſly, ſplendidly.

MAGNIFICO, măg-nĭf'fē-kō. f. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, măg'nē-fī-ŭr. f. (98). One that praiſes extravagantly; a glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, măg'nē-fī. v. a. (183). To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raiſe in eſtimation; to increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, măg'nē-tūde. f. Greatneſs, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, măg'pī. f. A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, mă-hŏg'ă-nē. f. A ſolid wood brought from America.

MAID, māde. (202). }
MAIDEN, mā'd'n. (103). } f.
An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman ſervant, female.

MAID, māde. f. A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MAIDEN, mā'd'n. a. (103).
Conſiſting of virgins; freſh, new, unuſed, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mā'd'n-hâre. ſ.
A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mā'd'n-hĕd. } ſ.
MAIDENHOOD, mā'd'n-hŭd. }
Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newneſs, freſhneſs, uncontaminated ſtate.

MAIDENLIP, mā'd'n-lĭp. ſ.
An herb.

MAIDENLY, mā'd'n-lē. a.
Like a maid, gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, mâde'hŭd. ſ.
Virginity. Not uſed.

MAIDMARIAN, mâde-mâre'yăn. ſ.
A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mâde-sĕr'vănt. ſ.
A female ſervant.

MAJESTICAL, mă-jĕs'tē-kăl. } a.
MAJESTICK, mă-jĕs'tĭk. (509). }
Auguſt, having dignity; ſtately, pompous, ſublime.

MAJESTICALLY, mă-jĕs'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, măd'jĕs-tē. ſ.
Dignity, grandeur; power, ſovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mâle. ſ. (202).
A coat of ſteel network worn for defence; any armour; a poſtman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, mâle. v. a.
To arm defenſively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, mâme. v. a.
To deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by loſs of a limb.

MAIM, mâme. ſ.
Privation of ſome eſſential part, lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation; injury, miſchief; eſſential defect.

MAIN, mâne. a. (202).
Principal, chief; violent, ſtrong; groſs, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mâne. ſ.
The groſs, the bulk; the ſum, the whole; the ocean, violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, mâne-lând'. ſ.
Continent.

MAINLY, mâne'lē. ad.
Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mâne'măſt. ſ.
The chief or middle maſt.

MAINPRISE, mâne'prize. ſ.
Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mâne'sâle. ſ.
The ſail of a mainmaſt.

MAINSHEET, mâne'shēet. ſ.
The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINYARD, mâne'yârd. ſ.
The yard of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tâne'. v. a.
To preſerve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to ſupport the expence of; to ſupport with the convenience of life.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tâne'. v. a.
To ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mĕn-tâne'ă-bl. a.
Defenſible, juſtifiable.

MAINTAINER, mĕn-tâne'ûr. ſ.
Supporter, cheriſher.

MAINTENANCE, mĕn'tĕn-ănſe. ſ.
Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection; continuance, ſecurity from failure.

MAINTOP, mâne-tŏp'. ſ.
The top of the mainmaſt.

MAJOR, mā'jûr. a. (166).
Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mā'jûr. ſ.
The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality; Major-general, the general officer of the ſecond rank; Major-domo, one who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORATION, mâd-jō-rā'shŭn: ſ.
Increaſe, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mă-jŏr'ē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, mâze. ſ.
Indian wheat.

To MAKE, mâke. v. a.
To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cauſe; to perform, to uſe; to bring into any ſtate or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs; to ſuffer, to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to conſtrain; to intend; to raiſe as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to repreſent; to conſtitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; to Make away, to kill, to deſtroy; to transfer; to Make account, to reckon, to believe; to Make account of, to eſteem, to regard; to Make free with, to treat without ceremony; to Make good, to maintain, to juſtify; to fulfil, to accompliſh; to Make light of, to conſider as of no conſequence; to Make love, to court, to play the gallant; to Make merry, to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment; to Make much of, to cheriſh, to foſter; to Make of, what to Make of, is, how to underſtand; to Make of, to produce from, to effect; to conſider, to account, to eſteem; to Make over, to ſettle in the hands of truſtees, to transfer; to Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's ſelf; to prove, to evince; to Make ſure of, to conſider as certain: to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compoſe as of ingredients; to ſupply, to repair; to clear; to accompliſh, to conclude.

To MAKE, mâke. v. n.
To tend, to travel, to go any way, to ruſh; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe; to concur; to ſhew, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with, to deſtroy, to kill; to Make for, to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compenſate, to be inſtead.

MAKE, mâke. ſ.
Form, ſtructure, nature.

MAKEBATE, mâke'bâte. ſ.
Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mā'kûr. ſ. (98).
The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

MAKEPEACE, mâke'pēse. ſ.
Peacemaker; reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, mâke'wâte. ſ.
Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, măl'ă-dē. ſ.
A diſeaſe, a diſtemper, a diſorder of body, ſickneſs.

MALANDERS, măl'ăn-dûrz. ſ.
A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MALAPERT, măl'ă-pĕrt. a.
Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, măl'ă-pĕrt-nĕs. ſ.
Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence, ſaucineſs.

MALAPERTLY, măl'ă-pĕrt-lē. ad.
Impudently, ſaucily.

MALE, mâle. a.
Of the ſex that begets young, not female.

MALE, mâle. ſ.
The he of any ſpecies.

MALE, mâle.
In compoſition, ſignifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mâle-ăd-mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn. ſ.
Bad management of affairs.

☞ I have given the firſt ſyllable of this and the ſucceeding words, compounded of *male*, the long ſound of *a*, becauſe I look upon *male* as a prefix, not alterable in its ſound in words of our own compoſition any more than *arch*, *fore*, *mis*, *pre*, or *vice*: *arch* and *fore* are uſed ſeparately as adjectives, which is not the caſe with *male*; but *mis*, *pre*, and *vice*, are never uſed out of compoſition, and are therefore exactly under the ſame predicament. *Dis* not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleaſure, alters the ſound of *s* according to the preſence or abſence of the accent, or the nature of the ſucceeding conſonants, (ſee DIS); but *mis* being applicable to any words, never alters the ſound of *s*, (426). *Pre*, when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived*, *pre-ſuppoſed*, &c. never ſhortens the vowel, (530) (531) (532); and *vice* in *vice-preſident*, *vice-admiral*, &c. might as well be changed into *vis-preſident* and *vis-admiral*, as *malecontent* and *male-practice* into *malcontent* and *malpractice*. But though all our pronouncing dictionaries adopt the ſhort ſound of *a*, and ſome even leave out the *e*, yet as analogy is ſo decidedly in favour of the long ſound, and cuſtom is not quite unanimous, the long ſound ought certainly to have preference with all who aim at correctneſs and conſiſtency. W. Johnſton is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after *male*, ſeems to favour it. If cuſtom has decided in favour of the ſhort ſound of *a*, the *e* ought to be omitted in writing, and then the ſpelling and ſound would not be at variance; but as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography.

MALECONTENT, mâle'kŏn-tĕnt. ſ. }
MALECONTENTED, mâle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. a. }
Diſcontented, diſſaitsfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mâle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-lē. ad.
With diſcontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mâle-kĕn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Diſcontentedneſs, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTION, măl-lē-dĭk'shŭn. ſ.
Curſe, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, măl-lē-făk'shŭn. ſ.
A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, măl-lē-făk'tûr. ſ.
An offender againſt law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, măl-lĕf'fĭk. a. (509).
Miſchievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mā'le-prāk'tĭs. f.
Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnse. f.
Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnt. a.
Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnt-lē. ad.
Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, măl'lĭs. f. (140).
Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mă-lĭsh'ŭs. a.
Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mă-lĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mă-lĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. f.
Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, mă-līne'. a. (385).
Unfavourable, ill disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, mă-līne'. v. a.
To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

MALIGNANCY, mă-lĭg'năn-sē. f.
Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mă-lĭg'nănt. a.
Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mă-lĭg'nănt. f.
A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mă-lĭg'nănt-lē. ad.
With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, mă-līne'ŭr. f. (386).
One who regards another with ill will; sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY, mă-lĭg'nē-tē. f.
Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, mă-līne'lē. ad.
Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, mâw'kĭn. f.
A dirty wench.

MALL, măl. f.
A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

☞ This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a* before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

"————With mighty *mall*
"The monster mercileſs him made to fall."
SPENCER.

"And give that reverend head a *mall*
"Or two or three against a wall."
HUDIBRAS.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *maul*; and the word signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

MALLARD, măl'lărd. f. (88).
The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, măl-lē-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. f.
Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, măl'lē-ă-bl. a. (113).
Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, măl'lē-ă-bl-nĕs. f.
Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, măl'lē-āte. v. a.
To hammer.

MALLET, măl'lĭt. f. (99).
A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, măl'lōze. f.
A plant.

MALMSEY, mâm'zē. f. (401).
A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mâlt. f. (79).
Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mâlt'dŭst. f.
The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mâlt'flōre. f.
A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mâlt. v. n.
To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mâlt'hôrse. f.
A dull dolt. Obsolete.

MALTMAN, mâlt'măn. (88). } f.
MALTSTER, mâlt'stŭr. }
One who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, măl-vā'shŭs. a.
Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, măl-vĕr-sā'shŭn. f.
Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mâm-mâ'. f. (77).
The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, mâm'mĭt. f. (99).
A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAMMIFORM, mâm'mē-fôrm. a.
Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMILLARY, mâm'mĭl-lă-rē. a.
Belonging to the paps or dug.

☞ I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words, and as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Papillary*, and *Capillary*; and as all our orthoepists but Dr. Kenrick on *Miscellany*. See ACADEMY.

MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk. f. (166).
A large shapeless piece.

To MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk. v. a.
To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mâm'mŭn. f. (166).
Riches.

MAN, măn. f. (81).
Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To MAN, măn. v. a.
To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, măn'nă-klz. f. (405).
Chain for the hands.

To MANACLE, măn'nă-kl. v. a.
To chain the hands, to shackle.

To MANAGE, măn'ĭdje. v. a. (90).
To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To MANAGE, măn'ĭdje. v. n. (90).
To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, măn'ĭdje. f.
Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, măn'ĭdje-ă-bl. a.
Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, măn'ĭdje-ă-bl-nĕs. f.
Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, măn'ĭdje-mĕnt. f.
Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, măn'ĭdje-ŭr. f. (98).
One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, măn'ĭdje-rē. f.
Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mă-nā'shŭn. f.
The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mântsh'ĭt. f. (99).
A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mântsh-ĭn-ēēl'. f.
A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

☞ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr. Johnson and other orthoepists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To MANCIPATE, măn'sē-pāte. v. a.
To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, măn-sē-pā'shŭn. f.
Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, măn'sē-pl. f. (405).
The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, măn-dā'mŭs. f.
A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, măn-dă-rēēn'. f. (112).
A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY, măn'dă-tăr-ē. f. (512)
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, măn'dāte. f. (91).
Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, măn'dă-tŭr-ē. a. (512)
Preceptive, directory. For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MANDIBLE, măn'dē-bl. f. (405).
The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, măn-dĭb'bū-lăr. a.
Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, măn'drāke. f.
The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462)

To MANDUCATE, măn'dū-kāte. v. a.
To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, măn-dū-kā'shŭn. s.
Eating, chewing.

MANE, māne. s.
The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes.

MANEATER, măn'ēte-ŭr. s.
A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mān'd. a. (359).
Having a mane.

MANES, mā'nēz. s.
Ghoſt, ſhade. See MILLEPEDES.

MANFUL, măn'fŭl. a.
Bold, ſtout, daring.

MANFULLY, măn'fŭl-ē. ad.
Boldly, ſtoutly.

MANFULNESS, măn'fŭl-nĕs. s.
Stoutneſs, boldneſs.

MANGE, mānje. s.
The itch or ſcab in cattle.

MANGER, māne'jŭr. s.
The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn. See CHANGE.

MANGINESS, māne'jē-nĕs. s.
Scabbineſs, infection with the mange.

To MANGLE, măng'gl. v. a. (405).
To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, or butcher.

MANGLER, măng'gl-ŭr. s.
A hacker, one that deſtroys bunglingly.

MANGO, măng'gō. s.
A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, māne'jē. a.
Infected with the mange, ſcabby.

MANHATER, măn'hāte-ŭr. s.
Miſanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, măn'hŭd. s.
Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, mā'nē-ăk. (505)
MANIACAL, mā-nī'ă-kăl. (506). } a.
Raging with madneſs.

MANIFEST, măn'nē-fĕst. a.
Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

To MANIFEST, măn'nē-fĕst. v. a.
To make appear; to ſhew plainly, to diſcover.

MANIFESTATION, măn-nē-fĕs-tā'shŭn. s.
Diſcovery, publication.

MANIFESTIBLE, măn-nē-fĕs'tē-bl. a.
Eaſy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, măn'nē-fĕst-lē. ad.
Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, măn'nē-fĕst-nĕs. s.
Perſpicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, măn-nē-fĕs'tō. s.
Publick proteſtation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, măn'nē-fōld. a.
Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, măn'nē-fōld-lē. ad.
In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, măn'nē-kĭn. s.
A little man.

MANIPLE, măn'ē-pl. s. (405).
A handful; a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANIPULAR, mă-nĭp'pū-lăr. a.
Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, măn'kĭl-lŭr. s. (98).
Murderer.

MANKIND, măn-kīnd'. s.
The race or ſpecies of human beings. See GUARD.

☞ This word is ſometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and is even marked ſo by Dr. Aſh. Milton, with his uſual licenſe, ſometimes places the accent in this manner——

"——where he might likelieſt find
"The only two of *mankind*, but in them
"The whole included race his purpos'd prey."

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in proſe and verſe:

"The proper ſtudy of *mankind* is man."
ESSAY ON MAN.

MANLIKE, măn'like. a.
Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, măn'lĕs. a.
Without men, not manned.

MANLINESS, măn'lē-nĕs. s.
Dignity, bravery, ſtoutneſs.

MANLY, măn'lē. a.
Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, ſtout.

MANNA, măn'nă. s.
A delicious food diſtilled from heaven for the ſupport of the Iſraelites in their paſſage through the wilderneſs; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, măn'nŭr. s. (418).
Form, method; habit, faſhion; ſort, kind; mien, caſt of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, ſtudied civility.

MANNERLINESS, măn'nŭr-lē-nĕs. s.
Civility, ceremonious complaiſance.

MANNERLY, măn'nŭr-lē. a.
Civil, ceremonious, complaiſant.

MANNERLY, măn'nŭr-lē. ad.
Civilly, without rudeneſs.

MANNIKIN, măn'nē-kĭn. s.
A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, măn'nĭsh. a.
Having the appearance of a man, bold, maſculine, impudent.

MANOR, măn'nŭr. s. (418).
Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANSION, măn'shŭn. s.
Place of reſidence, abode, houſe.

MANSLAUGHTER, măn'slăw-tŭr. s.
Murder, deſtruction of the human ſpecies; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, măn'slā-ŭr. s.
Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, măn'swēte. a.
Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, măn'swē-tūde. s. (334).
Tameneſs, gentleneſs.

MANTEL, măn't'l. s. (103).
Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, măn-tē-lĕt'. s.
A ſmall cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouſe, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to ſhelter them.

MANTIGER, măn-tī'gŭr. s. (98).
A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, măn'tl. s. (405).
A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, măn'tl. v. a.
To cloak, to cover.

To MANTLE, măn'tl. v. n.
To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure; to be expanded, to ſpread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the ſurface, to froth; to ferment, to be in ſprightly agitation.

MANTUA, măn'tshū-ă. s. (333).
A lady's gown.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſays this word was probably corrupted from the French *manteau:* and Mr. Elphinſton, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, ſays, "*Manteau*, not *Mantua*, having given title "to the ſilk, the maker of *mantoes*, or "*mantows*, will have the honour of leading "the faſhions at the court of truth, when, "under ſo glorious patronage, ſhe announces "herſelf a *Mantoemaker*, or *Mantowmaker*. "*Paduaſoy* is a ſimilar falſification of *Po-* "*deſoy*, the Engliſh offspring of the French "*Poudeſoie*. The Italian cities are much "obliged to affectation for having ſo long "complimented them at her own expence. "Guided by etymology, ſhe had no buſineſs "with the ſound; and a ſtranger to analogy "was not likely to know, that a *mantel*, "*mantoe*, or *cloke*, was probably the firſt "ſilken taſk of the Engliſh *Mantoemaker*."

MANTUAMAKER, măn'tū-mā'kŭr. s. (333).
One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, măn'ū-ăl. a.
Performed by the hand; uſed by the hand.

MANUAL, măn'ū-ăl. s.
A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDUCTION, măn-nū-dŭk'shŭn. s.
Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, măn-nū-făk'tshŭre. s. (461).
The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip; any thing made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, măn-ū-făk'tshŭre. v. a. (463).
To make by art and labour, to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFACTURER, măn-nū-făk'tshū-rŭr. s.
A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, măn'nū-mīze. v. a.
To ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

MANUMISSION, măn-nū-mĭsh'ŭn. s.
The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MANUMIT, măn-nū-mĭt'. v. a.
To releaſe from ſlavery.

MANURABLE, mă-nū'ră-bl. a. (405).
Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mă-nū'rănſe. s.
Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, mă-nūre'. v. a.
To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with compoſts.

MANURE, mă-nūre'. s.
Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mă-nūre'mĕnt. s.
Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mă-nū'rŭr. s. (98).
He who manures land, a huſbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, măn'ū-skrĭpt. s.
A book written, not printed.

MANY, mĕn'nē. a. (89).
Conſiſting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mĕn'nē-kŭl-lŭr'd. a.
Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mĕn'nē-kŏr-nŭr'd a.
Polygonal, having many corners.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

MANYHEADED, mĕn'nē-hĕd-dĕd. a.
Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mĕn-nē-lăng'-gwĭdj'd. a.
Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mĕn-nē-pēē'pl'd. a.
Numerouſly populous.

MANYTIMES, mĕn'nē-tīmz. ad.
Often, frequently.

MAP, măp. ſ.
A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a deſcription of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an eſtate according to exact admeaſurement.

TO MAP, măp. v. a.
To delineate, to ſet down. Little uſed.

MAPLE tree, mā'pl. ſ. (405).
A tree frequent in hedge-rows.

MAPPERY, măp'pŭr-ē. ſ.
The art of planning and deſigning.

TO MAR, mär. v. a. (78).
To injure, to ſpoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, mär-ā-năth'ā. ſ.
It was a form of denouncing a curſe, or anathematizing among the Jews.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnſon, and every other orthöepiſt, who uniformly accent the word on the third ſyllable, as I have done.

MARASMUS, mā-răz'mŭs. ſ.
A conſumption.

MARBLE, mär'bl. ſ. (405).
Stones uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh; little balls of marble with which children play; a ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, mär'bl. a.
Made of marble; variegated like marble.

TO MARBLE, mär'bl. v. a.
To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, mär'bl-härt-ĕd. a. Cruel, inſenſible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, mär'kā-sīte. ſ. (155).
The Marcaſite is a ſolid hard foſſil frequently found in mines.

MARCH, märtſh. ſ. (352).
The third month of the year.

TO MARCH, märtſh. v. n.
To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

TO MARCH, märtſh. v. a.
To put in military movement; to bring in regular proceſſion.

MARCH, märtſh. ſ.
Movement, journey of ſoldiers; grave and ſolemn walk; ſignals to move; Marches, without ſingular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, märtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Preſident of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, mär'tſhŭn-ĕs. ſ. (288). The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, märtſh'pāne. ſ.
A kind of ſweet bread.

MARCID, mär'sĭd. a.
Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, mär'kŭr. ſ. (314).
Leanneſs, the ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh.

MARE, māre. ſ.
The female of a horſe; a kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the nightmare.

MARESCHAL, mär'ſhăl. ſ.
A chief commander of any army.

MARGARITE, mär'gā-rīte. ſ. (155).
A pearl.

MARGENT, mär'jĕnt. } ſ.
MARGIN, mär'jĭn. }
The border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or ſore.

MARGINAL, mär'jē-năl. ſ.
Placed, or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, mär'jē-nā-tĕd. a.
Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, mär'grāve. ſ.
A title of ſovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, mär'rē-ĕts. ſ. (81).
A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, măr'rē-gōld. ſ. (81).
A yellow flower.

☞ The *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, is by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and ſlender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is ſuppoſed to be the true ſound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, give the *a* the ſhort ſound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general uſage, but to that prevailing tendency of ſhortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language, (503) (535) Loſing the ſimple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition, (515). Nor is it unworthy of obſervation that *gold*, in this word, preſerves its true ſound, and is not corrupted into *goold*.

TO MARINATE, măr'rē-nāte. v. a.
To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar. Not uſed.

MARINE, mā-rēēn'. a. (112).
Belonging to the ſea.

MARINE, mā-rēēn'. ſ.
Sea affairs; a ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MARINER, măr'rĭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſeaman, a ſailor.

MARJORUM, mär'jŭr-ŭm. ſ.
A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mär'ĭſh. ſ.
A bog, a fen, a ſwamp, watry ground.

MARISH, mär'ĭſh. a.
Fenny, boggy, ſwampy. Not uſed.

MARITAL, măr'rē-tăl. ſ. (88).
Pertaining to a huſband.

MARITIMAL, mā-rĭt'tē-măl. } a.
MARITIME, măr'rē-tĭm. (146). }
Performed on the ſea, marine; relating to the ſea, naval; bordering on the ſea.

MARK, märk. ſ. (81).
A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impreſſion; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horſe's age; Marque, French, licenſe of repriſals; a ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; a character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

TO MARK, märk. v. a.
To impreſs with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

TO MARK, märk. v. n.
To note, to take notice.

MARKER, märk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mär'kĭt. ſ.
A publick time of buying and ſelling; purchaſe and ſale; rate, price.

TO MARKET, mär'kĭt. v. a.
To deal at a market, to buy or ſell.

MARKET-BELL, mär-kĭt-bĕl'. ſ.
The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mär-kĭt-krŏs'. ſ.
A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mär-kĭt-dā'. ſ.
The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mär'kĭt-fōks. ſ.
People that come to the market. See FOLK.

MARKET-MAN, mär'kĭt-măn. ſ. (88).
One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mär'kĭt-plāſe. ſ.
Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mär'kĭt-prīſe. } ſ.
MARKET-RATE, mär'kĭt-rāte. }
The price at which any thing is currently ſold.

MARKET-TOWN, mär'kĭt-tŏŏn'. ſ.
A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mär'kĭt-ā-bl. a.
Such as may be ſold, ſuch for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, märks'măn. ſ. (88).
A man ſkilful to hit a mark.

MARL, märl. ſ.
A kind of clay much uſed for manure.

TO MARL, märl. v. a.
To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mär'lĭn. ſ. (140).
Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mär'lĭn-ſpīke. ſ.
A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together.

MARLPIT, märl'pĭt. ſ.
Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mär'lē. a.
Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mär'mā-lāde. } ſ.
MARMALET, mär'mā-lĕt. }
The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.

MARMORATION, mär-mō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Incruſtation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mär-mō'rē-ăn. a.
Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mär'mō-zĕt. ſ.
A ſmall monkey.

MARMOT, mär-mŏŏt'. ſ.
The Marmotto, or mus alpinus.

MARQUETRY, mär'kĕt-trē. ſ.
Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mär'kwĭs. ſ.
In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mär'kwĭz-āte. ſ. (91).
The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mär'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſpoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, măr'rĭdje. ſ. (81) (90) (274). The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, măr'rĭdje-ā-bl. a.
Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

MARRIED, mar'rid. a. (283).
Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mar'ro. ſ. (327).
An oleaginous ſubſtance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mar'ro-bone. ſ.
Bone boiled for the marrow; in burleſque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mar'ro-fat. ſ.
A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mar'ro-les. a.
Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mar're. v. a. (81).
To join a man and a woman; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for huſband or wife.

To MARRY, mar're. v. n.
To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

MARSH, marſh. ſ. (81).
A fen, a bog, a ſwamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, marſh-mal'lo. ſ.
A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, marſh-mar're-gold. ſ.
A flower. See MARIGOLD.

MARSHAL, mar'ſhal. ſ.
The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates combats in liſts; any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt; a harbinger, a purſuivant.

To MARSHAL, mar'ſhal. v. a.
To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mar'ſhal-lur. ſ. (98).
One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mar'ſhal-se. ſ.
The priſon belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MARSHALSHIP, mar'ſhal-ſhip. ſ.
The office of a marſhal.

MARSHELDER, marſh-el'dur. ſ.
A gelder-roſe.

MARSHROCKET, marſh-rok'kit. ſ.
A ſpecies of watercreſſes. (99).

MARSHY, marſh'e. a.
Boggy, fenny, ſwampy; produced in marſhes.

MART, mart. ſ.
A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchaſe and ſale; letters of Mart. See MARK.

To MART, mart. v. a.
To traffick, to buy or ſell.

MARTEN, mar'tin. ſ. (99).
A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued; a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mar'ſhal. a. (88).
Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike ſhow, ſuiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mar'tin.
MARTINET, mar'tin-et.
MARTLET, mart'let. } ſ.
A kind of ſwallow.

MARTINGAL, mar'tin-gal. ſ.
A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, which runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mar'tin-mus. ſ. (88).
The feaſt of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmas or Martlemaſs.

MARTYR, mar'tur. ſ. (418).
One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

To MARTYR, mar'tur. v. a.
To put to death for virtue; to murder, to deſtroy.

MARTYRDOM, mar'tur-dum. ſ. (166).
The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mar-tur-rol'lo-je. ſ. A regiſter of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mar-tur-rol'lo-jiſt. ſ. (518).
A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mar'vel. ſ. (99).
A wonder, any thing aſtoniſhing.

To MARVEL, mar'vel. v. n.
To wonder, to be aſtoniſhed.

MARVELLOUS, mar'vel-lus. a.
Wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing; ſurpaſſing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mar'vel-lus-le. ad.
Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mar'vel-lus-nes. ſ. Wonderfulneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

MASCULINE, mas'ku-lin. a. (150).
Male, not female; reſembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mas'ku-lin-le. ad.
Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mas'ku-lin-nes. ſ.
Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, maſh. ſ.
Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body; a mixture for a horſe.

To MASH, maſh. v. a.
To beat into a confuſed maſs; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, maſk. ſ. (79).
A cover to diſguiſe the face, a viſor; any pretence or ſubterfuge; a feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, maſk. v. a.
To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, maſk. v. n.
To revel, to play the mummer; to be diſguiſed any way.

MASKER, maſk'ur. ſ. (98).
One who revels in a maſk, a mummer.

MASON, ma'sn. ſ. (170).
A builder with ſtone.

MASONRY, ma'sn-re. ſ.
The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERADE, mas-kur-rade'. ſ.
A diverſion in which the company is maſked; diſguiſe.

To MASQUERADE, mas-kur-rade'. v. n. To go in diſguiſe; to aſſemble in maſks.

MASQUERADER, mas-kur-ra'dur. ſ.
A perſon in a maſk. (415).

☞ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions, Principles, No. 415.

MASS, mas. ſ. (79).
A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, aſſemblage indiſtinct; the ſervice of the Roman church.

MASSACRE, ma'sa-kur. ſ. (416).
Butchery, indiſcriminate deſtruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mas'sa-kur. v. a.
To butcher, to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

MASSINESS; mas'se-nes.
MASSIVENESS, mas'siv-nes. } ſ.
Weight, bulk, ponderouſneſs.

MASSIVE, mas'siv. (158).
MASSY, mas'se. } a.
Weighty, bulky, continuous.

MAST, maſt. ſ. (78) (79).
The beam or poſt raiſed above a veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, maſt'ed. a.
Furniſhed with maſts.

MASTER, mas'tur. ſ. (76) (98).
One who has ſervants, oppoſed to man or ſervant, owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; poſſeſſor; commander of a trading ſhip; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience; a title of dignity in the univerſities, as Maſter of arts.

☞ When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c. the *a* is ſunk, and an *i* ſubſtituted in its ſtead, as if the word were written *Miſter*, rhyming with *ſiſter*. Any attempt to approach to the ſound of *a*, by pronouncing it *meſter* or *muſter*, ought to be carefully avoided.

To MASTER, ma'ſtur. v. a. (98) (418). To conquer, to overcome; to execute with ſkill.

MASTERDOM, ma'ſtur-dum. ſ. (166).
Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, ma'ſtur-ke. ſ.
The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, ma'ſtur-sin'nu. ſ.
A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated.

MASTER-STRING, ma'ſtur-ſtring. ſ.
Principal ſtring.

MASTER-STROKE, ma'ſtur-ſtroke. ſ.
Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, ma'ſtur-les. a.
Wanting a maſter or owner; ungoverned, unſubdued.

MASTERLY, ma'ſtur-le. ad.
With the ſkill of a maſter.

MASTERLY, ma'ſtur-le. a.
Suitable to a maſter, artful, ſkilful; imperious, with the ſway of a maſter.

MASTERPIECE, ma'ſtur-peſe. ſ.
Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, ma'ſtur-ſhip. ſ.
Rule, power; ſuperiority; ſkill, knowledge; a title of ironical reſpect.

MASTER-TEETH, ma'ſtur-teeth. ſ.
The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, ma'ſtur-wurt. ſ.
A plant.

MASTERY, ma'ſtur-e. ſ.
Rule; ſuperiority, pre-eminence; ſkill; attainment of ſkill or power.

MASTFUL, maſt'ful. a.
Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut.

MASTICATION, mas-te-ka'ſhun. ſ.
The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mas'te-ka-tur-e. ſ.
A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed. (512).

MASTICH, măs'tĭk. ſ. (353).
A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, măs'tĭf. ſ.
A dog of the largeſt ſize.

MASTLESS, māſt'lĕs. a.
Bearing no maſt.

MASTLIN, mĕs'lĭn. ſ.
Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, măt. ſ.
A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

To MAT, măt. v. a.
To cover with mats; to twiſt together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, măt-ă-dōre'. ſ.
A term uſed in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black duces, or red ſevens in trumps.

MATCH, mătſh. ſ. (352).
Any thing that catches fire; a conteſt, a game; one equal to another, one able to conteſt with another; one who ſuits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mătſh. v. a.
To be equal to; to ſhew an equal; to equal, to oppoſe; to ſuit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mătſh. v n.
To be married; to ſuit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mătſh'ă-bl. a. (405).
Suitable, equal, fit to be joinnd; correſpondent.

MATCHLESS, mătſh'lĕs. a.
Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mătſh'lĕs-lē. ad.
In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mătſh'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mătſh'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, māte. ſ. (77).
A huſband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at the ſame table; the ſecond in ſubordination, as the maſter's Mate.

To MATE, māte. v. a.
To match, to marry; to oppoſe, to equal; to ſubdue, to confound, to cruſh. Obſolete in the latter ſenſes.

MATERIAL, mă-tē'rē-ăl. a. (505).
Conſiſting of matter, corporeal, not ſpiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, mă-tē'rē-ălz. ſ.
The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mă-tē'rē-ăl-ĭſt ſ.
One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

MATERIALITY, mă-tē-rē-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Material exiſtence, not ſpirituality.

MATERIALLY, mă-tē'rē-ăl-ē. ad.
In the ſtate of matter; not formally; importantly, eſſentially.

MATERIALNESS, mă-tē'rē-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, mă-tĕr'năl. a. (88).
Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mă-tĕr'nē-tē. ſ.
The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, măt'fĕl-ŭn. ſ.
A ſpecies of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, măth-ē-măt'ē-kăl. (509). } a.
MATHEMATICK, măth-ē-măt'ĭk }
Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, măth-ē-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, măth-ē-mă-tĭſh'ăn. ſ.
A man verſed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, măth-ē-măt'tĭks. ſ. That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured.

MATHESIS, mă-thē'sĭs. ſ. (520).
The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, măt'tĭn. ſ.
Morning, uſed in the morning.

MATINS, măt'tĭnz. ſ.
Morning worſhip.

MATRICE, mā'trĭs. ſ. (140) (142).
The womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to ſomething encloſed.
☞ When this word ſignifies the mould in which letters are caſt, it is called by the founders a *Matrix*.

MATRICIDE, măt'trē-ſide. ſ. (143).
Slaughter of a mothor; a mother killer.

To MATRICULATE, mă-trĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England.

MATRICULATE, mă-trĭk'ū-lāte. ſ. (91). A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mă-trĭk-kū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, măt-trē-mō'nē-ăl. a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, cunnubial. (88).

MATRIMONIALLY, măt-trē-mō'nē-ăl-ē. ad.
According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mă'trē-mŭn-ē. ſ.
Marriage, the nuptial ſtate. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. For the accent, ſee ACADEMY.

MATRIX, mā'trĭks. ſ.
Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mā'trŭn. ſ.
An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, măt'rō-năl, or mă-trō'-năl. a.
Suitable to a matron, conſtituting a matron.
☞ I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two firſt ſyllables of this word exactly like *matron*, becauſe the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and therefore, according to Engliſh analogy, when reduced to three ſyllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate, (ſee ACADEMY); and this accent has, in ſimples, always a ſhortening power, (509) (535); The ſecond pronunciation, though not ſo ſtrictly agreeable to analogy as the firſt, is ſtill preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matroniſh* and *matronly* ought to have the firſt vowel and the accent as in *matron*, becauſe they are compounds of our own; but we do not ſubjoin *al* to words as we do *iſh* and *ly*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this ſeems to have ſtruck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnſon when they accented the word *Patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the ſame form, and is perfectly ſimilar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the firſt ſyllable, and *patronal* on the ſecond. From Dr. Johnſon's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority therefore, in the word in queſtion, is only for the accent on the firſt ſyllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and ſound the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Aſh alone ſeems to favour the pronunciation I have given.

MATRONLY, mā'trŭn-lē. ad.
Elderly, ancient. See MATRONAL.

MATROSS, mă-trŏs'. ſ.
Matroſſes are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſponging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, măt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Body, ſubſtance extended; materials, that of which any thing is compoſed; ſubject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing ſuppoſed; affair, buſineſs, in a familar ſenſe; cauſe of diſturbance; import, conſequence; thing, object, that which has ſome particular relation; ſpace or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To MATTER, măt'tŭr. v. n.
To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by ſuppuration.

To MATTER, măt'tŭr. v. a.
To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, măt'tŭr-ē. a.
Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, măt'tŭk. ſ. (166).
A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood; a pickax.

MATTRESS, măt'trĭs. ſ. (99).
A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, măt'ſhū-rāte. v. a. (91). To haſten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, mătſh'ū-rāte. v. n. (461). To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mătſh-ū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ripening, the ſtate of growing ripe; the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mătſh'ū-rā-tĭve. a.
Ripening, conducive to ripeneſs; conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore. (463).

MATURE, mă-tūre'. a. See FUTURITY. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-diſpoſed, fit for execution, well-digeſted.

To MATURE, mă-tūre'. v. a.
To ripen, to advance to ripeneſs.

MATURELY, mă-tūre'lē. ad.
Ripely, completely; with counſel well digeſted; early, ſoon.

MATURITY, mă-tū'rē-tē. ſ.
Ripeneſs, completion.

MAUDLIN, mâwd'lĭn. a.
Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, mâw'gŭr. ad. (416).
In ſpite of, notwithſtanding.

To MAUL, mâwl. v. a.
To beat, to bruiſe, to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner. See MALL.

MAUL, mâwl. ſ.
A heavy hammer. Obſolete.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

MAUND. mand. f. (214).
A hand baſket.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry give the ſound of *a* in *all* to this word, Dr. Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the firſt. See TAUNT.

To MAUNDER, mǎn'dûr. (214).
To grumble, to murmur.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *Maund*; but Mr. Nares and Mr. Elphinſton, whoſe opinion in this point is of the greateſt weight, pronounce it as I have marked it. See TAUNT.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mawn'dé, or mǎn'dé-*th*ûrz'dà. f. (214).
The Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, mâw-sò-lé'ûm. f. (503)
A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mâw. f.
The ſtomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, mâw'kiſh. a.
Apt to offend the ſtomach.

MAWKISHNESS, mâw'kiſh-nés. f.
Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MAW-WORM, mâw'wûrm. f.
Gut-worms frequently creep into the ſtomach, whence they are called ſtomach or Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, mâg-zil'lâr. (478).
MAXILLARY, mâks'il-lâr-é. (477). } a.
Belonging to the jaw-bone.

☞ There is a diverſity in the pronunciation of this word which makes it neceſſary to recur to principles to decide which is beſt. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Barclay, accent it on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Bailey, and Entick, on the ſecond: and notwithſtanding this majority, I am of opinion that the firſt manner is right. For though *Maxillary* and the other ſimilar words of this termination are of the ſame number of ſyllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *Maxillaris*, *Capillaris*, &c. (503), yet as our language has an averſion to the accent on the *a* in theſe terminations which has the accent in the Latin words (512), it ſeems agreeable to our own analogy to place the ſtreſs on that ſyllable to which we give a ſecondary ſtreſs in the original word, and that is the firſt. See ACADEMY.

MAXIM, mâks'im. f.
An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAY, mâ. auxiliary verb, preterit Might. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be poſſible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expreſſing deſire or wiſh.

MAY BE, mâ'bé.
Perhaps.

MAY, mâ. f.
The fifth month of the year; the confine of ſpring and ſummer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, mâ. v. n.
To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, mâ'bûg. f.
A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, mâ'dà. f.
The firſt of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mâ'flour. f.
A plant.

MAY-FLY, mâ'fli. f.
An inſect.

MAY-GAME, mâ'gâme. f.
Diverſion, ſport, ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.

MAY-LILY, mâ'lil-lé. f.
The ſame with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mâ'pôle. f.
Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, mâ'wéed. f.
A ſpecies of chamomile.

MAYOR, mâ'ûr. f. (418).
The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, mâ'ûr-âl-té. f.
The office of a mayor.

☞ This word is ſubject to the ſame corrupt pronunciation as *Admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *Mayoraltry*.

MAYORESS, mâ'ûr-és. f.
The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, mâz'zûrd. f. (88).
A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, mâze. f.
A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding paſſages; confuſion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To MAZE, mâze. v. a.
To bewilder; to confuſe.

MAZY, mâ'zé. a.
Perplexed, confuſed.

ME, mé.
The oblique caſe of I.

MEACOCK, mé'kok. a. (227).
Tame, cowardly. Obſolete.

MEAD, méde. f. (227).
A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD, méde.
MEADOW, méd'dò. (234) (515). } f.
A rich paſture ground, from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, méd'dò-ſaf'-fûrn. f.
A plant. See Principles, No. 417.

MEADOW-SWEET, méd'dò-ſwéet. f.
A plant.

MEAGER, mé'gûr. a. (227) (416).
Lean, wanting fleſh, ſtarved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS, mé'gûr-nés. f.
Leanneſs, want of fleſh; ſcantneſs, barrenneſs.

MEAL, méle. f. (227).
The act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, méle. v. a.
To ſprinkle, to mingle. Obſolete.

MEALMAN, méle'mân. f. (88).
One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mé'lé. a.
Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; beſprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mé'lé-mòûTH'd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely.

MEAN, méne. a. (227).
Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, baſe, deſpicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without exceſs; intervening intermediate.

MEAN, méne. f.
Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean-time; inſtrument, meaſure, that which is uſed in order to any end; by all means, without doubt, without heſitation; by no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; mean-time, or mean-while, in the intervening time.

To MEAN, méne. v. n.
To have in mind, to intend, to purpoſe.

To MEAN, méne. v. a.
To purpoſe; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mé-ân'dûr. f. (98).
Maze, labyrinth, flexuous paſſage, ſerpentine winding.

MEANDROUS, mé-ân'drûs. a. (314).
Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mé'ning. f. (410).
Purpoſe, intention; the ſenſe, the thing underſtood.

MEANLY, méne'lé. ad.
Moderately; poorly; ungenerouſly; without reſpect.

MEANNESS, méne'nés. f.
Low rank, poverty; lowneſs of mind; ſordidneſs, niggardlineſs.

MEANT, mént. pret. and part. paſſ. of To mean.

MEASE, méſe. f.
A Meaſe of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mé'zlz. f. (227) (359).
A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a diſeaſe of ſwine; a diſeaſe of trees.

MEASLED, mé'zl'd. a. (359).
Infected with the meaſles.

MEASLY, mé'zlé. a.
Scabbed with the meaſles.

MEASURABLE, mézh'ûr-â-bl. a.
Such as may be meaſured; moderate, in ſmall quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mézh'ûr-â-blnés. f.
Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

MEASURABLY, mézh'ûr-â-blé. ad.
Moderately.

MEASURE, mézh'ûre. f. (234).
That by which any thing is meaſured; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion, quantity ſettled; a ſtated quantity, as a meaſure of wine; ſufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, muſical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not exceſs; limit, boundary; ſyllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; to have hard Meaſure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mézh'ûre. v. a.
To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to paſs through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjuſt, to proportion; to mark out in ſtated quantities; to allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

MEASURELESS, mézh'ûr-lés. a.
Immenſe, immeaſurable.

MEASUREMENT, mézh'ûr-mént. f.
Menſuration, act of meaſuring.

MEASURER, mézh'ûr-ûr. f. (98).
One that meaſures.

MEAT, méte. f. (246).
Fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, méthe. f.
Drink.

MECHANICAL, mé-kân'né-kâl.
MECHANICK, mé-kân'nik. (509) } a.
Mean, ſervile, of mean occupation; conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks; ſkilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mé-kân'nik. f. (353).
A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mĕ-kăn'nĭks. ſ.
Dr. Wallis deſines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mĕ-kăn'nĕ-kăl-ē. ad. According to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHANICALNESS, mĕ-kăn'nĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm; meanneſs.

MECHANICIAN, mĕk-ă-nĭſh'ăn. ſ.
A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

MECHANISM, mĕk'ă-nĭzm. ſ.
Action according to mechanick laws; conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mē-kō'nē-ŭm. ſ.
Expreſſed juice of poppy; the firſt excrement of children.

MEDAL, mĕd'dăl. ſ. (88).
An ancient coin; a piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, mē-dăl'lĭk. a. (509).
Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mē-dăl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A large antique ſtamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, mĕd'dăl-ĭſt. ſ.
A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, mĕd'dl. v. n. (405).
To have to do; to interpoſe, to act in any thing; to interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.

MEDDLER, mĕd'dl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, mĕd'dl-ſŭm. a.
Intermeddling.

To MEDIATE, mē'dē-āte. v. n. (91) (534). To interpoſe as an equal friend in both parties; to be between two.

To MEDIATE, mē'dē-āte. v. a.
To form by mediation; to limit by ſomething in the middle.

MEDIATE, mē'dē-āte. a. (91).
Interpoſed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.

MEDIATELY, mē'dē-āte-lē. ad.
By a ſecondary cauſe.

MEDIATION, mē-dē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Interpoſition, intervention, agency between two parties practiſed by a common friend; interceſſion, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē-dē-ā'tŭr. ſ. (534).
One that intervenes between two parties; an interceſſor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our Bleſſed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dē-ā-tō'rē-ăl. }
MEDIATORY, mē'dē-ă-tŭr-ē. }
a. Belonging to a mediator. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. For the accent, ſee No. 512.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dē-ā'tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dē-ā'trĭks. ſ.
A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mĕd'ē-kăl. a.
Phyſical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mĕd'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
Phyſically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mĕd'ē-kă-mĕnt. ſ.
Any thing uſed in healing, generally topical applications.

☞ All our orthöepiſts but Bailey pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but my judgment much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the ſecond, as in *Predicament*. My reaſon is, that this is the ſyllable on which we place the ſecondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicamentum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been obſerved, that this is our guide for accenting Engliſh words formed from the Latin by dropping a ſyllable. See ACADEMY.

MEDICAMENTAL, mĕd-ē-kă-mĕnt'ăl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mĕd-ē-kă-mĕnt'ăl-ē. ad.
After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mĕd'ē-kāte. v. a.
To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mĕd-ē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the uſe of phyſick.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dĭs'ĭn-ă-bl. a.
Having the power of phyſick.

MEDICINAL, { mē-dĭs'ē-năl. / mĕd-ē-sī'năl. } a.
Having the power of healing, having phyſical virtue; belonging to phyſick.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, but more properly and more agreeably to the beſt authorities *medicinal*. If by the beſt authorities Dr. Johnſon means the Poets, the queſtion is decided; but I look upon Poets to be the worſt authorities in this caſe, as, by the very rules of their art, a licence is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themſelves of this licence, cannot be diſputed. But if by more properly Dr. Johnſon alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicīnus* or *medicīnalis*, nothing can be more inconcluſive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as Engliſh, we generally place the accent on the ſame ſyllable as in the original, as *acumen*, *decorum*, &c. but frequently otherwiſe, as *orator*, *ſenator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be ſervilely followed in Latin words angliciſed, we ſhould overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal*, *paſtoral*, &c. &c. muſt have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable inſtead of the firſt, and nothing but confuſion would enſue. The truth is, the ſtrong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent, (503); and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own compoſition, or where the latter ſyllables have either an aſſemblage of conſonants or a diphthong; yet even in this caſe we find the antepenultimate accent ſometimes prevail, as *anceſtor*, *amneſty*, *magiſtrate*, &c. and *counterpoiſe*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interreign*, &c. So that by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we diſturb and pervert it. Let Poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in ſome caſes, ought to have, a language different from proſe, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not ſtrive againſt the general current of proſaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets, and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antipenultimate accentuation of this word is ſupported by Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnſton, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation firſt, ſeems to prefer it to the other. See INDECOROUS and INIMICAL.

MEDICINALLY, mē-dĭs'ē-năl-lē. ad.
Phyſically.

MEDICINE, mĕd'dē-sĭn. ſ.
Any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

☞ All our orthöepiſts tell us that this word is generally pronounced in two ſyllables, as if written *medcine*. That ſo groſs a vulgariſm ſhould gain ground in our language, is an imputation on our national taſte. Our Poets, who when tortured for a word, often torture a word to eaſe themſelves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of Procruſtes, and that is of ſhortening ſuch words as are too long for their verſe; and theſe mutilations too often ſlide into our proſaic pronunciation: but againſt this abuſe every accurate ſpeaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr. Nares informs us, cruſhes *medicinal* into two ſyllables; and inſtances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

Mr. Elphinſton adopts the diſſyllabic pronunciation as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecine:* but as we preſerve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* ſeems its moſt authentic original, and demands the ſound of the *i* in *medicine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakeſpeare and Milton ſink in the ſame manner as the word in queſtion.

To MEDICINE, mĕd'dē-sĭn. v. a.
To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

MEDIETY, mē-dī'ē-tē. ſ.
Middle ſtate, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dē-ŏk'rē-tē, or mē-jē-ŏk'rē-tē. ſ. (293) (294) (376) (534). Small degree, middle rate, middle ſtate; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ē-tāte. v. a.
To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ē-tāte. v. n.
To think, to muſe, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mĕd-ē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Deep thought, cloſe attention, contemplation; thought employed upon ſacred objects; a ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mĕd'ē-tā-tĭv. a. (512).
Addicted to meditation; expreſſing attention or deſign.

MEDITERRANEAN, mĕd-ē-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn. }
MEDITERRANEOUS, mĕd-ē-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs. } a.
Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ſea.

MEDIUM, mē'dē-ŭm, or mē'jē-ŭm. ſ. (293). Any thing intervening; any thing uſed in ratiocination in order to a concluſion; the middle place or degree, the juſt temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mĕd'lŭr. ſ. (88).
A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mĕd'lē. ſ.
A mixture, a miſcellany, a mingled maſs.

MEDLEY, mĕd'lē. a.
Mingled, confuſed.

MEDULLAR, mē-dŭl'lăr. }
MEDULLARY, mĕd'ŭl-lăr-ē. } a.
Pertaining to the marrow.

☞ I differ from all our orthöepiſts in the accentuation of this word; for though they are uniform here, they differ ſo much from each other in ſimilar words, as to ſhow they are not very ſure of their principles. My reaſons

for accenting the firſt ſyllable of this word are the ſame as for the ſame accentuation of *Maxillary*, and *Papillary*, which ſee.

MEED, mēēd. ſ. (246).
Reward, recompence; preſent, gift.

MEEK, mēēk. a. (246).
Mild of temper, ſoft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mēē'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make meek, to ſoften.

MEEKLY, mēēk'lē. ad.
Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēēk'nēs. ſ.
Gentleneſs, mildneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

MEER, mēre. a.
Simple, unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, mēre. ſ.
A lake, a boundary. See MERE.

MEERED, mēr'd. a. (359).
Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēēt. a.
Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely uſed.

To MEET, mēēt. v. a. (36) (246).
To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the ſame place; to cloſe one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to aſſemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēēt. v. n.
To encounter, to cloſe face to face; to encounter in hoſtility; to aſſemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēēt'ur. ſ. (98).
One that accoſts another. Not uſed.

MEETING, mēēt'ing. ſ. (410).
An aſſembly, a convention; a congreſs; a conventicle, an aſſembly of diſſenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēēt'ing-houſe. ſ.
Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEETLY, mēēt'lē. ad.
Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēēt'nēs. ſ.
Fitneſs, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grim. ſ.
Diſorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭk. a.
Diſordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little uſed.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ē. (503).
A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ē. a.
Gloomy, diſmal; diſeaſed with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected. (503).

MELILOT, mĕl'lē-lŭt. ſ. (166).
A plant.

To MELIORATE, mē'lē-ō-rāte. v. a.
To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lē-ō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lē-ŏr'ē-tē. ſ. (113).
State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Production of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ĕnſe. ſ.
A honied flow, a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ĕnt. }
MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ŭs. } a.
Flowing with honey. (518).

MELLOW, mĕl'lō. a. (327).
Soft with ripeneſs, full ripe; ſoft in ſound; ſoft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō. v. a.
To ripen, to mature; to ſoften.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō. v. n.
To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mĕl'lō-nēs. ſ.
Ripeneſs, ſoftneſs by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō'dē-ŭs, or mē-lō'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (376).
Muſical, harmonous.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō'dē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Muſically, harmoniouſly.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō'dē-ŭs-nēs. ſ.
Harmoniouſneſs, muſicalneſs.

MELODY, mĕl'lō-dē. ſ.
Muſick, harmony of ſound.

MELON, mĕl'lŭn. ſ. (166).
A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mĕl'lŭn-*th*ĭs-sl. ſ.
A plant.

To MELT, mĕlt. v. a.
To diſſolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to ſoften to love or tenderneſs; to waſte away.

To MELT, mĕlt. v. n.
To become liquid, to diſſolve; to be ſoftened to pity or any gentle paſſion; to be ſubdued by affliction.

MELTER, mĕlt'ur. ſ. (98).
One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mĕlt'ing-lē. ad.
Like ſomething melting.

MELWEL, mĕl'wĕl. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

MEMBER, mĕm'bur. ſ. (98).
A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a diſcourſe or period, a head, a clauſe; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm'brāne. ſ. (91).
A membrane is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brā-nā'shŭs. (357).
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brā'nē-ŭs.
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm'brān-ŭs.
a. Conſiſting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mĕn'tō. ſ.
A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mŏir'. / mĕm'wŏr. } ſ.
An account of tranſactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

☞ This word was univerſally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as Dr. Johnſon, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some ſpeakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the firſt, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Aſh, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unſuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which in diſſyllables, having a diphthong in the laſt, inclines us to place the accent on that ſyllable, as much as in *devoir*; which we find accented on the laſt by all our orthöepiſts without exception.

MEMORABLE, mĕm'mŭr-ă-bl. a.
Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm'mŭr-ă-blē. ad.
In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mō-răn'dŭm. ſ.
A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'rē-ăl. a.
Preſervative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'rē-ăl. a.
A monument, ſomething to preſerve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonſtrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'rē-ăl-ĭſt. ſ.
One who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mĕm'ō-rize. v. a.
To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mĕm'mŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt, retention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn.
The plural of man.

To MENACE, mĕn'nāſe. v. a. (91).
To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mĕn'nās. ſ. (91).
Threat.

MENACER, mĕn'nās-ur. ſ. (98).
A threatener, one that threats.

MENAGE, mē-năzhe'. ſ.
A collection of animals.

☞ This word is perfectly French; nor can we expreſs their ſoft *g* any other way than by *zhe*.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn'ă-gŏg. ſ. (338).
A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND, mĕnd. v. a.
To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd. v. n.
To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mĕn'dă-bl. a. (405).
Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs'sē-tē. ſ.
Falſehood.

MENDER, mĕnd'ur. ſ. (98).
One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dē-kănt. a.
Begging, poor to a ſtate of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dē-kănt. ſ.
A beggar, one of ſome begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mĕn'dē-kāte. v. a.
To beg, to aſk alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs'sē-tē. ſ.
The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕndz. for Amends.
Not uſed.

MENIAL, mē'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Belonging to the retinue or train of ſervants.

MENINGES, mē-nĭn'jēz. ſ.
The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia-mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mē-nŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
A regiſter of months.

MENSAL, mĕn'săl. a.
Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mĕns'strū-ăl. a.
Monthly, laſting a month; pertaining to a menſtruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mĕns'strū-ŭs. a.
Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mĕns'strū-ŭm. ſ.
All liquors are called Menſtruums which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mĕn-shū-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Capacity of being meaſured.

MENSURABLE, mĕn'shū-rā-bl. a.
Meaſurable, that may be meaſured.

MENSURAL, mĕn'shū-răl. a. (88).
Relating to meaſure.

To MENSURATE, mĕn'shū-rāte. v. a.
To meaſure, to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURATION, mĕn-shū-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of meaſuring, reſult of meaſuring.

MENTAL, mĕnt'tăl. a. (88).
Intellectual, exiſting in the mind.

MENTALLY, mĕnt'tăl-ē. ad.
Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mĕn'shŭn. v. a.
To write or expreſs in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mē-fĭt'ĭ-kăl. a.
Ill-favoured, ſtinking.

MERACIOUS, mē-rā'shŭs. a. (292).
Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mĕr'kăn-tănt. ſ.
A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not uſed.

MERCANTILE, mĕr'kăn-tĭl. a. (145).
Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mĕr'sē-nā-rē-nĕs. ſ. Venality, reſpect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sē-nā-rē. a. (512).
Venal, hired, ſold for money.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sē-nā-rē. ſ.
A hireling, one retained or ſerving for pay.

MERCER, mĕr'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſells ſilks.

MERCERY, mĕr'sŭr-ē. ſ. (555).
Trade of mercers, dealing in ſilks.

MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize. ſ.
Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or ſold.

To MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exerciſe commerce.

MERCHANT, mĕr'tshănt. ſ. (352).
One who trafficks to remote countries.

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, this was the general pronunciation; but ſince that time the ſound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the ſound of *e* is ſo fully eſtabliſhed, that the former is now become groſs and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of the people. It is, highly probable, that, however coarſe this ſound of *e* may now ſeem, it was once, not only the common pronunciation, but the moſt agreeable to analogy. We ſtill find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another conſonant, ſinks into a broader ſound by taking the ſhort ſound of *e*, which is really the ſhort ſound of ſlender *a*, as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a ſimilar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another conſonant, in *clerk*, *ſerjeant*, *Derby*, &c. where this vowel falls into the broader ſound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *ſervice*, *vermin*, &c. are ſtill pronounced by the vulgar, as if written *farmon*, *farvice*, *varment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the ſame ſituation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except *clerk*, *ſerjeant*, and a few proper names, we have ſcarcely another word in the language where this *e* has not its true ſound. But inſtead of ſaying with Mr. Nares, that *Merchant* has returned to the proper ſound of *e*, we may with greater probability aſſert, that this and every other word of the ſame form have acquired a ſound of *e*, which they never had before; and which, though a feebler, and a ſhorter ſound, conduces to the ſimplicity and regularity of our pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick concurs, in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar, and every other orthoëpiſt, who gives the ſound of the vowels, marks it as I have done.

MERCHANTLY, mĕr'tshănt-lē.
MERCHANTLIKE, mĕr'tshănt-like. a. Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mĕr'tshănt-măn. ſ.
A ſhip of trade. (88).

MERCHANTABLE, mĕr'tshănt-ă-bl. a.
Fit to be bought or ſold.

MERCIFUL, mĕr'sē-fŭl. a.
Compaſſionate, tender, unwilling to puniſh, willing to pity and ſpare.

MERCIFULLY, mĕr'sē-fŭl-lē. ad.
Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mĕr'sē-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare.

MERCILESS, mĕr'sē-lĕs. a.
Void of mercy, pitileſs, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mĕr'sē-lĕs-lē. ad.
In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mĕr'sē-lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mĕr-kū'rē-ăl. a.
Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, ſprightly; conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mĕr-kū-rē-fē-kā'shŭn. a.
The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

MERCURY, mĕr'kū-rē. ſ.
The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is Mercury; ſprightly qualities; a planet; a newſpaper.

MERCY, mĕr'sē. ſ. (95).
Tenderneſs, clemency, unwillingneſs to puniſh; pardon; diſcretion, power of acting at pleaſure.

☞ The vulgar pronounce this word as if ſpelled *marcy*: many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *murcy*; but there is a delicate ſhade of difference between this and the true ſound of *e*, which muſt be carefully attended to.

MERCY-SEAT, mĕr'sē-sēte. ſ.
The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited.

MERE, mēre. a.
That or this only, ſuch and nothing elſe, this only.

MERE, mēre. ſ.
A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mēre'lē. ad.
Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'ŭs. a.
Whoriſh, ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Whoriſhly, after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Falſe allurements like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERIDIAN, mē-rĭd'ē-ăn, or mē-rĭd'jē-ăn. ſ. (293) (294) (376).
Noon, midday; the line drawn from north to ſouth which the ſun croſſes at noon; the particular place or ſtate of any thing; the higheſt point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mē-rĭd'ē-ăn. a.
At the point of noon; extended from north to ſouth; raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERIDIONAL, mē-rĭd'ē-ō-năl. a.
Southern, ſoutherly, having a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIDIONALITY, mē-rĭd-ē-ō-năl'ĭ-tē. ſ. (293).
Poſition in the ſouth, aſpect towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONALLY, mē-rĭd'ē-ō-năl-lē. ad. With a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIT, mĕr'ĭt. ſ.
Deſert, excellence deſerving honour or reward; reward deſerved; claim, right.

To MERIT, mĕr'ĭt. v. a.
To deſerve, to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved; to deſerve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mĕr-rē-tō'rē-ŭs. a.
Deſerving of reward, high in deſert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mĕr-rē-tō'rē-ŭs-lē ad. In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mĕr-rē-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

MERLIN, mĕr'lĭn. ſ.
A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mĕr'māde. ſ.
A ſea woman.

☞ The firſt ſyllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgariſm which muſt be carefully avoided.

MERRILY, mĕr'rē-lē. ad.
Gaily, chearfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rē-māke. ſ.
A feſtival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rē-māke. v. n.
To feaſt, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mĕr'rē-mĕnt. ſ.
Mirth, gaiety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mĕr'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Mirth, merry diſpoſition.

MERRY, mĕr'rē. a.
Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; cauſing laughter; proſperous; to make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-rē-ăn'drōō. ſ.
A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mĕr'rē-*th*awt. ſ.
A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MESERAICK, mĕz-zĕr-ā'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to the meſentery.

MERSION, mĕr'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſinking.

MESEEMS, mē-sēemz'. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mĕz'zĕn-tĕr-ē. ſ.
That round which the guts are convolved.

☞ See LIENTERY.

MESENTERICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr'ĭk. a.
Relating to meſentery. (509).

MESH, mĕsh. s.
The ſpace between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mĕsh. v. a.
To catch in a net, to enſnare.

MESHY, mĕsh'ē. a.
Reticulated, of net-work.

MESLIN, mĕs'lĭn. s.
Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mĕs. s.
A diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together; a particular ſet who eat together.

To MESS, mĕs. v. n.
To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mĕs'sĭdje. s. (90).
An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mĕs'sĕn-jŭr. s. (98).
One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mĕs-sī'ă. s.
The Anointed, the Chriſt.

MESSIEURS, mĕsh'shōōrz, or mĕsh-shōōrz'. s.
Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mĕs'māte. s.
One of a ſet who meſs together.

MESSUAGE, mĕs'swādje. s.
The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET, mĕt. The preterit and part. of Meet. (77).

METABOLA, mĕ-tăb'bō-lă. s.
In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACARPUS, mĕt-tă-kär'pŭs. s.
In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METAL, mĕt'tl. s.
A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fuſion. The metals are ſix in number; firſt, gold; ſecond, ſilver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and ſixth, lead. Some have added *mercury* or quickſilver to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the *ſemi-metals*. Courage, ſpirit.

☞ As the metaphorical ſenſe of this word, *courage* and *ſpirit* has paſſed into a different orthography, *mettle*; ſo the orthography of this ſenſe has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly ſimilar to the metaphorical one. It is the only inſtance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is ſo ſtriking as to encourage an accurate ſpeaker to reſtore the *a* to its ſound, as heard in *medal*.

METALEPSIS, mĕt-tă-lĕp'sĭs. s.
A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

METALLICAL, mĕ-tăl'lĕ-kăl. }
METALLICK, mĕ-tăl'lĭk. (509). } a.
Partaking of metal, containing metal, conſiſting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mĕt-tăl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Producing metals.

METALLINE, mĕt'tăl-lĭne. a.
Impregnated with metal; conſiſting of metal.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, and Bailey, accent the ſecond ſyllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, the firſt. I do not heſitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; firſt, as it is a ſimple in our language, and, having three ſyllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithſtanding the double *l* (ſee *Medicinal*). In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from Latin, as *Cryſtallinus*, *Serpentinus*, &c. which, when angliciſed, loſe the laſt ſyllable, and remove the accent to the firſt. See ACADEMY. For the *i* in the laſt ſyllable, ſee Principles, No. 148, 149.

METALLIST, mĕt'tăl-lĭſt. s.
A worker of metals, one ſkilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mĕt-tăl-lŏg'gră-fē. s. (518).
An account or deſcription of metals.

METALLURGIST, mĕt'tăl-lŭr-jĭſt. s.
A worker of metals.

METALLURGY, mĕt'tăl-lŭr-jē. s.
The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

☞ This word is accented three different ways by different orthöepiſts. Dr. Johnſon, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent it on the ſecond ſyllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Aſh, Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the firſt; and Kenrick on the firſt and third. The accent on the firſt ſeems to me the moſt correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek μεταλ-λουργία; and words of this form, upon dropping a ſyllable when angliciſed, remove the accent higher, as *philoſophy*, *philology*, &c. from φιλοσοφία, φιλολογία. The accent thus removed, in enclitical terminations, (513), generally falls upon the antepenultimate ſyllable, unleſs in the two ſucceeding ſyllables there are uncombinable conſonants, as *chiromancy*, *oligarchy*; and in this caſe, for the eaſe of pronunciation, the accent generally riſes to the next ſyllable, which throws a ſecondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and by this means gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable conſonants than if they immediately followed the principal ſtreſs. See Principles, No. 517, 519.

To METAMORPHOSE, mĕt-tă-mŏr'fŏs. v. a.
To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mĕt-tă-mŏr'fō-sĭs. s. (520). Transformation, change of ſhape.

METAPHOR, mĕt'tă-fŭr. s. (166).
The application of a word to a uſe, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mĕt-tă-fŏr'ĕ-kăl. }
METAPHORICK, mĕt-tă-fŏr'ĭk. }
a. (508). Not literal, not according to primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mĕt'tă-frāze. s.
A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mĕt'tă-frăſt. s.
A literal tranſlator, one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭ-kăl. }
METAPHYSICK, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭk. (524) }
a. Verſed in mataphyſicks, relating to metaphyſicks; in Shakeſpeare it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭks. s.
Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mĕ-tăs'tă-sĭs. s. (520).
Tranſlation or removal.

METATARSAL, mĕt-tă-tär'săl. a.
Belonging to the metatarſus.

METATARSUS, mĕt-tă-tär'sŭs. s.
The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mĕ-tăth'ĕ-sĭs. s. (520).
A tranſpoſition.

To METE, mēte. v. a.
To meaſure, to reduce to meaſure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mĕ-tĕmp-sĕ-kō'-sĭs. s. (520).
The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

METEOR, mē'tē-ŭr, or mē'tshē-ŭr. s. (263). Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of flux or tranſitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē'ō-rō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. (518).
Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jĭſt. s. A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jē. s.
The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē'ō-rŭs. a.
Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mē'tŭr. s. (98).
A meaſurer.

METHEGLIN, mĕ-*th*ĕg'lĭn. s.
Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mĕ-*th*ĭnks'. verb. impersonal. I think, it ſeems to me.

METHOD, mĕ*th*'ŭd. s. (166).
The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in the moſt convenient order.

METHODICAL, mĕ-*th*ŏd'ĕ-kăl. a.
Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

METHODICALLY, mĕ-*th*ŏd'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad. According to method and order.

To METHODISE, mĕ*th*'ō-dize. v. a.
To regulate, to diſpoſe in order.

METHODIST, mĕ*th*'ō-dĭſt. s.
This word anciently ſignified a phyſician who practiſed by theory. One of a new kind of Puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHOUGHT, mē-*th*awt'. The pret. of Methink.

METONYMICAL, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mĕ-kăl. a. Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONYMICALLY, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
By metonomy, not literally.

METONYMY, mē-tŏn'ē-mē, or mĕt'ō-nĭm-ē. s.
A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by ſteel, that is, by a ſword.

☞ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are ſo nearly balanced, that it is hard to ſay which preponderates. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the firſt; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbon the author of the Rhetorick, for the laſt. In this caſe the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the firſt ſyllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it ſo accented in almoſt all the ſyſtems of Rhetorick publiſhed ſeveral years ago for the uſe of ſchools: and as theſe words from the Greek were generally pro-

nounced in the Latin manner; that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *Metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in Μετωνυμία, the ſecondary accent naturally fell on the firſt ſyllable, which as naturally became the principal of the Engliſh *Metonymy*, (503). (See ACADEMY). But that the ear is pleaſed with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothymy*, *homonymy*, *ſynonymy*, &c. is unqueſtionable. Beſides, the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is ſo agreeable to the ear, that, without evident reaſons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred. See Principles, No. 513, 518, 519.

METOPOSCOPY, mēt-tō-pŏs'kō-pē. ſ. (518). The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

METRE, mē'tĕr. ſ. (416).
Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables.

METRICAL, mĕt'trē-kăl. a.
Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trŏp'pō-lĭs. ſ. (518). The mother city, the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

METROPOLITAN, mēt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. ſ. A biſhop of the mother church, an archbiſhop.

METROPOLITAN, mēt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mĕt'tl. ſ.
Spirit, ſpritelineſs, courage. See METAL.

METTLED, mĕt'tl'd. a. (359).
Spritely, courageous.

METTLESOME, mĕt'tl-sŭm. a.
Spritely, lively, briſk.

METTLESOMELY, mĕt'tl-sŭm-lē. ad.
With ſpritelineſs.

MEW, mū. ſ.
A cage, an incloſure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a ſea-fowl.

To MEWL, mūle. v. n.
To ſquall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē'rē-ŭn. ſ. (166).
A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mĕt-sō-tĭn'tō. ſ.
A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī'ăzm. ſ. μίασμα, Greek.
A particle or atom, ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies.

☞ The plural of this word in plain Engliſh is *miſams*; if we chooſe to be learned, and uſe the Greek ſingular *miaſma*, we muſt make the plural *miaſmata*. See STAMINA.

MICE, mīſe. The plural of Mouſe.

MICHAELMAS, mĭk'kĕl-mŭs. ſ. (201).
The feaſt of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September. (88)

To MICHE, mītſh. v. n.
To be ſecret or covered.

MICHER, mītſh'ŭr. ſ.
A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by places; hedge-creeper.

☞ This word, and the verb from which it is derived, is in Ireland pronounced with the ſhort *i*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much miſtaken if it is not in England pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the Stage Coach, written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long.

MICKLE, mĭk'kl. a. (405).
Much, great. Obſolete.

MICROCOSM, mī'krō-kŏzm. ſ.
The little world. Man is ſo called.

MICROGRAPHY, mī-krŏg'rā-fē. ſ. (189). The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan ſhould croſs the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the firſt ſyllable, cannot be conceived, eſpecially as he has accented *Micrometer* properly. See Principles, No. 518.

MICROSCOPE, mī'krō-ſkōpe. ſ.
An optick inſtrument for viewing ſmall objects.

MICROMETER, mī-krŏm'mē-tŭr. ſ. (129) (518). An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mī-krō-ſkŏp'ē-kăl. } a.
MICROSCOPICK, mī-krō-ſkŏp'pĭk. (509). }
Made by a microſcope; aſſiſted by a microſcope; reſembling a microſcope.

MID, mĭd. a.
Middle, equally between two extremes; it is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE, mĭd'kōrſe. ſ.
Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mĭd'dā. ſ.
Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mĭd'dl. a. (405).
Equally diſtant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mĭd'dl. ſ.
Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mĭd'dl-ādj'd. a.
Placed about the middle of life. (359).

MIDDLEMOST, mĭd'dl-mōſt. a.
Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mĭd'lĭng. a. (410).
Of middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mĭd'lănd. a. (88).
That which is remote from the coaſt; in the midſt of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, mĭdje. ſ.
A ſmall fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mĭd'hĕv'n. ſ.
The middle of the ſky.

MIDLEG, mĭd'lĕg. ſ.
Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mĭd'mōſt. a.
The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mĭd'nīte. ſ.
The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mĭd'drĭf. ſ.
The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mĭd'sē. ſ.
The Mediterranean ſea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mĭd'ſhĭp-măn. ſ. (88).
The lower officer on board a ſhip.

MIDST, mĭdſt. ſ.
Middle.

MIDST, mĭdſt. a.
Midmoſt, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mĭd'ſtrēme. ſ.
Middle of the ſtream.

MIDSUMMER, mĭd'sŭm-mŭr. ſ.
The ſummer ſolſtice.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. ſ.
The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. a.
Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. ad.
In the middle of the paſſage.

MIDWIFE, mĭd'wīfe. ſ. (144).
A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mĭd'wĭf-rē. ſ. (144).
Aſſiſtance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

☞ Though the *i* is long in *Midwife*, it is always ſhort in its derivative *Midwifery*, and the compound *Man-midwife*.

MIDWINTER, mĭd'wĭn-tŭr. ſ.
The winter ſolſtice.

MIEN, mēne. ſ.
Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mīte. (393) the preterit of May.

MIGHT, mīte. ſ.
Power, ſtrength, force.

MIGHTILY, mī'tē-lē. ad.
Powerfully, efficaciouſly; vehemently, vigorouſly; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mī'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Power greatneſs, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mī'tē. a.
Powerful, ſtrong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mī'tē. ad.
In a great degree.

MIGRATION, mī-grā'ſhŭn. ſ. (129).
Act of changing place.

MILCH, mĭlſh. a. (352).
Giving milk.

MILD, mīld. a.
Kind, tender, indulgent; ſoft, gentle; not acrid, not corroſive; mellow, ſweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mĭl'dū. ſ.
A diſeaſe in plants.

To MILDEW, mĭl'dū. v. a.
To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mīld'lē. ad.
Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mīld'nĕs. ſ.
Gentleneſs, tenderneſs, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mīle. ſ.
The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards.

MILESTONE, mīle'ſtōne. ſ.
Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mĭl'fŏĭl. ſ.
A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

MILIARY, mĭl'yā-rē. a. (113).
Small, reſembling a millet ſeed.

MILIARY FEVER, mĭl'yā-rē-fē'vŭr. ſ. A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MILITANT, mĭl'lē-tănt. a.
Fighting, proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

MILITARY, mĭl'lē-tā-rē. a.
Engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly; ſuiting a ſoldier, pertaining to a ſoldier, warlike; effected by ſoldiers.

MILITIA, mĭl-lĭſh'yā. ſ.
The train bands, the ſtanding force of a nation.

MILK, mĭlk. ſ.
The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

To MILK, milk. v. a.
To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to ſuck.

MILKEN, milk'kn. a. (103).
Conſiſting of milk.

MILKER, milk'ur. ſ. (98).
One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'ē-nēs. ſ.
Softneſs like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'liv-vur'd. a.
Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'māde. ſ.
Women employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'man. ſ. (88).
A man who ſells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk'pāle. ſ.
Veſſel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'pan.
Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pŏt'tidje. ſ. (90).
Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'skōre. ſ.
Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.
A petty ſum.

MILKSOP, milk'sŏp. ſ.
A ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, milk'tooth. ſ.
Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKTHISTLE, milk-this'sl. ſ.
An herb.

MILKTREFOIL, milk-trē'foil. ſ.
An herb.

MILKVETCH, milk'vĕtſh. ſ.
A plant.

MILKWEED, milk'weed. ſ.
A plant.

MILKWHITE, milk'hwīte. a. (397).
White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'wŭrt. ſ.
Milkwort is a bell-ſhaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'wŭm-mŭn. ſ.
A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'ē. a. (182).
Made of milk; reſembling milk; yielding milk; ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'ē-wā. ſ.
The galaxy; a ſtream of light in the heavens, diſcovered to ariſe from an innumerable aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

MILL, mil. ſ.
An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mil. v. a.
To grind to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'kŏg. ſ.
The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'dăm. ſ.
The mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'hŏrſe. ſ.
Horſe that turns a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'teeth. ſ.
The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-lē-nā'rē-ăn. ſ.
One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'lē-nā-rē. a.
Conſiſting of a thouſand.

MILLENNIUM, mil-lĕn'nē-ŭm. ſ.
A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection. (113).

MILLENNIAL, mil-lĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mil'lē-pēdz, or mil-lĕp'ē-dēz. ſ.
Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

☞ The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more faſhionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident, from ſimilar words which have been angliciſed; thus *Bipeds* and *Quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final ſyllable; and why the word in queſtion ſhould retain it cannot be conceived. Beſides, though ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, there is no reaſon why it ſhould not be ſo uſed; and then it muſt neceſſarily become a *Milliped*. *Centipede*, properly *Centiped*, is adopted; and by forming *Centipeds* in the plural, ſhows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in queſtion; and if *Antipodes* has not yet ſubmitted to this analogy, it is becauſe, like *Cantharides*, *Caryatides*, *Manes*, &c. it is never uſed in the ſingular. See ANTIPODES.

MILLER, mil'lur. ſ. (98).
One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'lurz-thŭm'.
A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bullhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lĕs'sē-măl. a.
Thouſandth.

MILLET, mil'lit. ſ. (99).
A plant; a kind of fiſh.

MILLINER, mil'lin-nur. ſ. (98).
One who ſells ribbands and dreſſes for women.

MILLION, mil'yŭn. ſ. (113).
The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil'yŭnth. a.
The ten hundred thouſandth.

MILLSTONE, mil'ſtone. ſ.
The ſtone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt. ſ.
The ſperm of the male fiſh; the ſpleen.

MILTER, milt'ur. ſ. (98).
The male of any fiſh, the female being called ſpawner.

MILTWORT, milt'wurt. ſ.
An herb.

MIME, mime. ſ.
A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

To MIME, mime. v. a.
To play the mime.

MIMER, mī'mur. ſ. (98).
A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETIC, mē-mĕt'ĭk. a. (129).
Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

☞ This word is in no dictionary that I have met with; but as it is regularly derived from the Greek μιμητικὸς, and is adopted by good ſpeakers, there is no reaſon why it ſhould not be inſerted, eſpecially as it ſeems to convey a different idea from ſimilar words; for the adjective *mimick* ſeems to imply the act of imitating; and *imitative*, the power, capability, or habit, of imitating; while *mimetic* ſignifies a proneneſs or tendency to imitation. Beſides, *mimetic* ſeems to imply a ludicrous imitation of the actions and paſſions of living creatures; but *imitative* is applied to any objects, and generally implies ſerious and reſpectable imitation. Thus we ſay: "Painting is "an *imitative* art, and that apes are very "*mimetic*;" and "it is obſervable, that thoſe "who are very *mimetic* are ſeldom *imitative* "of grand and noble objects." Harris, therefore, ſeems to have uſed this word rather inaccurately, when he ſays, "The *mimetic* art "of poety has been hitherto conſidered, as "fetching its imitation from mere natural reſemblance. In this it has been ſhown much "inferior to painting, and nearly equal to "muſick." *Harris's Three Treatiſes*, ch. iv,

MIMICAL, mĭm'mē-kăl. a.
Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mĭm'mē-kăl-ē. ad.
In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. ſ. (543).
A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or ſervile imitator.

MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. a.
Imitative.

To MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. v. a.
To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mĭm'mĭk-rē. ſ.
Burleſque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mē-mŏg'grā-fur. ſ.
A writer of farces. (129).

MINACIOUS, mē-nā'ſhŭs. a. (356).
Full of threats. (129).

MINACITY, mē-năs'sē-tē. ſ.
Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MINATORY, mĭn'nā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Threatening. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

To MINCE, mĭnſe. v. a.
To cut into very ſmall parts; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly by a little at a time, to palliate.

To MINCE, mĭnſe. v. n.
To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly; to ſpeak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, mĭn'sĭng-lē. ad. (410).
In ſmall parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mīnd. ſ.
Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, ſentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

To MIND, mīnd. v. a.
To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To MIND, mīnd. v. n.
To incline, to be diſpoſed. Little uſed.

MINDED, mīnd'ĕd. a.
Diſpoſed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mīnd'fŭl. a.
Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mīnd'fŭl-lē. ad.
Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mīnd'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mīnd'lĕs. a.
Inattentive, regardleſs; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mīnd'strĭk-k'n. a. (103).
Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mīne. pronoun poſſeſſive.
Belonging to me.

MINE, mīne. ſ. (64).
A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

TO MINE, mīne. v. n.
To dig mines or burrows.

TO MINE, mīne. v. a.
To ſap, to ruin by mines, to deſtroy by ſlow degrees.

MINER, mīne'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, mĭn'ĕr-ăl. ſ. (88).
Foſſile body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, mĭn'nĕr-ăl. a.
Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

MINERALIST, mĭn'nĕr-ăl-ĭſt. ſ.
One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jĭſt. ſ.
One who diſcourſes on minerals.

MINERALOGY, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jē. ſ.
The doctrine of minerals. (518).

TO MINGLE, mĭng'gl. v. a. (405).
To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

TO MINGLE, mĭng'gl. v. n.
To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, mĭng'gl. ſ.
Mixture, medley, confuſed maſs.

MINGLER, mĭng'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who mingles.

MINIATURE, mĭn'ē-tūre. ſ.
Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs, repreſentation leſs than the reality.

MINIKIN, mĭn'nē-kĭn. ſ.
Small, diminutive.

MINIM, mĭn'nĭm. ſ.
A ſmall being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, mĭn'nē-mŭs. ſ.
A being of the leaſt ſize. Not uſed.

MINION, mĭn'yŭn. ſ. (8) (113).
A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, mĭn'yŭs. a. (113).
Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

TO MINISH, mĭn'nĭſh. v. a.
To leſſen, to lop, to impair. Obſolete.

MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. ſ. (98).
An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the adminiſtration of government; one who performs ſacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

TO MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. v. a.
To give, to ſupply, to afford.

TO MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. v. n.
To attend, to ſerve in any office; to give medicines; to give ſupplies of things needful, to give aſſiſtance; to attend on the ſervice of God.

MINISTERIAL, mĭn-nĭs-tē'rē-ăl. a.
Attendant, acting at command; acting under ſuperior authority; ſacerdotal, belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office; pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

MINISTERY, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr-ē. ſ.
Office, ſervice.

MINISTRAL, mĭn'nĭs-trăl. a. (88).
Pertaining to a miniſter.

MINISTRANT, mĭn'nĭs-trănt. a.
Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn. ſ.
Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commiſſioned; ſervice, office, eccleſiaſtical function.

MINIUM, mĭn'yŭm. ſ. (113).
Vermillion, red lead.

MINISTRY, mĭn'nĭs-trē. ſ.
Office, ſervice; eccleſiaſtical function; agency, interpoſition; perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

MINNOW, mĭn'nō. ſ. (327).
A very ſmall fiſh, a pink.

MINOR, mī'nŭr. a. (166).
Petty, inconſiderable; leſs, ſmaller.

MINOR, mī'nŭr. ſ.
One under age; the ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

MINORITY, mē-nŏr'ē-tē. ſ. (129).
The ſtate of being under age; the ſtate of being leſs; the ſmaller number.

MINOTAUR, mĭn'nō-tawr. ſ.
A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mĭn'stŭr. ſ. (98).
A monaſtery, an eccleſiaſtical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mĭn'strĭl. ſ. (99).
A muſician, one who plays upon inſtruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mĭn'strĕl-sē. ſ.
Muſick, inſtrumental harmony: a number of muſicians.

MINT, mĭnt. ſ.
A plant.

MINT, mĭnt. ſ.
The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

TO MINT, mĭnt. v. a.
To coin, to ſtamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mĭnt'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
That which is coined or ſtamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mĭnt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Coiner.

MINTMAN, mĭnt'măn. ſ. (88).
One ſkilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mĭnt'mă-ſtŭr. ſ.
One who preſides in coinage.

MINUET, mĭn'nū-ĕt. ſ. (99).
A ſtately regular dance.

MINUM, mĭn'nŭm. ſ.
With printers, a ſmall ſort of printing letter; with muſicians, a note of ſlow time.

MINUTE, mē-nūte'. a.
Small, little, ſlender, ſmall in bulk.

☞ If we wiſh to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the firſt ſyllable long, as in the word *Directly*, which ſee.

MINUTE, mĭn'nĭt. ſ.
The ſixtieth part of an hour; any ſmall ſpace of time; the firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

☞ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but in all ſolemn ſpeaking would recommend the orthographical, or that which is indicated by the ſpelling.

TO MINUTE, mĭn'nĭt. v. a.
To ſet down in ſhort hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, mĭn'nĭt-bŏŏk. ſ.
Book of ſhort hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mĭn'nĭt-glăs. ſ.
Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINUTELY, mē-nūte'lē. ad.
To a ſmall point, exactly. See MINUTE.

MINUTELY, mĭn'nĭt-lē. ad.
Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little uſed.

MINUTENESS, mē-nūte'nĕs. ſ.
Smallneſs, exility, inconſiderableneſs.

MINUTE-WATCH, mĭn'nĭt-wŏtſh. ſ.
A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, mĭngks. ſ.
A ſhe puppy; a young pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mĭr'ă-kl. ſ.
A wonder, ſomething above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the ſound of the firſt ſyllable of this word, as he ſeems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not diſtinguiſh between the ſound of *i*, ſucceeded by ſingle or double *r*, not final; and the ſound of *i* final, or ſucceeded by *r* and another conſonant. In the former caſe the *i* is pure, and has exactly the ſame ſound as its repreſentative *y* in *Pyramid*, *Lyric*, &c.; in the latter the *i* goes into ſhort *e* or *u*, as in *Birth*, *Virtue*, &c. or *Sir*, *Stir*, &c. See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110.

MIRACULOUS, mē-răk'kū-lŭs. a.
Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mē-răk'kū-lŭs-lē. ad.
By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mē-răk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being effected by miracle, ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRE, mīre. ſ.
Mud, dirt.

TO MIRE, mīre. v. a.
To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mī'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Dirtineſs, fulneſs of mire.

MIRROR, mĭr'rŭr. ſ. (109) (166).
A looking-glaſs, any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection; it is uſed for pattern.

MIRTH, mĕrth. ſ. (108).
Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mĕrth'fŭl. a.
Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mĕrth'lĕs. a.
Joyleſs, cheerleſs.

MIRY, mī'rē. a.
Deep in mud, muddy; conſiſting of mire.

MIS, mĭs.
An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning, as chance, luck, miſchance, ill luck, to like, to be pleaſed, to miſlike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonick and French, uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

☞ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inſeparable prepoſition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a ſharp or flat conſonant, it always retains its ſharp hiſſing ſound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reaſon ſeems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning ſo mingled with the word as to coaleſce with it, while *mis* remains a diſtinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (462).

MISACCEPTATION, mis-ăk-sĕp-tā'-shŭn. ſ.
The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVENTURE, mis-ăd-vĕn'tshure. ſ. Miſchance, misfortue, ill luck; in law, manſlaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mis-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr'd. a. (359).
Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mis-ăd-viz'd'. a. (359).
Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mis-ām'd'. a. (359).
Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mis'ăn-*th*rope. (503) ſ. A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mis-ăn'*th*ro-pe. ſ.
Hatred of mankind. (518).

MISAPPLICATION, mis-ăp-plĕ-kā'-shŭn. ſ.
Application to a wrong purpoſe.

To MISAPPLY, mis-ăp-plī'. v. a.
To apply to wrong purpoſes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mis-ăp-prĕ-hĕnd'. v. a.
Not to underſtand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mis-ăp-prĕ-hĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Miſtake, not right apprehenſion.

To MISASCRIBE, mis-ăs-skribe'. v. a.
To aſcribe falſely.

To MISASSIGN, mis-ăs-sine'. v. a.
To aſſign erroneouſly.

To MISBECOME, mis-bĕ-kŭm'. v. a.
Not to become, to be unſeemly, not to ſuit.

MISBEGOT, mis-bĕ-gŏt'.
MISBEGOTTEN, mis-bĕ-gŏt't'n. } a.
Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mis-bĕ-hāve'. v. n.
To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-bĕ-hāve'yŭr. ſ.
Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mis-bĕ-lēēf'. ſ.
Falſe religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mis-bĕ-lēē'vŭr. ſ.
One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mis-kăl'kŭ-lāte. v. a. To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mis-kawl'. v. a. (406).
To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mis-kăr'ridje. ſ. (90)
Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mis-kăr'rĕ. v. n.
To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sĕl-lā'nē-ŭs. a. Mingled, compoſed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sĕl-lā'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Compoſition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis'sĕl-lĕn-ē. a. (503)
Mixed of various kinds.

☞ The accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, which is the accentuation of all our orthoepiſts, except Dr. Kenrick, is a proof of the tendency to follow the ſecondary accent of the original Latin word, notwithſtanding the double conſonant in the middle. Thus *Miſcellanea*, in our pronunciation of it, having a ſtreſs on the firſt, becomes the accent when the word is angliciſed by dropping a ſyllable. See ACADEMY, MAMILLARY, and MEDULLARY.

MISCELLANY, mis'sĕl-lĕn-ē. ſ.
A maſs or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mis-kăſt'. v. a.
To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mis-tshănſe'. ſ.
Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mis'tshif. ſ. (277).
Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriouſly done; ill conſequence, vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mis'tshif. v. a.
To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mis'tshif-mā-kŭr. ſ. One who cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mis'tshē-vŭs. a.
Harmful, hurtful, deſtructive; ſpiteful, malicious. (277).

☞ There is an accentuation of this word upon the ſecond ſyllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableneſs to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun *miſchief* ſhould be *miſchieve*, as from *thief*, *thieve*; *grief*, *grieve*; *belief*, *believe*, &c. with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, (492); and from ſuch a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in queſtion. But what analogy can give ſanction to a vulgariſm? What Pope obſerves of the learned in another caſe, is but too applicable in this:

"So much they ſcorn the crowd, that if the throng
"By chance go right, they purpoſely go wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other caſes, it is ſafer to be wrong with the polite than right with the vulgar.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'tshē-vŭs-lē. ad. Noxiouſly, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'tshē-vŭs-nĕs ſ. Hurtfulneſs, perniciouſneſs, wickedneſs.

MISCIBLE, mis'sē-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mis-si-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Unfair or falſe quotation.

To MISCITE, mis-site'. v. a.
To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mis-klāme'. ſ.
Miſtaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kŏn-sēēt'.
MISCONCEPTION, mis-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. } ſ.
Falſe opinion, wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kŏn'dŭkt. ſ.
Ill behaviour, ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, mis-kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a. To manage amiſs.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kŏn-ſtrŭk'shŭn. ſ.
Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kŏn'ſtrū. v. a. To interpret wrong. See CONSTRUE.

MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kŏn-tĭn'nū-ănſe. ſ.
Ceſſation, intermiſſion.

MISCREANCE, mis'krē-ănſe.
MISCREANCY, mis'krē-ăn-sē. } ſ.
Unbelief, falſe faith, adherence to a falſe religion.

MISCREANT, mis'krē-ănt. ſ.
One that holds a falſe faith, one who believes in falſe gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mis-krē-āte'.
MISCREATED, mis-krē-ā'tĕd } a.
Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mis-dēēd'. ſ.
Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mis-dēēm'. v. a.
To judge ill of, to miſtake.

To MISDEMEAN, mis-dē-mēne'. v. a.
To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mis-dē-mē'nŭr. ſ.
A petty offence, ill behaviour. (166).

To MISDO, mis-dōō'. v. a.
To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDO, mis-dōō'. v. n.
To commit faults.

MISDOER, mis-dōō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
An offender, a criminal.

To MISDOUBT, mis-dout'. v. a.
To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mis-dout'. ſ.
Suſpicion of crime or danger; irreſolution, heſitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mis-ĕm-plŏe'. v. a.
To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-ĕm-plŏe'-mĕnt. ſ.
Improper application.

MISER, mi'zŭr. ſ. (98).
A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, miz'zŭr-ă-bl. a. (557).
Unhappy, wretched; worthleſs, culpably parſimonious, ſtingy.

MISERABLENESS, miz'zŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. State of miſery.

MISERABLY, miz'zŭr-ă-blĕ. ad.
Unhappily, calamitouſly; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, miz'zŭr-ē. ſ. (440) (557).
Wretchedneſs, unhappineſs; calamity, misfortune, cauſe of miſery.

To MISFASHION, mis-făſh'ŭn. v. a.
To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fŏr'tshune. ſ. (461). Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mis-giv'. v. a.
To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-gŭv'ŭrn-mĕnt. ſ.
Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gy'dănſe. ſ.
Falſe direction.

To MISGUIDE, mis-gy'de'. v. a.
To direct ill, to lead the wrong way. See GUIDE.

MISHAP, mis-hăp'. ſ.
Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mis-in-fĕr'. v. a.
To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, mis-in-fŏrm'. v. a.
To deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mis-in-fŏr-mā'-shŭn. ſ.
Falſe intelligence, falſe accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tĕr'prĕt. v. a. To explain to a wrong ſenſe.

To MISJOIN, mis-jŏin'. v. a.
To join unfitly or improperly.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To MISJUDGE, mis-jŭdje'. v. a.
To form falſe opinions, to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mis-lā'. v. a.
To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mis-lā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mis-lēde'. v. a.
To guide a wrong way, to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

MISLEADER, mis-lē'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One that leads to ill.

To MISLIKE, mis-like'. v. a.
To diſapprove, to be not pleaſed with.

MISLIKE, mis-like'. ſ.
Diſapprobation, diſtaſte.

MISLIKER, mis-lī'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One that diſapproves.

MISLEN, mĭs'lĭn. ſ.
Mixed corn.

To MISLIVE, mis-lĭv'. v. n.
To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mis-măn'idje. v. a.
To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mis-măn'idje-ment. ſ.
Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mis-mătſh'. v. a.
To match unſuitably.

To MISNAME, mis-nāme'. v. a.
To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mis-nō'mŭr. ſ. (98).
In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSERVE, mis-ŏb-zĕrv', v. a.
Not to obſerve accurately.

MISOGAMIST, mē-sŏg'gă-mĭſt. ſ. (129). A marriage hater.

MISOGYNY, mē-sŏd'jē-nē. ſ. (129).
Hatred of women.

To MISORDER, mis-ōr'dŭr. v. a.
To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mis-ōr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Irregularity, diſorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mis-ōr'dŭr-lē. a.
Irregular.

To MISPEND, mis-ſpĕnd'. v. a.
To ſpend ill, to waſte, to conſume to no purpoſe.

MISPENDER, mis-ſpĕnd'ŭr. ſ.
One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mis-pĕr-ſwā'zhŭn. ſ. Wrong notion, falſe opinion.

To MISPLACE, mis-plāſe'. v. a.
To put in a wrong place.

To MISPRISE, mis-prīze'. v. a.
To miſtake, to ſlight, to ſcorn. The word in this ſenſe is wholly obſolete.

MISPRISON, mis-prĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
Miſtake, miſconception; neglect, concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mis-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn. v. a.
To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mis-proud'. a.
Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

To MISQUOTE, mis-kwōte'. v. a. (416). To quote falſely. See QUOTE.

To MISRECITE, mis-re-sīte'. v. a.
To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mis-rĕk'n. v. a. (103). To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mis-re-lāte'. v. a.
To relate inaccurately or falſely.

MISRELATION, mis-re-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mis-re-mĕm'bŭr. v. a. To miſtake by truſting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mis-re-pōrt'. v. a.
To give a falſe account of.

MISREPORT, mis-re-pōrt'. ſ.
Falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESENT, mis-rep-pre-zĕnt'. v. a.
To preſent not as it is, to falſify to diſadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rep-pre-zĕn-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of miſrepreſenting; account maliciouſly falſe.

MISRULE, mis-rōōl'. ſ. (339).
Tumult, confuſion, revel.

MISS, mĭs. ſ.
The term of honour to a young girl; a ſtrumpet, a concubine, a proſtitute.

To MISS, mĭs. v. a.
Not to hit, to miſtake; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mĭs. v. n.
To fly wide, not to hit; not to ſucceed; to fail, to miſtake; to be loſt, to be wanting; to miſcarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mĭs. ſ.
Loſs, want; miſtake, error.

MISSAL, mĭs'săl. ſ.
The maſs book.

To MISSAY, mis-sā'. v. a.
To ſay ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mis-sēēm'. v. n.
To make falſe appearance; to miſbecome.

To MISSERVE, mis-sĕrv'. v. a.
To ſerve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mis-ſhāpe'. v. a.
To ſhape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mĭs'sĭl. a. (140).
Thrown by the hand, ſtriking at diſtance.

MISSION, mĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (409).
Commiſſion, the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority; perſons ſent on any account; diſmiſſion, diſcharge.

MISSIONARY, mĭſh'ŭn-năr-ē. } ſ.
MISSIONER, mĭſh'ŭn-nŭr. (98). }
One ſent to propagate religion. (512).

MISSIVE, mĭs'sĭv. a. (158).
Such as may be ſent.

MISSIVE, mĭs'sĭv. ſ. (158).
A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. A meſſenger. Obſolete.

To MISSPEAK, mis-ſpēke'. v. a.
To ſpeak wrong.

MIST, mĭſt. ſ.
A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mĭſt. v. a.
To cloud, to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

MISTAKABLE, mis-tā'kă-bl. a. (405).
Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. v. a.
To conceive wrong, to take ſomething for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. v. n.
To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mis-tāne'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Miſtake, poetically for Miſtaken.

To be MISTAKEN, mis-tā'k'n. (103).
To err.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſays this word has a kind of reciprocal ſenſe. *I miſtake* is like the French *Je me trompe: I am miſtaken*, means *I miſconceive, I am in an error*, more frequently than *I am ill underſtood*; but, *my opinion is miſtaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly underſtood*. Whatever may have been the cauſe of this irregularity, it has long been an eyeſore to our Grammarians, but has got ſuch poſſeſſion of the language as to render it almoſt incurable. Let us avoid it as much as we will in ſpeaking and writing, it will ſtill remain upon our books as a part of the language. *Miſtaken wretch* for *miſtaking wretch* is an apoſtrophe that occurs every where among our poets, particularly thoſe of the ſtage; the moſt incorrigible of all, and the moſt likely to fix and diſſemmate an error of this kind. Our old writers were ignorant of Grammar, and thought all phraſes good that did not quarrel with the ear; but that is not the caſe ſince the labours of Johnſon and Lowth. The beſt way therefore to remedy theſe abuſes, is to avoid them in future. With reſpect to Dr. Johnſon's opinion, that this verb is uſed in a reciprocal ſenſe, it may be obſerved, that this is the caſe with all neuter verbs of action; or as Dr. Lowth calls them, *intranſitively active*, or *tranſitively neuter*; but the verb in queſtion, *I am miſtaken* for *I am miſtaking*, ſeems rather to be what the Latins call a verb *Deponent*; an active verb with a paſſive form: an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin language, and is a blemiſh in ours. I recollect but one verb more of this kind; and that is, to *ſpeed* in the ſenſe of to *ſucceed well or ill*, which as a verb neuter ought to have no paſſive form; and yet Pope ſays,

"A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead."

And Otway in the Orphan ſays,

"——I'm marry'd—Death, I'm *ſped*."

MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. ſ.
Miſconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mis-tā'king-lē. ad.
Erroneouſly, falſely.

To MISSTATE, mis-ſtāte'. v. a.
To ſtate wrong.

To MISTEACH, mis-tēſh'. v. a.
To teach wrong.

To MISTEMPER, mis-tĕm'pŭr. v. a.
To temper ill.

MISTER, mĭs'tŭr. a. (98).
(From *meſtier*, trade, French.) What *miſter*, means what kind of. Obſolete.

To MISTERM, mis-tĕrm'. v. a.
To term erroneouſly.

To MISTHINK, mis-*th*ĭnk'. v. a.
To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mis-tīme'. v. a.
Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mĭs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Cloudineſs, ſtate of being overcaſt.

MISTION, mĭs'tſhŭn. ſ. (464).
The ſtate of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mĭz'zl-tō. ſ. (472).
The name of one of thoſe plants which draw their nouriſhment from ſome other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, ſome-

times on the oak; and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mĭst'like. a. Like a miſt.

MISTOLD, mis-tōld'. particip. paſſ. of Miſtell.

MISTOOK, mis-tŏŏk'. particip. paſſ. of Miſtake.

MISTRESS, mis'trĭs. ſ.
A woman who governs, correlative to ſubject or to ſervant; a title of common reſpect; a woman ſkilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous addreſs; a whore, a concubine.

☞ The ſame haſte and neceſſity of diſpatch, which has corrupted *Maſter* into *Miſter*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Miſtreſs* into *Miſſis*. Thus *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, &c. are pronounced *Miſſis Montague*, *Miſſis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written would, in theſe caſes, appear quaint and pedantick.

MISTRUST, mis-trŭſt'. ſ.
Diffidence, ſuſpicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mis-trŭſt'. v. a.
To ſuſpect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trŭſt'fŭl. a.
Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trŭſt'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trŭſt'fŭl-ē. ad. With ſuſpicion, with miſtruſt.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trŭſt'lĕs. a.
Confident, unſuſpecting.

MISTY, mis'tē. a.
Clouded, overſpread with miſts; obſcure.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. To miſconceive.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'ing. ſ.
Difference, diſagreement; miſconception.

MISUSAGE, mis-ū'zĭdje. ſ. (90).
Abuſe, ill uſe; bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mis-ūze'. v. a. (437).
To treat or uſe improperly, to abuſe.

MISUSE, mis-ūſe'. ſ. (437). Bad uſe.

To MISWEEN, mis-wēen'. v. n.
To miſjudge, to diſtruſt. Obſolete.

MITE, mīte. ſ.
A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially ſmall; a ſmall particle.

MITELLA, mē-tĕl'lă. ſ. (129). A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mĭth'rē-dāte. ſ.
Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was ſimplified, one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mĭt'tē-gănt. a.
Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mĭt'tē-gāte. v. a. (91). To ſoften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mĭt-tē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

MITRE, mī'tŭr. ſ. (416).
A kind of epiſcopal crown.

MITRED, mī'tŭr'd. a. (359).
Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mĭt'tĭnz. ſ. (99).
Coarſe gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mĭt'tē-mŭs. ſ.
A warrant to commit an offender to priſon.

To MIX, mĭks. v. a.
To unite different bodies into one maſs, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, mĭks'tſhŭn. ſ. (464).
Mixture, conſuſion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mĭkſt'lē. ad.
With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, mĭks'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
The act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed; a maſs formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, mĭz'māze. ſ. A labyrinth.

MIZZEN, mĭz'z'n. ſ. (103).
The Mizzen is a maſt in the ſtern of a ſhip.

MNEMONICKS, nē-mŏn'nĭks. ſ.
The art of memory. See PNEUMATICK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only lexicographer, who gives the ſounds of the letters, that has inſerted this word, except Mr. Barclay. The former ſpells the word *mne-mon-iks*, and leaves us to pronounce the firſt ſyllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and ſpells the word *nemonicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced.

MO, mō. More in number. See ENOW.

To MOAN, mone. v. a. (295).
To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mone. v. n.
To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mone. ſ. Audible ſorrow.

MOAT, mote. ſ. (295).
A canal of water round a houſe for defence.

To MOAT, mote. v. a.
To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mŏb. ſ.
The croud, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dreſs.

☞ Tollet tells us, that in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftſbury's partiſans was firſt called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards by contraction the *mob*; and ever ſince the word has become proper Engliſh. To which we may add, that in Mr. Addiſon's time this word was not adopted; for he ſays, (Spectator, No. 135), "I dare not anſwer that *mob*, *rep*, "*pos*, *incog*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue.

To MOB, mŏb. v. a.
To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mŏb'bĭſh. a.
Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mō'bl. v. a.
To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. Obſolete.

☞ This word now exiſts as ſpoken, no where but in the Hamlet of Shakeſpeare:

"But who, alas! had ſeen the *mobled* queen!

This is always pronounced *mobbled* upon the ſtage; and this reading appears more correct than *mabled* and *mob-led*, which ſome critics have ſubſtituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us, he has met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:

"The moon does *mobble* up her ſelf."

This ſeems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with ſtrings round the head. The learned Mr. Upton's ſuppoſition, that this word ſignifies *led by the mob*, is an anachroniſm, as this word was not in uſe in the time of Shakeſpeare.

MOBBY, mŏb'bē. ſ.
An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mō-bēel'. ſ. (112).
The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mō-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Nimbleneſs, activity; in cant language, the populace; ficklenes, inconſtancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mō'kō-ſtone. ſ.
Mocho-ſtones are nearly related to the agat.

To MOCK, mŏk. v. a.
To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuouſly.

To MOCK, mŏk. v. n.
To make contemptuous ſport.

MOCK, mŏk. ſ.
Act of contempt, ſneer; imitation, mimickry.

MOCK, mŏk. a. Counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mŏk'kă-bl. a.
Expoſed to deriſion.

MOCKER, mŏk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One who mocks, a ſcorner, a ſcoffer.

MOCKERY, mŏk'kŭr-ē. ſ.
Deriſion, ſportive inſult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.

MOCKING-BIRD, mŏk'kĭng-bŭrd. ſ.
An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mŏk'kĭng-lē. ad.
In contempt, with inſult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mŏk'kĭng-ſtŏk. ſ.
A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'dăl. a.
Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

MODALITY, mō-dăl'lē-tē. ſ.
Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mode, ſ.
Form, accidental diſcrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; faſhion, cuſtom.

MODEL, mŏd'dĕl. ſ.
A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes; ſtandard, that by which any thing is meaſured.

To MODEL, mŏd'dĕl. v. a.
To plan, to ſhape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mŏd'dĕl-lŭr. ſ. (98).
Planner, ſchemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mŏd'dĕr-ăte. a. (91).
Temperate, not exceſſive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expenſive; not extreme in opinion, not ſanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mŏd'dĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To regulate, to reſtrain, to pacify, to repreſs; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mŏd'dĕr-ăt-lē. ad.
Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mŏd'dĕr-ăt-nĕs. ſ.
State of being moderate, temperateneſs.

MODERATION, mŏd-dĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmneſs of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mŏd-dĕr-ā'tŭr. ſ. (421). The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains; one who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MODERN, mŏd'dŭrn. a. (98).
Late, recent, not ancient, not antique, in Shakeſpeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mŏd′dûrnz. s.
Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mŏd′dûrn-nĭzm. s.
Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner.

To MODERNIZE, mŏd′dûrn-nize.
v. a. To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MODERNNESS, mŏd′dûrn-nĕs. s.
Novelty.

MODEST, mŏd′dĭſt. a. (99).
Not preſumptuous; not forward; not looſe, not unchaſte.

MODESTLY, mŏd′dĭſt-lē. ad.
Not arrogantly; not impudently; not looſely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mŏd′dĭs-tē. s. (99).
Moderation, decency; chaſtity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mŏd′dĭs-tē-pēēs. s.
A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before.

MODICUM, mŏd′dē-kŭm. s.
Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mŏd′dē-fī-â-bl. a.
(183). That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mō-dĭf′fē-kâ-bl. a.
Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mŏd-dē-fē-kâ′shŭn.
s. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mŏd′dē-fī. v. a. (183).
To change the form or accidents of any thing, to ſhape.

MODILLION, MODILLON, } mō-dĭl′yŭn. } (113).
Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mō′dĭſh. a.
Faſhionable, formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

MODISHLY, mō′dĭſh-lē. ad.
Faſhionably.

MODISHNESS, mō′dĭſh-nĕs. s.
Affectation of the faſhion.

To MODULATE, mŏd′ū-lâte, or mŏd′jū-lâte. v. a. (293) (294) (376).
To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mŏd-dū-lâ′shŭn, or mŏd-jū-lâ′shŭn. s.
The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; ſound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mŏd′ū-lâ-tŭr, or mŏd′-jū-lâ-tŭr. s. (521).
He who forms ſounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mŏd′ûle, or mŏd′jûle. s.
An empty repreſentation, a model.

MODUS, mō′dŭs. s.
Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mō. a. See ENOW.
More, a greater number. Obſolete.

MOHAIR, mō′hâre. s.
Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mō′hŏck. s.
The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infeſt the ſtreets of London.

MOIDORE, mŏe-dōre′. s.
A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven-ſhillings.

MOIETY, mŏe′ē-tē. s. (299).
Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, mŏil. v. a. (299).
To daub with dirt; to weary. Scarcely uſed, except in the phraſe "To toil and moil."

To MOIL, mŏil. v. n.
To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, mŏiſt. a. (299).
Wet, wet in a ſmall degree, damp; juicy, ſucculent.

To MOISTEN, mŏi′s'n. v. a. (472).
To make damp, to make wet to a ſmall degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, mŏi′s'n-ŭr. s.
The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MOISTNESS, mŏiſt′nĕs. s.
Dampneſs, wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

MOISTURE, mŏis′tſhûre. s. (461).
Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mōle. s.
A Mole is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows unto a kind of fleſh in the uterus; a falſe conception; a natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beaſt that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mōle′kâſt. s.
Hillock caſt up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mōle′kătſh-ŭr. s.
One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mōle′hĭl. s. (406).
Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mō-lĕſt′. v. a.
To diſturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION. mōl-lĕs-tâ′shŭn. s.
Diſturbance, uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLESTER, mō-lĕſt′ŭr. s. (98).
One who diſturbs.

MOLETRACK, mōle′trăk. s.
Courſe of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, mōle′wârp. s.
A mole. Not uſed.

MOLLIENT, mŏl′yĕnt. a. (113).
Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mŏl′lē-fī-â-bl. a.
That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICATION, mŏl-lē-fē-kâ′shŭn. s. The act of mollifying or ſoftening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mŏl′lē-fī-ŭr. s. (183).
That which ſoftens, that which appeaſes; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, mŏl′lē-fī. v. a.
To ſoften; to aſſuage; to appeaſe; to qualify, to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

MOLTEN, mōl′t'n. part. paſſ. from Melt. (103).

MOLY, mō′lē. s.
The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, MOLASSES, } mō-lŏs′sĭz. mō-lăs′sĭz. } s. (99).
Treacle, the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar cane.

☞ The ſecond ſpelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the firſt; and as it is derived from the Italian *mellazzo*, perhaps the moſt correct ſpelling and pronunciation would be *mellaſſes*.

MOME, mōme. s.
A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt. Obſolete.

MOMENT, mō′mĕnt. s.
Conſequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulſive weight; an indiviſible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mō′mĕn-tâl-ē. ad.
For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mō-mĕn-tâ′nē-ŭs. a. Laſting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mō′mĕn-tâ-rē. (512).
Laſting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-mĕn′tŭs. a.
Important, weighty, of conſequence.

MOMMERY, mŭm′mŭr-ē. s. (165).
An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. (557).

MONACHAL, mŏn′nâ-kâl. a.
Monaſtick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mŏn′nâ-kĭzm. s.
The ſtate of monks, the monaſtick life.

MONAD, MONADE, } mŏn′năd. } s.
An indiviſible thing.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares are the only orthöepiſts who determine the quantity of the firſt vowel in this word; which they do by making it ſhort. The only reaſon that can be given is the omicron in the Greek μονας; and what a miſerable reaſon is this, when in our pronunciation of the Greek word we make it long! See Principles, No. 543, 544, &c.

MONARCH, mŏn′nârk. s.
A governor inveſted with abſolute authority, a king; one ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind; preſident.

MONARCHAL, mō-nâr′kâl. a. (353).
Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, impenal.

MONARCHICAL, mō-nâr′kē-kâl. a.
Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mŏn′nâr-kize.
v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mŏn′nâr-kē. s.
The government of a ſingle perſon; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mŏn′nâ-ſtrē, or mŏn′-nâs-tĕr-rē. s.
Houſe of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, MONASTICAL, } mō-nâs′tĭk. (509). mō-nâs′tē-kâl. } a.
Religiouſly recluſe.

MONASTICALLY, mō-nâs′tē-kâl-lē. ad. Recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mŭn′dē. s. (223).
The ſecond day of the week.

MONEY, mŭn′nē. s. (165).
Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mŭn′nē-bâg. s.
A large purſe.

MONEYCHANGER, mŭn′nē-tſhân-jŭr. s. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mŭn′nēd. a. (283).
Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mŭn′nē-lĕs. a.
Wanting money, pennyleſs.

MONEYMATTER, mŭn′nē-măt-tŭr. s.
Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSCRIVENER, mŭn'nē-skrĭv-nŭr. ſ.
One who raiſes money for others.

MONEYWORT, mŭn'nē-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mŭn'nēz-wŭr*th*. ſ.
Something valuable.

MONGER, mŭng'gŭr. ſ. (381).
A dealer, a ſeller; as a Fiſhmonger.

MONGREL, mŭng'grĭl. a. (99).
Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mŏn'nĭſh. v. a.
To admoniſh.

MONISHER, mŏn'nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (98).
An admoniſher, a monitor.

MONITION, mō-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Information, hint, inſtruction, document.

MONITOR, mŏn'nē-tur. ſ. (166).
One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Conveying uſeful inſtruction, giving admonition. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

MONITORY, mŏn'nē-tŭr-rē. ſ.
Admonition, warning.

MONK, mŭnk. ſ. (165).
One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

MONKEY, mŭnk'kē. ſ. (165).
An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man; a word of contempt, or ſligh kindneſs.

MONKERY, mŭnk'kŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
The monaſtick life.

MONKHOOD, mŭnk'hŭd. ſ.
The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mŭnk'kĭſh. a.
Monaſtick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, mŭnks'hŭd. ſ.
A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭnks-rōō'bŭrb. ſ. A ſpecies of dock.

MONOCHORD, mŏn'nō-kord. ſ.
An inſtrument of one ſtring.

MONOCULAR, mō-nŏk'kū-lăr. } a.
MONOCULOUS, mō-nŏk'kū-lŭs. }
One-eyed.

MONODY, mŏn'nō-dē. ſ.
A poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mō-nŏg'gă-mĭſt. ſ.
One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONOGAMY, mō-nŏg'gă-mē. ſ. (518)
Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mŏn'nō-grăm. ſ.
A cypher, a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONOLOGUE, mŏn'nō-lŏg. ſ. (338).
A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan ſhould pronounce *Dialogue* with the laſt ſyllable like *log*, *Prologue* with the ſame ſyllable like *lug*, and *Monologue*, rhyming with *vogue*, I cannot conceive. The final ſyllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, are, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *Dialogue*. Mr. Scott has marked it in the ſame manner as I have done, but Mr. Barclay has followed Mr. Sheridan.

MONOME, mŏn'nōme. ſ.
In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOMACHY, mō-nŏm'ă-kē.
A duel; a ſingle combat.

☞ Nothing can more ſhow the uncertainty of our orthöepiſts in the pronunciation of unuſual words than the accentuation of this, and thoſe of a ſimilar form. The only words of this termination we have in Johnſon's Dictionary are, *Logomachy*, *Monomachy*, *Sciomachy*, and *Theomachy*. The two firſt of which he accents on the firſt ſyllable, and the two laſt on the ſecond. Mr. Sheridan has but two of them, *Logomachy* and *Sciomachy*; the firſt of which he accents on the firſt ſyllable, and the laſt on the ſecond. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Aſh has them all, and accents *Logomachy*, *Monomachy* and *Theomachy*, on the firſt ſyllable; and *Sciomachy* on the ſecond. Bailey accents *Monomachy* and *Sciomachy* on the firſt ſyllable, and *Logomachy* and *Theomachy* on the third. W. Johnſton has only *Logomachy*, which he accents on the ſecond ſyllable. Mr. Perry has only *Theomachy*, which he accents on the ſecond likewiſe. Entick has them all, and accents them on the firſt; and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the ſecond ſyllable.

This confuſion among our orthöepiſts plainly ſhews the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that theſe words are under the ſame predicament as thoſe ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c. and therefore ought all to have the penultimate accent. An obſcure idea of this induced them to accent ſome of theſe words one way, and ſome another; but nothing can be more evident than the neceſſity of accenting all of them uniformly on the ſame ſyllable. See Principles, No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnſon's obſervation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, that *Sciomachy* ought to be written *Skiamachy*, I have only to obſerve at preſent, that writing *a* inſtead of *o* is more agreeable to etymology; but changing *c* into *k*, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the moſt pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the moſt ſettled rules of the language. See SCEPTICK and Principles, No. 350.

MONOPETALOUS, mŏn-nō-pĕt'tăl-lŭs. a.
It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones.

MONOPOLIST, mō-nŏp'pō-lĭſt. ſ.
One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mō-nŏp'pō-lize. v. a. To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, mŏn'nŏp-tōte, or mō-nŏp'tōte. ſ.
Is a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe.

☞ The ſecond pronunciation, which is Dr. Johnſon's, Dr. Aſh's, Mr. Barclay's, and Entick's, is the moſt uſual; but the firſt, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptōton*, which we pronounce with two accents, one on the firſt, and another on the third; and when we ſhorten the word by angliciſing it, we generally place the accent on the ſyllable we accented in the original. See HETEROCLITE.

MONOSTICH, mō-nŏs'tĭk. ſ. (509).
A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mŏn-nō-sĭl-lăb'ĭ-kăl. a.
Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mŏn-nō-sĭl'lă-bl. ſ. A word of only one ſyllable.

MONOTONY, mō-nŏt'tō-nē. ſ. (518).
Uniformity of ſound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSOON, mŏn-sōōn'. ſ.
Monſoons are ſhiftings trade-winds in the Eaſt-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mŏn'ſtŭr. ſ. (98).
Something out of the common order of nature; ſomething horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

To MONSTER, mŏn'ſtŭr. v. a.
To put out of the common order of things. Not uſed.

MONSTROSITY, mŏn-ſtrŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'ſtrŭs. a.
Deviating from the ſtated order of nature; ſtrange, wonderful; irregular, enormous, ſhocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'ſtrŭs. ad.
Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, mŏn'ſtrŭs-lē. ad.
In a manner out of the common order of nature, ſhockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mŏn'ſtrŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mŭn*th*. ſ. (165).
One of the twelve principal diviſions of the year, as ſet down in the calendar; the ſpace of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mŭn*th*s-mīnd'. ſ.
Longing deſire.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lē. a.
Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lē. ad.
Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mŏn'nū-mĕnt. ſ. (179).
Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

☞ There are no words where inaccurate ſpeakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear from ſpeakers, not of the loweſt claſs, this word pronounced as if written *monement*.

MONUMENTAL, mŏn-nū-mĕn'tăl. a.
Memorial, preſerving memory; raiſed in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mōōd. ſ. (10) (306).
The form of an argument; ſtile of muſick; the change the verb undergoes, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion, diſpoſition.

MOODY, mōō'dē. a.
Angry, out of humour.

MOON, mōōn. ſ. (306).
The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mōōn'bēme. ſ.
Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mōōn'kăf. ſ.
A monſter, a falſe conception; a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mōōn'īde. a.
Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mōōn'fĕrn. ſ.
A plant.

(559). Fāre (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

MOONFISH, mōōn'fĭsh. ſ.
Moon-fiſh is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mōōn'lĕs. a.
Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'līte. ſ.
The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'līte. a.
Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shīne. } a.
MOONSHINY, mōōn'shī-nē. }
Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'strŭk. a.
Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, mōōn-trē'fŏil. ſ.
A plant.

MOONWORT, mōōn'wŭrt. ſ.
Stationflower, honeſty.

MOONY, mōōn'nē. a.
Lunated, having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

MOOR, mōōr. ſ. (311).
A marſh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mōōr. v. a. (311).
To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

To MOOR, mōōr. v. n.
To be fixed, to be ſtationed.

MOORCOCK, mōōr'kŏk. ſ.
The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, mōōr'hĕn. ſ.
A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mōōr'ĭsh. ſ.
Fenny, marſhy, watery.

MOORLAND, mōōr'lănd. ſ.
Marſh, fen, watery ground.

MOORSTONE, mōōr'stōne. ſ.
A ſpecies of granite.

MOORY, mōōr'ē. a. (306) (311).
Marſhy, fenny.

MOOSE, mōōſe. ſ. (306).
A large American deer.

To MOOT, mōōt. v. a. (306).
To plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE or POINT, mōōt'kāſe. ſ.
A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable.

MOOTED, mōōt'ĕd. a.
Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mōōt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A diſputer of moot points.

MOP, mŏp. ſ.
Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not uſed in the latter ſenſe.

To MOP, mŏp. v. a.
To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mŏp. v. n.
To make wry mouths in contempt. Obſolete.

To MOPE, mōpe. v. n.
To be ſtupid, to drowſe, to be in a conſtant daydream.

To MOPE, mōpe. v. a.
To make ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mōpe'īde. a. (283).
Blind of one eye; dim ſighted.

MOPPET, mŏp'pĭt. } ſ. (99) (270).
MOPSEY, mŏp'sē. }
A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mō'pŭs. ſ.
A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mŏr'răl. a. (88) (168).
Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, ſuch as is known in general buſineſs of life.

MORAL, mŏr'răl. ſ.
Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mŏr'răl. v. n.
To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not uſed.

MORALIST, mŏr'răl-lĭſt. ſ.
One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mō-răl'lē-tē. ſ.
The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

To MORALIZE, mŏr'răl-īze. v. a.
To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

To MORALIZE, mŏr'răl-īze. v. n.
To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALIZER, mŏr'răl-ī-zŭr. ſ. (98).
He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mŏr'răl-ē. ad.
In the ethical ſenſe according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mŏr'rălz. ſ.
The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORASS, mō-răs'. ſ.
Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mŏr'bĭd. a.
Diſeaſed, in a ſtate contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mŏr'bĭd-nĕs. ſ.
State of being diſeaſed.

MORBIFICAL, mŏr-bĭf'fē-kăl. } a.
MORBIFIC, mŏr-bĭf'fĭk. (509). }
Cauſing diſeaſes.

MORBOSE, mŏr-bōſe'. a. (427).
Proceeding from diſeaſe, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mŏr-bŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Diſeaſed ſtate.

MORDACIOUS, mŏr-dā'shŭs. a.
Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mŏr-dăs'sē-tē. ſ.
Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mŏr'dē-kănt. ſ.
Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mŏr-dē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mōre. a.
In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mōre. ad.
To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a ſecond time, as once more; no more, have done; no more, no longer exiſting.

MORE, mōre. ſ.
A great quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rĕl'. ſ.
A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mōre'lănd. ſ.
A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mōre-ō'vŭr. ad.
Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mō-rĭd'jĕr-ŭs. a.
Obedient, obſequious.

MORION, mō'rē-ŭn. ſ. (166).
A helmet, armour for the head, a caſque.

MORISCO, mō-rĭs'kō. ſ.
A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

MORN, mŏrn. ſ.
The firſt part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mŏr'nĭng. ſ.
The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MORNING-GOWN, mŏr-nĭng-gŏŏn'. ſ.
A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

MORNING-STAR, mŏr-nĭng-stăr'. ſ.
The planet Venus, when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MOROSE, mō-rōſe'. a. (427).
Sour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen.

MOROSELY, mō-rōſe'lē. ad.
Sourly, peeviſhly.

MOROSENESS, mō-rōſe'nĕs. ſ.
Sourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MOROSITY, mō-rŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MORPHEW, mŏr'fū. ſ.
A ſcurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mŏr'rĭs-dănſe. ſ.
A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned from the Moors; nine Mens Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mŏr'rĭs-dăn-sŭr. ſ.
One who dances the Mooriſh dance.

MORROW, mŏr'rō. ſ. (327).
The day after the preſent day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mŏrſe. ſ.
A ſea-horſe.

MORSEL, mŏr'sĭl. ſ. (99).
A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a ſmall quantity.

MORSURE, mŏr'shūre. ſ. (452).
The act of biting.

MORT, mŏrt. ſ.
A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mŏr'tăl. a. (88).
Subject to death, doomed ſometime to die; deadly, deſtructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this ſenſe a low expreſſion.

MORTAL, mŏr'tăl. ſ.
Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mŏr-tăl'lē-tē. ſ.
Subjection to death, ſtate of being ſubject to death; death; power of deſtruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mŏr'tăl-ē. ad.
Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mŏr'tŭr. ſ. (88) (418).
A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle; a ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mŏr'tŭr. ſ.
Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mŏr'gădje. f. (90) (472)
A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the ſtate of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mŏr'gădje. v. a.
To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mŏr-gă-jēē'. f.
He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mŏr'gă-jŭr. f. (98).
He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mŏr-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Fatal, deadly, deſtructive.

MORTIFICATION, mŏr-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. f. The ſtate of corrupting or loſing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations; humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, mŏr'tē-fī. v. a.
To deſtroy vital qualities; to deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities; to ſubdue inordinate paſſions; to macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depreſs, to vex.

To MORTIFY, mŏr'tē-fī. v. n.
To gangrene, to corrupt; to be ſubdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mŏr'tĭs. f. (240) (441).
A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. See ADVERTISEMENT.

To MORTISE, mŏr'tĭs. v. a.
To cut with a mortiſe, to join with a mortiſe.

MORTMAIN, mŏrt'mane. f.
Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mŏr'tſhū-ăr-rē. f.
A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mō-zā'ĭk. a. (509).
Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mŏs-kĕ'tō. f.
A kind of gnat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome part of the Weſt Indies.

MOSQUE, mŏsk. f.
A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mŏs. f.
A plant.

To MOSS, mŏs. v. a.
To cover with moſs.

MOSSINESS, mŏs'sē-nĕs. f.
The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

MOSSY, mŏs'sē. a.
Overgrown with moſs.

MOST, mōſt. a. the ſuperlative of More. Conſiſting of the greateſt number, conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

MOST, mōſt. ad.
The particle noting the ſuperlative degree, as, the moſt incentive; in the greateſt degree.

MOST, mōſt. f.
The greateſt number; the greateſt value; the greateſt degree, the greateſt quantity.

MOSTICK, mŏs'tĭk. f.
A painter's ſtaff.

MOSTLY, mōſt'lē. ad.
For the greateſt part.

MOSTWHAT, mōſt'hwŏt. f.
For the moſt part. Not uſed.

MOTATION, mō-tā'ſhŭn. f.
Act of moving.

MOTE, mōte. f.
A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mōte. for Might.
Obſolete.

MOTH, mŏth. f. (467).
A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. f. (469).
A woman that has borne a child, correlative to ſon or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hyſterical paſſion; a familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a huſband's or wife's mother; a thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted.

MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. a. (165).
Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. v. n.
To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, mŭTH'ŭr-ŏv-pĕrl.
A kind of coarſe pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mŭTH'ŭr-hŭd. f.
The office, ſtate, or character, of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mŭTH'ŭr-lĕs. a.
Deſtitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mŭTH'ŭr-lē. a.
Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mŭTH'ŭr-wŭrt. f.
A plant.

MOTHERY, mŭTH'ŭr-ē. a. (557).
Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mŏth-mŭl'lĭn. f.
A plant.

MOTHWORT, mŏth'wŭrt. f.
An herb.

MOTHY, mŏth'ē. a.
Full of moths.

MOTION, mō'ſhŭn. f.
The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of poſture, Action, tendency of the mind, thought, propoſal made; impulſe communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mō'ſhŭn-lĕs. a.
Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'tĭv. a. (157).
Cauſing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mō'tĭv. f.
That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mŏt'lē. a.
Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mō'tŏr. f. (166).
A mover.

MOTORY, mō'tŭr-rē. a. (512).
Giving motion. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

MOTTO, mŏt'tō. f.
A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To MOVE, mōōv. v. a. (164).
To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulſe to; to propoſe, to recommend; to perſuade; to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to ſtir paſſion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, mōōv. v. n. (64).
To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, mōōv'ă-bl. a. (405).
Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

☞ It may be obſerved, that the mute *e* is preſerved in this word and its relatives becauſe the preceding *o* has not its general ſound. See *Rhyming Dictionary*, *Orthographical Aphoriſm* 10.

MOVEABLES, mōōv'ă-blz. f.
Goods, furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions.

MOVEABLENESS, mōōv'ă-bl-nĕs. f.
Mobility, poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, mōōv'ă-blē. ad.
So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, mōōv'lĕs. a.
Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mōōv'mĕnt. f.
Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mō'vĕnt. a. Moving.

MOVER, mōō'vŭr. f. (98).
The perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething that moves; a propoſer.

MOVING, mōō'vĭng. part. a.
Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the paſſions.

MOVINGLY, mōō'vĭng-lē. a.
Pathetically, ſo as to ſeize the paſſions.

MOULD, mōld. f. (318).
A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows, matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt, in which any thing receives its form; caſt, form.

☞ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and ſimilar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is, ſounding the word as if it were written *mo-oold*. This ſound is often heard among incorrect ſpeakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold*, *bold*, *ſold*, &c. pronounced *co-oold*, *bo-oold*, *ſo-oold*, &c. while the true pronunciation of theſe words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal'd*, *ſol'd*, *cajol'd*, &c. the preterits of the verbs to *foal*, to *ſole*, and to *cajole*, &c. For there is no middle ſound between *owl* and *hole*; and the words in queſtion muſt either rhyme with *howl'd* or *foal'd*; but the laſt is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr. Johnſton wrote his Dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was leſs liable to miſpronunciation than the preſent ſpelling. The word has three ſignifications, *Mould*, concretions occaſioned by decay; from whence to *moulder*, to waſte away: *mould* or earth; that to which decay reduces bodies: and a *mould*; a form to caſt metals in. A diverſity of pronunciation has endeavoured to diſtinguiſh the firſt of theſe ſenſes from the reſt by ſounding it ſo as to rhyme with *howl'd*; but theſe diſtinctions of ſound under the ſame ſpelling ought to be as much as poſſible avoided. For the reaſons, ſee BOWL.

To MOULD, mōld. v. n.
To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, mōld. v. a.
To cover with mould.

To MOULD, mōld. v. a.
To form, to ſhape, to model; to knead, as to mould bread.

MOULDABLE, mōld'ă-bl. a.
What may be moulded.

MOULDER, mōld'ūr. ſ. (98).
He who moulds.

To MOULDER, mōl'dūr. v. n.
To be turned to duſt, to periſh in duſt.

To MOULDER, mōl'dūr. v. a.
To turn to duſt.

MOULDINESS, mōl'dē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mōld'ĭng. ſ.
Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

MOULDWARP, mōld'wârp. ſ.
A mole, a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, mōl'dē. a.
Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT, mōlt. v. n. (318).
To ſhed or change the feathers, to loſe the feathers.

To MOUNCH, mŭnſh. v. a. (314).
To eat. Obſolete.

MOUND, mound. ſ. (313).
Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, mount. ſ. (313).
A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mount. v. n.
To raiſe on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horſeback; for Amount, to riſe in value.

To MOUNT, mount. v. a.
To raiſe aloft, to lift on high; to aſcend, to climb; to place on horſeback; to embelliſh with ornaments, as, to mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; to mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular poſt; to mount a cannon, to ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, moun'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A large hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, moun'tĭn. a.
Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, moun-tĭn-nēēr'. ſ.
An inhabitant of the mountains; a ſavage, a freebooter, a ruſtick.

MOUNTAINOUS, moun'tĭn-nŭs. a.
Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, moun'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs. ſ.
State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, moun'tĭn-pârs'lē. ſ.
A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, moun'tĭn-rōze'. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTANT, moun'tant. a.
Riſing on high.

MOUNTEBANK, moun'tē-bank. ſ.
A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures; any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, moun'tē-bank. v. a. To cheat by falſe boaſts and pretences.

MOUNTER, mount'ūr. ſ. (98).
One that mounts.

MOUNTY, moun'tē. ſ.
The riſe of a hawk.

To MOURN, mōrne. v. n. (318).
To grieve, to be ſorrowful; to wear the habit of ſorrow; to preſerve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mōrne. v. a.
To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a ſorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mōrn'ūr. ſ. (98).
One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mōrn'fŭl. a.
Having the appearance of ſorrow; cauſing ſorrow; ſorrowful, feeling ſorrow, betokening ſorrow, expreſſive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mōrn'fŭl-lē. ad.
Sorrowfully, with ſorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mōrn'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Sorrow, grief; ſhow of grief, appearance of ſorrow.

MOURNING, mōrn'ĭng. ſ.
Lamentation, ſorrow; the dreſs of ſorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mōrn'ĭng-lē. ad.
With the appearance of ſorrowing.

MOUSE, mouſe. ſ. plural Mice.
The ſmalleſt of all beaſts, a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields.

To MOUSE, mouze. v. n. (313) (437).
To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, mouſe'hōle. ſ.
Small hole.

MOUSER, mouz'ūr. ſ. (98).
One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mouſe'tāle. ſ.
An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mouſe'trăp. ſ.
A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mouth. ſ. (467).
The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the inſtrument of ſpeaking; a ſpeaker, the principal orator, in burleſque language; cry, voice; diſtortion of the mouth, wry face; down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, mouTH. v. n. (467).
To ſpeak big, to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mouTH, v. a.
To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to ſeize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, mouTH'd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mouth'frĕnd. ſ.
One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mouth'fŭl. ſ.
What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially ſmall quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mouth'ŏn-nŭr. ſ.
Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

MOUTHLESS, mouth'lĕs. a.
Without a mouth.

MOW, mou. ſ. (323).
A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, mō. v. a. (324).
To cut with a ſcythe; to cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To MOW, mou. v. a.
To put in a mow.

MOW, mou. ſ. (323).
Wry mouth, diſtorted face. Obſolete.

To MOWBURN, mou'būrn. v. n.
To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mō'ūr. ſ. (98).
One who cuts with a ſcythe.

MOXA, mŏk'sâ. ſ.
An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, mŏil. ſ. (329).
A mule, an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. Not uſed.

MUCH, mŭtſh. a. (352).
Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, mŭtſh. ad. (352).
In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, mŭtſh. ſ.
A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more that enough, a heavy ſervice or burden; any aſſignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, ſomething ſtrange; to make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, mŭtſh-ăt-wŭn'. ad.
Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, mŭtſh'whŏt. ad.
Nearly. Little uſed.

MUCID, mū'sĭd. a.
Slimy, muſty.

MUCIDNESS, mū'sĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Sliminеſs, muſſineſs.

MUCILAGE, mū'sē-lădje. ſ. (90).
A ſlimy or viſcous body, a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū-sē-lăd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Slimy, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mŭk. ſ.
Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; to run a Muck, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, mŭk. v. a.
To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, mŭk'ĭn-dūr. ſ.
A handkerchief. Not uſed, except in the Provinces.

MUCKHILL, mŭk'hĭl. ſ. (406).
A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, mŭk'kē-nĕs. ſ.
Naſtineſs; filth.

MUCKLE, mŭk'kl. a. (403).
Much. Obſolete.

MUCKSWEAT, mŭk'swĕt. ſ.
Profuſe ſweat.

MUCKWORM, mŭk'wŭrm. ſ.
A worm that lives in dung; a miſer, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, mŭk'kē. a.
Naſty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mū'kŭs. a. (314).
Slimy, viſcous.

MUCOUSNESS, mū'kŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Slime, viſcoſity.

MUCULENT, mū'kū-lĕnt. a.
Viſcous, ſlimy.

☞ The vowel *u*, in the firſt ſyllable of this and ſimilar words, forms a remarkable exception to the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate and ſecondary accent; any other vowel but *u*, unleſs followed by a diphthong, would have been ſhort. This ariſes from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Muculentus*, for the *u* in *Culinary*, and *Mutilate*, &c. is long in Engliſh, though ſhort in the Latin *Culinarius*, *Mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this and ſimilar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation, (508) (511) (530).

MUCUS, mū'kŭs. s.
The viſcous ſubſtance diſcharged at the noſe; any viſcous matter.

MUD, mŭd. s.
The ſlime at the bottom of ſtill water; earth well moiſtened with water.

To MUD, mŭd. v. a.
To bury in the ſlime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mŭd'dė-lė. ad.
Turbidly, with foul mixture,

MUDDINESS, mŭd'dė-nės. ſ.
Turbidneſs, foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

To MUDDLE, mŭd'dl. v. a. (405).
To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or ſtupify.

MUDDY, mŭd'dė. a.
Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, mŭd'dė. v. a.
To make muddy, to cloud, to diſturb.

MUDSUCKER, mŭd'sŭk-kŭr. ſ.
A ſea fowl.

MUDWALL, mŭd'wăll. ſ.
A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, mŭd'wăll'd. a. (339).
Having a mudwall.

To MUE, mū. v. a.
To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mŭf. ſ.
A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, mŭf'fl. v. a. (405).
To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mŭf'fl-ŭr. ſ.
A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, mŭf'tė. ſ.
The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg. ſ.
A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mŭg'gė. } a. (383).
MUGGISH, mŭg'gĭſh. }
Moiſt damp.

☞ It is highly probable that this word is a corruption of *Murky*, which Johnſon and other writers explain by dark, cloudy, &c. but Skinner tells us it is uſed in Lincolnſhire to ſignify darkneſs, accompanied by heat; and as this temperament of the weather is commonly accompanied by moiſture, the word is generally uſed to ſignify a dark, cloſe, warm, and moiſt, ſtate of the air. As this word is not very legitimately derived, it is ſeldom heard among the learned and polite; but as it affords us a new complex idea, and is in much uſe among the middle ranks of life, it ſeems not unworthy of being adopted.

MUGHOUSE, mŭg'hŏŭſe. ſ.
An alehouſe, a low houſe of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mū'jė-ĕnt. a.
Bellowing.

MULATTO, mū-lăt'tō. ſ.
One begot between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mŭl'bĕr-rė. ſ.
Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mŭlkt. ſ.
A fine, a penalty; uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mŭlkt. v. a.
To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mūle. ſ.
An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe-aſs.

MULETEER, mū-lė-tēēr'. ſ.
Mule-driver, horſe-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mū-lė-ĕb'brė-tė. ſ.
Woman-hood, the correſpondent to virility.

To MULL, mŭll. v. a.
To ſoften, as wine when burnt or ſoftened; to heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

MULLAR, mŭl'lŭr. ſ. (88).
A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone.

MULLEIN, mŭl'lĭn. ſ.
A plant.

MULLET, mŭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſea fiſh.

MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'lė-grŭbz. ſ.
Twiſting of the guts. A low word.

MULSE, mŭlſe. ſ.
Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr. a.
Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr-lė. ad.
Polygonally, with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr-nės. ſ.
The ſtate of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-tė-kăp'ſhū-lăr. a. (452).
Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-tė-fā'rė-ŭs. a.
Having great multiplicity, having different reſpects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-tė-fā'rė-ŭs-lė. ad.
With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-tė-fā'rė-ŭs-nės. ſ.
Multiplied diverſity.

MULTIFORM, mŭl'tė-fôrm. a.
Having various ſhapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-tė-fôr'mė-tė. ſ. Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tė-lăt'tĕr-ăl. a. Having many ſides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'lō-kwŭs. a.
Very talkative. (518).

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tė-nŏm'mė-năl. a.
Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'pă-rŭs. ſ.
Bringing many at a birth. (518).

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'tė-pēd. ſ.
An inſect with many feet. See MILLEPEDES.

MULTIPLE, mŭl'tė-pl. ſ. (405).
A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the Multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl'tė-plī-ă-bl. a.
Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl'tė-plī-ă-bl-nės. ſ.
Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'tė-plė-kă-bl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tė-plė-kănd'. ſ. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'plė-kăte. a. (91). Conſiſting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tė-plė-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind; in arithmetick, the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed.

MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tė-plė-kā'tŭr. ſ. The number by which another number is multiplied. (166).

MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tė-plĭs'ė-tė. ſ.
More than one of the ſame kind; ſtate of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tė-plĭſh'ŭs. a.
Manifold. Obſolete.

MULTIPLIER, mŭl'tė-plī-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tė-plī. v. n.
To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tė-plī. v. n.
To grow in number; to increaſe themſelves.

MULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp'pō-tĕnt. a.
Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tė-prĕz'ĕnſe. ſ. The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. See OMNIPRESENCE.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tė-sĭl'lė-kwŭs. a.
The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels.

MULTITUDE, mŭl'tė-tūde. ſ.
Many, more than one; a great number, looſely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tė-tū'dė-nŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'vă-gănt. }
MULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vă-gŭs. }
a. That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vė-ŭs. a.
Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'kū-lăr. a.
Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mŭm. interject.
A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence, huſh.

MUM, mŭm. ſ.
Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To ſpeak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; To ſpeak indiſtinctly; to chew, to bite ſoftly.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. a.
To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſpeaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'bl-ĭng-lė. ad.
With inarticulate utterance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To MUMM, mŭm. v. a.
To maſk, to frolick in diſguiſe. Obſolete.

MUMMER, mŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A maſker, one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

MUMMERY, mŭm'mŭr-rē. ſ. (557).
Maſking, frolick in maſks, foolery.

MUMMY, mŭm'mē. ſ.
A dead body preſerved by the Egyptain art of embalming; Mummy is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mŭmp. v. a.
To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mŭmp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A beggar.

MUMPS, mŭmps. ſ.
Sullenneſs, ſilent anger; a diſeaſe.

To MUNCH, mŭnſh. v. a. (352).
To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mŭnſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that munches.

MUNDANE, mŭn'dāne. a.
Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mŭn-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of cleanſing.

MUNDATORY, mŭn'dā-tŭr-rē. a.
Having the power to cleanſe. For the o, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

MUNDICK, mŭn'dĭk. ſ.
A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dē-fē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ.
Cleanſing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf'fē-kā-tĭv. a. See JUSTIFICATIVE. Clenſing, having the power to cleanſe.

To MUNDIFY, mŭn'dē-fī. v. a. (183)
To cleanſe, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'vā-gānt. a. Wandering through the world. (518).

MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng'gŭs. ſ.
Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mū'nĕr-ā-rē. a. (512).
Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mŭng'grĭl. ſ. (99).
Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

MUNGREL, mŭng'grĭl. a.
Generated between different natures, baſeborn, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mū-nĭs'sē-pāl. a.
Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nĭf'fē-sĕnſe. ſ.
Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mū-nĭf'fē-sĕnt. a.
Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mū-nĭf'fē-sĕnt-lē. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

MUNIMENT, mū'nē-mĕnt. ſ.
Fortification, ſtrong hold; ſupport, defence. Not uſed.

To MUNITE, mū-nīte'. v. a.
To fortify, to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

MUNITION, mū-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Fortification, ſtrong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mŭn'yŭn. ſ. (113).
Munnions are the upright poſts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mū'rĭdje. ſ. (90).
Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mū'rāl. a. (177).
Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mŭr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mŭr'dŭr. v. a.
To kill a man unlawfully; to deſtroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mŭr'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. (557).
One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mŭr'dŭr-ĕs. ſ.
A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mŭr'dŭr-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mŭr'dŭr-ŭs. a. (555).
Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mūre. ſ.
A wall. Not in uſe.

MURENGER, mū'rĕn-jŭr. ſ. (177).
An overſeer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mū-rē-ăt'tĭk. a.
Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine.

MURK, mŭrk. ſ.
Darkneſs, want of light.

MURKY, mŭr'kē. a.
Dark, cloudy, wanting light. See MUGGY.

MURMUR, mŭr'mŭr. ſ.
A low continued buzzing noiſe; a complaint half ſuppreſſed.

To MURMUR, mŭr'mŭr. v. n.
To give a low buzzing ſound; to grumble, to utter ſecret diſcontent.

MURMURER, mŭr'mŭr-rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mŭr'rĭn. ſ. (208).
The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mŭr'rē. a. (270).
Darkly red.

MURRION, mŭr'rē-ŭn. ſ. (113).
A helmet, a caſque.

MUSCADEL, mŭs'kă-dĕl. } ſ.
MUSCADINE, mŭs'kă-dīne. (149) }
A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs'kăt. ſ.
A delicious grape having the flavour of muſk; a kind of ſweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs'sl. ſ. (351) (405).
The fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate inſtruments of motion; a bivalve ſhell fiſh.

MUSCOSITY, mŭs-kŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Moſſineſs.

MUSCULAR, mŭs'kū-lăr. a. (88).
Performed by muſcles.

MUSCULARITY, mŭs-kū-lăr'rē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of having muſcles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs'kū-lŭs. a. (314).
Full of muſcles, brawny; pertaining to a muſcle.

MUSE, mūze. ſ.
One of the nine ſiſter goddeſſes who, in the heathen mythology, are ſuppoſed to preſide over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mūze. ſ.
Deep thought, cloſe attention, abſence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mūze. v. n.
To ponder, to ſtudy in ſilence; to be abſent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mūze'fŭl. a.
Deep thinking.

MUSER, mū'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One who muſes, one apt to be abſent of mind.

MUSEUM, mū-zē'ŭm. ſ. See *Pygmean*.
A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MUSHROOM, mŭſh'rōōm. ſ.
Muſhrooms are, by curious naturaliſts, eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered; an upſtart, a wretch riſen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭſh'rōōm-ſtōne ſ. A kind of foſſil.

MUSICK, mū'zĭk. ſ. (400).
The ſcience of harmonical ſounds; inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mū'zē-kăl. a.
Harmonious, melodious, ſweet ſounding; belonging to muſick.

MUSICALLY, mū'zē-kăl-lē. ad.
Harmoniouſly, with ſweet ſound.

MUSICALNESS, mū'zē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mū-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (357).
One ſkilled in harmony, one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

MUSK, mŭſk. ſ.
A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mŭſk. ſ.
Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mŭſk'ăp-pl. ſ. (405).
A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mŭſk'kăt. ſ.
The animal from which muſk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mŭſk'tſhĕr-rē. ſ.
A ſort of cherry.

MUSKET, mŭs'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſoldier's handgun; a male hawk of a ſmall kind.

MUSKETEER, mŭs-kē-tēēr'. ſ.
A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

MUSKETOON, mŭs-kē-tōōn'. ſ.
A blunderbuſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mŭs'kē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKMELON, mŭſk'mĕl-lŭn. ſ.
A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mŭſk'pāre. ſ.
A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mŭſk'rōze. ſ.
A roſe ſo called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mŭs'kē. a.
Fragrant, ſweet of ſcent.

MUSLIN, mŭz'lĭn. ſ.
A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mŭs. ſ.
A ſcramble. Obſolete.
☞ From this perhaps, comes the vulgar word to *Smuſh*.

MUSSITATION, mŭs-sē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mŭs'sŭl-măn. ſ. (88).
A Mahometan believer.

MUST, mŭſt. verb imperfect.
To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. Muſt is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

MUST, mŭſt. ſ. See *Lamb's-wool*.
New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mŭst. v. a.
To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mŭst. v. n.
To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mŭs-stă'shĭz. ſ. (99).
Whiſkers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mŭs'tŭrd. ſ. (88).
A plant.

To MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To aſſemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. v. a.
To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. ſ.
A review of a body of forces; a regiſter of forces muſtered; a collection, as a Muſter of peacocks; to paſs Muſter, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, mŭs'tŭr-bo͝ok. ſ.
A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

MUSTERMASTER, mŭs'tŭr-mă-ſtŭr. ſ. One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, mŭs'tŭr-rōle. ſ.
A regiſter of forces.

MUSTILY, mŭs'tĕ-lē. ad.
Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, mŭs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Mould, damp foulneſs.

MUSTY, mŭs'tē. a.
Mouldy, ſpoiled with damp, moiſt and fetid; ſtale; vapid; dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mū-tă-bĭl'lĕ-tē. ſ.
Changeableneſs; inconſtancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mū'tă-bl. a. (405).
Subject to change; alterable; inconſtant, unſettled.

MUTABLENESS, mū'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Changeableneſs, uncertainty.

MUTATION, mū-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Change, alteration.

MUTE, mūte. a.
Silent, not vocal, not having the uſe of voice.

MUTE, mūte. ſ.
One that has no power of ſpeech; a letter which can make no ſound.

To MUTE, mūte. v. n.
To dung as birds.

MUTELY, mūte'lē. ad.
Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mū'tĭl-lāte. v. a.
To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

MUTILATION, mū-tē-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

MUTINE, mū'tĭn. ſ. (140).
A mutineer. Not uſed.

MUTINEER, mū-tĭn-nēēr'. ſ.
A mover of ſedition.

MUTINOUS, mū'tĭn-nŭs. a. (314).
Seditious, buſy in inſurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mū'tĭn-nŭs-lē. ad.
Seditiouſly, turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, mū'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Seditiouſneſs, turbulence.

To MUTINY, mū'tē-nē. v. n.
To riſe againſt authority, to make inſurrection.

MUTINY, mū'tē-nē. ſ.
Inſurrection, ſedition.

To MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To grumble, to murmur.

To MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. v a.
To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. ſ.
Murmur, obſcure utterance. Not uſed.

MUTTERER, mŭt'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
Grumbler, murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, mŭt'tŭr-ĭng-lē. ad.
With a low voice; indiſtinctly.

MUTTON, mŭt't'n. ſ.
The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food; a ſheep, now only in ludicrous language.

☞ The *o* in this and ſimilar terminations is under the ſame predicament as *e*. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

MUTTONFIST, mŭt't'n-fĭſt. ſ.
A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, mū'tshū-ăl. a. (463).
Reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, mū'tshū-ăl-lē. ad.
Reciprocally, in return.

MUTUALITY, mū-tshū-ăl'lĕ-tē. ſ.
Reciprocation.

MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. ſ. (405).
The mouth of any thing; a faſtening for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. v. n.
To bring the mouth near. Not uſed.

To MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. v. a.
To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low ſenſe.

MY, mī, or mē. pronoun poſſeſſive.
Belonging to me.

☞ There is a puzzling diverſity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and ſometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is contradiſtinguiſhed from any other poſſeſſive pronoun, and conſequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open ſound, rhyming with *fly*; but when there is no ſuch emphaſis, it falls exactly into the ſound of *me*, the oblique caſe of *I*. Thus if I were to ſay, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I ſhould neceſſarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as in this ſentence pen and paper are the emphatical words; but if I were to ſay, *My pen is worſe than yours*, here *my* is in oppoſition to *yours*, and muſt, as it is emphatical, be pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c.

MYOGRAPHY, mī-ŏg'grā-fē. ſ. (116). (187). (518). A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOLOGY, mī-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (116) (187). The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MYOPY, mī'ō-pē. ſ.
Shortneſs of ſight.

MYRIAD, mĭr'rē-ăd. ſ.
The number of ten thouſand; proverbially any great number.

☞ It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of obſervation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the ſame predicament as *i*; if follwed by *r* and a vowel, it is ſhort *i*; if by *r* and a conſonant, it becomes ſhort *e*, which is the cauſe of the difference in the firſt ſyllable of *myriad* and *myrmidon*. See Principles, No. 108, 109.

MYRMIDON, mĕr'mē-dŭn. ſ. (166).
Any rude ruffian, ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mē-rŏb'ă-lăn, or mī-rŏb'ă-lăn. ſ. (187).
A kind of dried fruit reſembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mē-rŏp'pō-lĭſt, or mī-rŏp'ō-lĭſt. ſ. (187) (518).
One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH, mĕr. ſ. (108) (109).
A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mĕr'rĭn. a. (140).
Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine ſtone.

MYRTIFORM, mĕr'tē-fôrm. ſ.
Having the ſhape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mĕr'tl. ſ. (108) (109).
A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mē-sĕlf'. ſ.
An emphatical word added to I: as, I myſelf do it; that is, not by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mĭs'tă-gŏg. ſ. (338).
One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mĭs-tē'rē-ărk. ſ.
One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs. a.
Inacceſſible to the underſtanding, awfully obſcure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a manner above underſtanding; obſcurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Holy obſcurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mĭs'tē-rize. v. a.
To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mĭs'tē-rē. ſ.
Something above human intelligence, ſomething awfully obſcure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mĭs'tē-kăl. (88). } a.
MYSTICK, mĭs'tĭk. }
Secredly obſcure; involving ſome ſecret meaning, emblematical; obſcure, ſecret.

MYSTICALLY, mĭs'tē-kăl-lē. ad.
In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs'tē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mĭth-ō-lŏd'jĕ-kăl. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mĭth-ō-lŏd'jĕ-kăl-lē. ad. (187).
In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mē-thŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ. (187). A relater or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mē-thŏl'lō-jize. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mē-thŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (187) (518). Syſtem of fables.

N.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

TO NAB, năb. v. a.
To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā'dŭr. ſ. (418).
The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

NAG, năg. ſ.
A ſmall horſe; a horſe in familiar language.

NAIL, nāle. ſ. (202).
The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beaſts; a ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together; a ſtud, a boſs; a kind of meaſure, two inches and a quarter; on the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

TO NAIL, nāle. v. a.
To faſten with nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAILER, nā'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A nail-maker.

NAKED, nā'kĭd. a. (99).
Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceleſs; plain, evident; mere, ſimple.

NAKEDLY, nā'kĭd-lē. ad.
Without covering; ſimply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'kĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Nudity, want of covering; want of proviſion for defence; plainneſs, evidence.

NAME, nāme. ſ.
The diſcriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed; perſon; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, nāme'lĕs. a.
Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nāme'lē. ad.
Particularly, ſpecially.

NAMER, nā'mŭr. ſ. (98).
One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nāme'sāke. ſ.
One that has the ſame name with another.

NAP, năp. ſ.
Slumber, a ſhort ſleep; down, villous ſubſtance.

TO NAP, năp. v. n.
To ſleep, to be drowſy or ſecure.

NAPE, nāpe. ſ.
The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, năp'thă. ſ.
A kind of bitumen. See OPHTHALMY.

NAPPINESS, năp'pē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, năp'kĭn. ſ.
Cloths uſed at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, năp'lĕs. a.
Wanting nap, thread-bare.

NAPPY, năp'pē. a.
Frothy, ſpumy.

NARCISSUS, năr-sĭs'sŭs. ſ. (81).
A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, năr-kŏt'tĭk. a. (509).
Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

NARD, nārd. ſ.
Spikenard; an odorous ſhrub.

NARE, nāre ſ.
A noſtril. Not in uſe.

NARRABLE, năr'rā-bl. a. (81) (405).
Capable to be told.

TO NARRATE, năr'rāte. v. a. (91).
To relate, to tell.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſays this word is only uſed in Scotland; but as it is regularly derived from the Latin *narro*, and has a ſpecific meaning to diſtinguiſh it from every other word, it ought to be conſidered as a neceſſary part of the language. To *tell* ſeems to imply communication in the moſt general ſenſe: as to *tell a ſtory*, to *tell a ſecret*, &c. To *relate*, is to tell at ſome length, and in ſome order, as to *relate the particulars of a tranſaction*: but to *narrate* ſeems to relate a tranſaction in order from beginning to end; which often becomes inſipid and tireſome. Hence the beauty of Pope's——*narrative* old age:
"The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the ſage,
"And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age."

NARRATION, năr-rā'shŭn. ſ.
Account, relation, hiſtory.

NARRATIVE, năr'rā-tĭv. a. (512).
Relating, giving an account; ſtory-telling, apt to relate things paſt.

NARRATIVE, năr'rā-tĭv. ſ.
A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, năr'rā-tĭv-lē. ad.
By way of relation.

NARRATOR, năr-rā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A teller, a relater.

TO NARRIFY, năr'rē-fī. v. a.
To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, năr'rō. a.
Not broad or wide; ſmall; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; cloſe, vigilant, attentive.

TO NARROW, năr'rō. v. a.
To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, năr'rō-lē. ad.
With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; cloſely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciouſly, ſparingly.

NARROWNESS, năr'rō-nĕs. ſ.
Want of breadth; want or comprehenſion; confined ſtate; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nā'zăl. a. (88).
Belonging to the noſe.

NASTY, năs'tē. a. (79).
Dirty, filthy, ſordid, nauſeous; obſcene.

NASTILY, năs'tē-lē. ad.
Dirtily, filthily, nauſeouſly; obſcenely, groſsly.

NASTINESS, năs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Dirt, filth; obſcenity, groſſneſs of ideas.

NATAL, nā'tăl. a. (88).
Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nā-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſwimming.

NATHLESS, năth'lĕs. ad.
Nevertheleſs. Obſolete.

NATHMORE, năth'mōre. ad.
Never the more. Obſolete.

NATION, nā'shŭn. ſ.
A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

NATIONAL, năsh'ŭn-ăl. a. (535).
Publick, general; bigoted to one's own country. (88).

NATIONALLY, năsh'ŭn-ăl-lē. ad.
With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, năsh'ŭn-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv. a.
Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, ſuch as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv. ſ. (157).
One born in any place, original inhabitant; offſpring.

NATIVENESS, nā'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nă-tĭv'vē-tē. ſ.
Birth, iſſue into life; ſtate or place of being produced.

NATURAL, năt'tshŭ-răl. a. (461).
Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; beſtowed by nature; not forced, not farfetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; oppoſed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, năt'tshŭ-răl. ſ.
An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, năt'tshŭ-răl-ĭſt. ſ.
A ſtudent in phyſicks.

NATURALIZATION, năt-tshŭ-ră-lē-zā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

TO NATURALIZE, năt'tshŭ-răl-ize. v. a. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to make eaſy like things natural.

NATURALLY, năt'tshŭ-răl-lē. ad.
According to unaſſiſted nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NATURALNESS, năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nā'tshŭre. ſ. (293).
An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world; the native ſtate or properties of any thing; the conſtitution of an animated body; diſpoſition of mind; the regular courſe of things; the compaſs of natural exiſtence; natural affection, or reverence; the ſtate or operation of the material world; ſort, ſpecies.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too careſully avoided. Some critics have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes ſo near to that here adopted as ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhable from it. *T* before *y*, which is the letter long *u* begins with (8), approaches ſo near to *ſh*, as, in the abſence of

accent, naturally to fall into it, in the ſame manner as *s* becomes *zh* in *leiſure*, *pleaſure*, &c. The ſibilation and aſpiration of *t* in this and ſimilar words, provided they are not too coarſely pronounced, are ſo far from being a deformity in our language, by increaſing the number of hiſſing ſounds, as ſome have inſinuated, that they are a real beauty; and by a certain coaleſcence and flow of ſound, contribute greatly to the ſmoothneſs and volubility of pronunciation. See Principles, No. 459, 460, 461, &c.

NAVAL, nā'vāl. a.
Conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, nāve. ſ.
The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

NAVEL, nā'v'l. ſ. (102).
The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā'v'l-gall. ſ.
Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā'v'l-wŭrt. ſ.
An herb.

NAUGHT, nawt. a. (213) (393).
Bad, corrupt, worthleſs.

NAUGHT, nawt. ſ.
Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *Nought*.

NAUGHTILY, naw'tē-lē. ad.
Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, naw'tē-nēs. ſ.
Wickedneſs, badneſs.

NAUGHTY, naw'tē. a.
Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nāv'vē-gā-bl. a.
Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nāv'vē-gā-bl-nēs. ſ. Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'vē-gāte. v. n.
To ſail, to paſs by water.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'vē-gāte. v. a.
To paſs by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGATION, nāv-vē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of paſſing by water; veſſels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nāv'vē-gā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
Sailor, ſeaman.

NAUMACHY, naw'mā-kē. ſ. (353).
A mock ſea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, naw'ſhē-āte. v. n. (450) (542). To grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt.

To NAUSEATE, naw'ſhē-āte. v. a.
To loathe, to reject with diſguſt; to ſtrike with diſguſt.

NAUSEOUS, naw'ſhŭs. a. (459).
Loathſome, diſguſtful.

NAUSEOUSLY, naw'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Loathſomely, diſguſtfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, naw'ſhŭs-nēs. ſ.
Loathſomeneſs, quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAUTICAL, naw'tē-kal. }
NAUTICK, naw'tik. (213). } a.
Pertaining to ſailors.

NAUTILUS, naw'tĭl-ŭs. ſ.
A ſhell fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

NAVY, nā'vē. ſ.
An aſſembly of ſhips, a fleet.

NAY, nā. ad.
No, an adverb of negation; not only ſo, but more.

NAYWORD, nā'wŭrd. ſ.
The ſaying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.

NE, nē. ad.
Neither, and not. Obſolete.

NEAF, nēfe. ſ. (227).
A fiſt. Obſolete.

To NEAL, nēle. v. a. (227).
To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

NEAP, nēpe. a. (227).
Low, decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR, nēre. prep. (227).
At no great diſtance from, cloſe to, nigh.

NEAR, nēre. ad.
Almoſt; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, nēre. a.
Not diſtant, advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition; cloſe; intimate; affecting, dear; parſimonious.

NEARLY, nēre'lē. ad.
At no great diſtance; cloſely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nēre'nēs. ſ.
Cloſeneſs; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nēte. ſ. (227).
Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, nēte. a.
Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nēte'hērd. ſ.
A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nēte'lē. a.
Elegantly, but without dignity, ſprucely; cleanlily.

NEATNESS, nēte'nēs. ſ.
Spruceneſs, elegance without dignity; cleanlineſs.

NEB, nēb. ſ.
Noſe, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nēb'bū-lā. ſ.
It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nēb'bū-lŭs. a.
Miſty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nēs'sēs-sēr-rīz. ſ. (99).
Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē-lē. ad.
Indiſpenſably; by inevitable conſequence.

NECESSARINESS, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē-nēs. ſ. The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NECESSARY, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē. a.
Needful, indiſpenſably requiſite; not free, impelled by fate; concluſive, deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

To NECESSITATE, nē-sēs'sē-tāte. v. a. To make neceſſary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nē-sēs-sē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making neceſſary, fatal compulſion.

NECESSITATED, nē-sēs'sē-tā-tēd. a.
In a ſtate of want.

NECESSITOUS, nē-sēs'sē-tŭs. a.
Preſſed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nē-sēs'sē-tŭs-nēs. ſ. Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nē-sēs'sē-tūde. ſ.
Want, need.

NECESSITY, nē-sēs'sē-tē. ſ.
Compulſion, fatality; indiſpenſableneſs; want, need, poverty; things neceſſary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable conſequence.

NECK, nēk. ſ.
The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; on the neck, immediately after; to break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nēk'bēef. ſ.
The coarſe fleſh of the Neck of cattle.

NECKCLOTH, nēk'klŏth. ſ.
That which men wear on their neck.

NECKLACE, nēk'lāſe. ſ.
An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nēk'krō-mān-sŭr. ſ. An inchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nēk'krō-mān-sē. ſ. (519). The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nēk'tŭr. ſ. (88).
The ſuppoſed drink of the heathen gods.

NECTARED, nēk'tŭr'd. a. (88).
Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nēk-tā'rē-ŭs. a.
Reſembling nectar, ſweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nēk'tēr-rīn. a.
Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nēk'tēr-īn. ſ. (150).
A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer.

NEED, nēēd. ſ. (246).
Exigency, preſſing difficulty, neceſſity; want, diſtreſsful poverty: lack of any thing for uſe.

To NEED, nēēd. v. a.
To want, to lack.

To NEED, nēēd. v. n.
To be wanted, to be neceſſary, to have neceſſity of any thing.

NEEDER, nēēd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nēēd'fŭl. a.
Neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEEDFULLY, nēēd'fŭl-lē. ad.
Neceſſarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nēēd'fŭl-nēs. ſ.
Neceſſity.

NEEDILY, nēēd'dē-lē. ad.
In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nēēd'dē-nēs. ſ.
Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nēē'dl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

NEEDLE-FISH, nēē'dl-fiſh. ſ.
A kind of ſea fiſh.

NEEDLE-FUL, nēē'dl-fŭl. ſ.
As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nēē'dl-mā-kŭr. ſ.
He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nēē'dl-wŭrk. ſ.
The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs; embroidery by the needle.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

NEEDLESSLY, nēēd'lĕs-lē. ad.
Unneceſſarily; without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēēd'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Unneceſſarineſs.

NEEDLESS, nēēd'lĕs. a.
Unneceſſary, not requiſite.

NEEDMENT, nēēd'mĕnt. ſ.
Something neceſſary. Obſolete.

NEEDS, nēēdz. ad.
Neceſſarily, by compulſion, indiſpenſably.

NEEDY, nēē'dē. a.
Poor, neceſſitous.

NE'ER, nāre. (97) (247).
A poetical contraction for never.

To NEESE, nēēze. v. n.
To ſneeze. Obſolete.

NEF, nĕf. ſ.
The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nē-fā'rē-ŭs. a.
Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Denial, the contrary to affirmation; deſcription by negative.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv. a. (157).
Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the abſence of ſomething; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv. ſ.
A propoſition by which ſomething is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nĕg'gā-tĭv-lē. ad.
With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

To NEGLECT, nĕg-lĕkt'. v. a.
To omit by careleſsneſs; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone.

NEGLECT, nĕg-lĕkt'. ſ.
Inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment; negligent; frequency of neglect; ſtate of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nĕg-lĕkt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl. a.
Heedleſs, careleſs, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nĕg-lĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl-lē. ad.
With heedleſs inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nĕg-lĕk'tĭv. a. (512),
Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

NEGLIGENCE, nĕg'lē-jĕnſe. ſ.
Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

NEGLIGENT, nĕg'lē-jĕnt. a.
Careleſs, heedleſs, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nĕg'lē-jĕnt-lē. ad.
Careleſsly, heedleſs, without exactneſs.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'ſhē-āte. v. n. (542). To have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat.

NEGOTIATION, nē-gō-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Treaty of buſineſs.

NEGOTIATOR, nē-gō'ſhē-ā-tŭr. (521)
One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, nē-gō'ſhē-ā-tĭng. a.
Employed in negotiation. (410).

NEGRO, nē'grō. ſ.
A blackmoor.

☞ Some ſpeakers, but thoſe of the very loweſt order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*.

To NEIGH, nā. v. n.
To utter the voice of a horſe.

NEIGH, nā. ſ.
The voice of a horſe.

NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr. ſ. (314).
One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

☞ For what I apprehend to be the genuine ſound of the diphthong in the firſt ſyllable of this word, ſee *Eight*.

To NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr. v. a.
To adjoin to, to confine on. Little uſed.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bŭr-hŭd. ſ.
Place adjoining; ſtate of being near each other; thoſe that live within reach of eaſy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lē. a.
Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lē. ad.
With ſocial civility.

NEITHER, nē'THŭr. conjunct. (252).
Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with ſmall Nor great. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, Ye ſhall not eat of it, Neither ſhall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nē'THŭr. pronoun. (98).
Not either, not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nē'ō-fīte. ſ. (156).
One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nē-ō-tĕr'rĭk. a. (509).
Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nē-pĕn'thē. ſ.
A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nĕv'yū. ſ.
The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRITICK, nē-frĭt'tĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the ſtone.

NEPOTISM, nĕp'ō-tĭzm. ſ. (503).
Fondneſs for nephews.

☞ I have differed from all our Orthöepiſts in the pronunciation of this word, by making the firſt ſyllable ſhort; not becauſe this *e* is ſhort in the Latin *Nepos*, but becauſe the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally ſhortens the vowel it falls upon. (535).

NERVE, nĕrv. ſ.
Th nerves are the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nĕrv'lĕs. a.
Without ſtrength.

NERVOUS, nĕr'vŭs. a. (314).
Well ſtrung, ſtrong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

NERVY, nĕr'vē. a.
Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nĕſh'ē-ĕnſe. ſ. (510).
Ignorance, the ſtate of not knowing.

NEST, nĕſt. ſ.
The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where accents are produced; an abode, place of reſidence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

To NEST, nĕſt. v. n.
To build neſts.

NESTEGG, nĕſt'ĕg. ſ.
An egg left in the neſt.

To NESTLE, nĕs's'l. v. n. (472).
To ſettle; to lie cloſe and ſnug.

To NESTLE, nĕs's'l. v. a. (359).
To houſe, as in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nĕſt'lĭng. ſ.
A bird taken out of the neſt.

NET, nĕt. ſ.
A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes.

NETHER, nĕTH'ŭr. a. (98).
Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nĕTH'ŭr-mōſt. ſ.
Loweſt.

NETTLE, nĕt'tl. ſ. (405).
A ſtinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nĕt'tl. v. a.
To ſting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nĕt'wŭrk. ſ.
Any thing reſembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nĕv'ŭr. ad. (98).
At no time; in no degree. It is much uſed in compoſition: as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nĕv-ŭr-THĕ-lĕs'. ad.
Notwithſtanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nū-rŏl'lŏ-jē. ſ. (518).
A deſcription of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rŏt'tō-mē. ſ. (518).
The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr. a. (98) (264).
Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; in grammar, a noun that implies no ſex.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr. ſ.
One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nū'trăl. a.
Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nū'trăl. ſ.
One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

NEUTRALITY, nū-trăl'lĕ-tē. ſ.
A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nū'trăl-ē. ad.
Indifferently.

NEW, nū. a. (265).
Freſh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate; freſh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nū. ad.
This is uſed in compoſition for Newly.

NEWFANGLED, nū-făng'gl'd. a. (359). Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-făng'gl'd-nĕs. ſ.
Vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWEL, nū'ĭl. ſ. (99).
The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

NEWLY, nū'lē. ad.
Freſhly, lately.

NEWNESS, nū'nĕs. ſ.
Freſhneſs, novelty, ſtate of being new.

NEWS, nūze. ſ.
Freſh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), this (469).

NEWSMONGER, nuze'mung-gur. ſ.
One whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, nute. ſ.
Eft, ſmall lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nu'yerz-gift. ſ.
Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

NEXT, nekſt. a.
Neareſt in place; neareſt in any gradation.

NEXT, nekſt. ad.
At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NIB, nib. ſ.
The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nibb'd. a. (359).
Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. a. (405).
To bite by little at a time, to eat ſlowly; to bite as a fiſh does the bait.

To NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. n.
To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nib'bl-ur. ſ. (98).
One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, niſe. a.
Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious; eaſily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactneſs; refined.

NICELY, niſe'le. ad.
Accurately, minutely, ſcrupulouſly; delicately.

NICENESS, niſe'nes. ſ.
Accuracy, minute exactneſs; ſuperfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

NICETY, ni'se-te. ſ.
Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute obſervation; ſubtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate ſoftneſs; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

☞ In this word of our own compoſition from *nice* we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*. This word we always hear pronounced in three ſyllables, though *ſafety*, *ninety*, and *ſurety*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much mere ſimilitude of ſound often operates in fixing pronunciation. The termination *ty*, being almoſt always preceded by *e* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, where theſe vowels form a diſtinct ſyllable, as *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *ſociety*, &c. Words of mere Engliſh formation that approach to them are thus carried into the ſame pronunciation by bare likeneſs of ſound only.

NICHE, nitſh. ſ. (352).
A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK, nik. ſ.
Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a ſcore, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nik. v. a.
To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by ſome ſlight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nik'name. ſ.
A name given in ſcoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nik'name. v. a.
To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nide. ſ.
A brood, as, a Nide of pheaſants.

NIDIFICATION, nid-e-fe-ka'ſhun. ſ.
The act of building neſts.

NIDULATION, nid-ju-la'ſhun. ſ.
The time of remaining in the neſt. (293).

NIECE, neeſe. ſ.
The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NIGGARD, nig'gurd. ſ. (88).
A miſer, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nig'gurd. a.
Sordid, avaricious, parſimonious.

To NIGGARD, nig'gurd. v. a.
To ſtint.

NIGGARDISH, nig'gurd-iſh. a.
Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nig'gurd-le-nes. ſ.
Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGGARDLY, nig'gurd-le. a.
Avaricious, ſordidly parſimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nig'gurd-nes. ſ.
Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGH, ni. prep. (390).
At no great diſtance from.

NIGH, ni. ad.
Not at a great diſtance; to a place near.

NIGH, ni. a.
Near, not diſtant; allied cloſely by blood. Not uſed now, the adjective Near being ſubſtituted in its place.

NIGHLY, ni'le. ad.
Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, ni'nes. ſ.
Nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT, nite. ſ. (391).
The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nite'brawl-ur. ſ.
One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nite'kap. ſ.
A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

NIGHTCROW, nite'kro. ſ.
A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nite'du. ſ.
Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nite'dog. ſ.
A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, nite'dres. ſ.
The dreſs worn at night.

NIGHTED, nite'ed. a.
Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFARING, nite'fa-ring. a.
Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nite'fire. ſ.
Ignis fatuus: Will-a-whiſp.

NIGHTFLY, nite'fli. ſ.
Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nite-foun'dur'd. ſ.
Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nite'goun. ſ.
A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

NIGHTHAG, nite'hag. ſ.
Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nite'tin-gale. ſ.
A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nite'le. ad.
By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nite'le. a.
Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nite'man. ſ. (88).
One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nite'mare. ſ.
A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

NIGHTPIECE, nite'peeſe. ſ.
A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nite'rale. ſ.
A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nite-ra'v'n. ſ. (103).
A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nite'rule. ſ.
A tumult in the night. Not uſed.

NIGHTSHADE, nite'ſhade. ſ.
A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-ſhade.

NIGHTSHINING, nite'ſhi-ning. a.
Shewing brightneſs in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nite'wak. ſ.
Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nite'wak-ur. ſ.
One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

NIGHTWARBLING, nite-war'bling. a.
Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nite'ward. a. (88).
Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nite'wotſh. ſ.
A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, ni-gres'sent. a. (130).
Growing black. (510).

NIGRIFICATION, nig-re-fe-ka'ſhun. ſ. (130).
The act of making black.

To NILL, nil. v. a.
Not to will, to refuſe. Obſolete.

To NIM, nim. v. a.
To ſteal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nim'bl. a. (405).
Quick, active, ready, ſpeedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nes. ſ.
Quickneſs, activity, ſpeed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-ted. a.
Quick, eager to ſpeak.

NIMBLY, nim'ble. ad.
Quickly, ſpeedily, actively.

NIMMER, nim'mur. ſ. (98).
A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nin'kum-poop. ſ.
A fool, a trifler. A low word.

NINE, nine. ſ.
One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nine'fold. ſ.
Nine times.

NINEPINS, nine'pinz. ſ.
A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. See LOGGATS.

NINESCORE, nine'ſkore. a.
Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nine'teen. a.
Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nine'teenth. a.
The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, nine'te. a. See *Nicety*.
Nine times ten.

NINTH, nine*th*. a.
Next in order to the eighth.

NINETIETH, nine'te-*ith*. a. (279).
The tenth nine times told.

NINNY, nin'ne. ſ.
A fool, a ſimpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nin'ne-ham-mur. ſ.
A ſimpleton.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To Nip, nip. v. a.
To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any ſlight means; to blaſt, to deſtroy before full growth; to pinch as froſt; to vex, to bite; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

Nip, nip. ſ.
A pinch with the nails or teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt; a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

Nipper, nip'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſatiriſt. Not in uſe.

Nippers, nip'pŭrz. ſ.
Small pincers.

Nippingly, nip'ping-lē. ad.
With bitter ſarcaſm.

Nipple, nip'pl. ſ. (405).
The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

Nipplewort, nip'pl-wŭrt. ſ.
A very common weed.

Nisi-prius, nī'sē-prī'ŭs. ſ.
In law, a judicial writ.

Nit, nit. ſ.
The egg of a louſe.

Nitency, nī'tĕn-sē. ſ.
Luſtre, clear brightneſs; endeavour, ſpring. Not in uſe.

Nitid, nit'tid. a. (544).
Bright, ſhining, luſtrous.

Nitre, nī'tŭr. ſ. (416).
Saltpetre.

Nitrous, nī'trŭs. a. (314).
Impregnated with nitre.

Nitry, nī'trē. a.
Nitrous.

Nitty, nit'tē. a.
Abounding with the eggs of lice.

Niveous, nĭv'vē-ŭs. a. (314).
Snowy.

No, nō. ad.
The word of refuſal; the word of denial. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative: No not.

No, nō. a.
Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.

To Nobilitate, nō-bĭl'lē-tāte. v. a.
To make noble.

Nobility, nō-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour; rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns; the perſons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatneſs.

Noble, nō'bl. a. (405).
Of an ancient and ſplendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illuſtrious; exalted, elevated, ſublime; magnificent, ſtately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.

Noble, nō'bl. ſ.
One of high rank; a coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

Nobleman, nō'bl-măn. ſ. (88).
One who is enobled.

Nobleness, nō'bl-nĕs. ſ.
Greatneſs, worth, dignity, magnanimity; ſplendour of deſcent.

Nobless, nō'blĕs. ſ.
Nobility. This word is not now uſed; dignity, greatneſs; noblemen collectively.

Nobly, nō'blē. ad.
Of ancient and ſplendid extraction; greatly, illuſtriouſly; grandly, ſplendidly.

Nobody, nō'bŏd-ē. ſ.
No one, not any one.

Nocent, nō'sĕnt. a.
Guilty, criminal; hurtful, miſchievous.

Nock, nŏk. ſ.
A ſlit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in uſe.

Noctidial, nŏk-tĭd'yăl, or nŏk-tĭd'jē-ăl. a. (294) (376).
Compriſing a night and day.

Noctiferous, nŏk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. (518).
Bringing night.

Noctivagant, nŏk-tĭv'vă-gănt. a.
Wandering in the night.

Noctuary, nŏk'tshū-ă-rē. ſ. (461).
An account of what paſſes by night.

Nocturn, nŏk'tŭrn. ſ.
An office of devotion performed in the night.

Nocturnal, nŏk-tŭr'năl. a. (88).
Nightly.

Nocturnal, nŏk-tŭr'năl. ſ.
An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To Nod, nŏd. v. a.
To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a ſlight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowſy.

Nod, nŏd. ſ.
A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight obeiſance.

Nodation, nō-dā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making knots.

Nodder, nŏd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who nods.

Noddle, nŏd'dl. ſ. (405).
A head, in contempt.

Noddy, nŏd'dē. ſ.
A ſimpleton, an idiot.

Node, nōde. ſ.
A knot, a knob; a ſwelling on the bone; an interſection.

Nodosity, nō-dŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Complication, knot.

Nodous, nō'dŭs. a. (314).
Knotty, full of knots.

Nodule, nŏd'jūle. ſ. (293) (461).
A ſmall lump.

Noggin, nŏg'gĭn. ſ. (382).
A ſmall mug.

Noiance, nŏe'ŭnſe. ſ. (88).
Miſchief, inconvenience. Not uſed.

Noious, nŏe'ŭs. a. (314).
Hurtful, miſchievous. Not uſed.

Noise, nŏeze. ſ. (299).
Any kind of ſound; outcry, clamour, boaſting or importunate talk; occaſion of talk.

To Noise, nŏeze. v. a.
To ſpread by rumour, or report.

Noiseful, nŏeze'fŭl. a.
Loud, clamorous.

Noiseless, nŏeze'lĕs. a.
Silent, without ſound.

Noisiness, nŏe'zē-nĕs. ſ.
Loudneſs of ſound.

Noisemaker, nŏeze'mā-kŭr. ſ.
Clamourer.

Noisome, nŏe'sŭm. a. (166).
Noxious, miſchievous, unwholeſome; offenſive, diſguſting.

Noisomely, nŏe'sŭm-lē. ad.
With a fœtid ſtench, with an infectious ſteam.

Noisomeness, nŏe'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs.

Noisy, nŏe'zē. a. (438).
Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

Noll, nŏle. ſ. (406).
A head, a noddle. Not uſed.

Nolition, nō-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Unwillingneſs.

Nombles, nŭm'blz. ſ. (359).
The entrails of a deer.

☞ This word may be added to the Catalogue, Principles, No. 165.

Nomenclator, nō-mĕn-klā'tŭr. ſ.
One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.

Nomenclature, nō-mĕn-klā'tshŭre ſ. (461). The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

Nominal, nŏm'mē-năl. a. (88).
Referring to names rather than to things.

Nominally, nŏm'mē-năl-lē. ad.
By name, titulary.

To Nominate, nŏm'mē-nāte. v. a.
To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, to appoint by name.

Nomination, nō-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

Nominative, nŏm'mē-nā-tĭv. ſ.
The caſe in Grammar that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.

☞ This word, in the hurry of ſchool pronunciation, is always heard in three ſyllables, as if written *Nomnative*; and this pronunciation has ſo generally prevailed, that making the word conſiſt of four ſyllables would be affected and pedantic. See Clef.

Nonage, nŏn'ădje. ſ.
Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

Nonce, nŏnſe. ſ.
Purpoſe, intent, deſign. Obſolete.

Nonconformity, nŏn-kŏn-fŏr'mē-tē. ſ.
Refuſal of compliance; refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

Nonconformist, nŏn-kŏn-fŏr'mĭſt. ſ. One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

None, nŭn. ſ. (165).
Not one; not any.

Nonentity, nŏn-ĕn'tē-tē. ſ.
Nonexiſtence; a thing not exiſting.

Nonexistence, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. ſ. Inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.

Nonjuring, nŏn-jū'ring. a. (410).
Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

Nonjuror, nŏn'jū-rŭr. ſ. (166).
One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

Nonnaturals. nŏn-năt'tshū-rălz. ſ. Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuſe, the cauſe of diſeaſe. Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. Air, diet, ſleep, exerciſe, excretion, and the paſſions.

Nonpareil, nŏn-pă-rĕl'. ſ.
Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

Nonplus, nŏn'plŭs. ſ.
Puzzle, inability to ſay or do more.

To Nonplus, nŏn'plŭs. v. a.
To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nŏn-rĕz'sĕ-dĕnse. ſ. Failure of reſidence.

NONRESIDENT, nŏn-rĕz'sĕ-dĕnt. ſ. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nŏn-rĕ-zĭs'tănse. ſ. The principle of not oppoſing the king, ready obedience to a ſuperior.

NONSENSE, nŏn'sĕnse. ſ. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nŏn-sĕn'sĕ-kăl. a. Unmeaning, fooliſh.

NONSENSICALNESS, nŏn-sĕn'sĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Ungrammatical jargon; abſurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nŏn-sŏl'vĕnt. ſ. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nŏn-sŏ-lū'shŭn. ſ. Failure of ſolution.

NONSPARING, nŏn-ſpâ'rĭng. a. Mercileſs, all-deſtroying. Out of uſe.

To NONSUIT, nŏn'sūte. v. a. (342). To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

NOODLE, nôô'dl. ſ. (405). A fool, a ſimpleton.

NOOK, nôôk. ſ. (306). A corner.

NOON, nôôn. ſ. (306). The middle hour of the day. It is uſed for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nôôn-dâ'. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nôôn-dâ'. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nôôn'ĭng. ſ. Repoſe at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nôôn'tide. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nôôn'tide. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nôôſe. ſ. (437). A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

To NOOSE, nôôze. v. a. (437). To tie in a nooſe.

NOPE, nōpe. ſ. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR, nôr. conjunct. (64). A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition. Nor is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither; as, I Nor love myſelf, Nor thee.

NORTH, nôr*th*. ſ. The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian; the point oppoſite to the ſouth.

NORTHEAST, nôr*th*-ēēſt'. ſ. The point between the north and eaſt.

NORTHERLY, nôr'THŭr-lē. a. (88). Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nôr'THŭrn. a. (88). Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nôr*th*'ſtär. ſ. The poleſtar.

NORTHWARD, nôr*th*'wärd. (88). } NORTHWARDS, nôr*th*'wärdz. } ad. Towards the north.

NORTHWEST, nôr*th*-wĕſt'. ſ. The point between the north and weſt.

NORTHWIND, nôr*th*'wind. ſ. The wind that blows from the north. See WIND.

NOSE, nōze. ſ. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain; ſcent, ſagacity; to lead by the Noſe, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; to thruſt one's Noſe into the affairs of other, to be a buſy body; to put one's Noſe out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nōze. v. a. To ſcent, to ſmell; to face, to oppoſe.

To NOSE, nōze. v. n. To look big, to bluſter. Not uſed.

NOSEBLEED, nōze'blēēd. ſ. A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY, nōze'gā. ſ. A poſie, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nōze'lĕs. a. Wanting a noſe.

NOSESMART, nōze'ſmärt. ſ. The herb creſſes.

NOSLE, nŏz'zl. ſ. The extremity of a thing, as the Noſle of a pair of bellows.

☞ As this word is invariably pronounced with the *o* ſhort, Dr. Johnſon's ſpelling is as abſurd here as in CODLE, which ſee.

NOSOLOGY, nō-zŏl'lō-jē. ſ. Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOIETICK, nō-sō-pōĕ-ĕt'tĭk. a. Producing diſeaſes.

NOSTRIL, nŏs'trĭl. ſ. The cavity in the noſe.

NOSTRUM, nŏs'trŭm. ſ. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

NOT, nŏt. ad. The particle of negation or refuſal; it denotes ceſſation or extinction, No more.

NOTABLE, nō'tă-bl, or nŏt'ă-bl. a. Remarkable, memorable, obſervable; careful, buſtling.

☞ When this word ſignifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the firſt manner; and when it means careful or buſtling, in the laſt. The adverb follows the ſame analogy; nor ought this diſtinction (though a blemiſh in language) to be neglected. See BOWL.

NOTABLENESS, nŏt'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Appearance of buſineſs.

NOTABLY, nō'tă-blē, or nŏt'ă-blē. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with conſequence, with ſhew of importance.

NOTARIAL, nō-tā'rē-ăl. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nō'tă-rē. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nō-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, ſignification.

NOTCH, nŏtſh. ſ. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, nŏtſh. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nŏtſh'wēēd. ſ. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nōte. ſ. (64). Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, conſequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; ſingle ſound in muſick; ſtate of being obſerved; ſhort hint; a ſmall letter; a paper given in confeſſion of a debt; heads of a ſubject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nōte. v. a. To obſerve, to remark, to heed; to attend, to ſet down; to charge with a crime; in muſick, to ſet down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nōte'bôôk. ſ. A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

NOTED, nō'tĕd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nō'tŭr. ſ. (98). He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nŭ*th*'ĭng. ſ. (165). Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no uſe; no poſſeſſion or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, ſomething of no conſideration; to make nothing of, to do with eaſe, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nŭ*th*'ĭng-nĕs. ſ. Non-exiſtence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nō'tĭs. ſ. (142). Remark, heed, obſervation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nō-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nō'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nō'shŭn. ſ. Thought, repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; ſentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nō'shŭn-ăl. a. (88). Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nō-shŭn-ăl'lĕ-tē. ſ. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nō'shŭn-ăl-lē. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'ĕ-tē. ſ. Publick knowledge, publick expoſure.

NOTORIOUS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Publickly known, evident to the world; known to diſadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nŏt'whēte. ſ. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nŏt-wi*th*-ſtănd'ĭng. conj. Without hindrance or obſtruction from; although; nevertheleſs, however.

NOTUS, nō'tŭs. ſ. The ſouth wind.

NOVATION, nō-vā'shŭn. ſ. The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVATOR, nō-vā'tŭr. ſ. (166) (521). The introducer of ſomething new.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl. a. (102). New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl. ſ. A ſmall tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nŏv'vĕl-lĭſt. ſ. Innovator, aſſertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nŏv'vĕl-tē. ſ. Newneſs, ſtate of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nō-vĕm'bŭr. ſ. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

Novenary, nō'vē-nā-rē. f.
Number of nine.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnſon and Entick in the accentuation of this word rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preſerves the firſt vowel long, and places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

Novercal, nō-vĕr'kăl. a.
Having the manner of a ſtep-mother.

Nought, nawt. ſ. (319) (393).
Not any thing, nothing; to ſet at Nought, not to value, to ſlight.

Novice, nŏv'vĭs. ſ. (142).
One not acquainted with any thing, a freſh man; one who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

Novitiate, nō-vĭsh'ē-āte. ſ.
The ſtate of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

Novity, nŏv'ē-tē. ſ.
Newneſs, novelty.

Noun, nŏun. ſ. (312).
The name of any thing in grammar.

To **Nourish**, nŭr'rĭſh. v. a. (314).
To increaſe or ſupport by food; to ſupport, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

Nourishable, nŭr'rĭſh-ă-bl. a.
Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

Nourisher, nŭr'rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Nourishment, nŭr'rĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
That which is given or received in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength, food, ſuſtenance.

Now, nŏŭ. ad. (40) (322).
At this time, at the time preſent; a little while ago. It is ſometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

Now, nŏŭ. ſ.
Preſent moment.

Nowadays, nŏŭ'ă-dāze. ad.
In the preſent age.

Nowhere, nō'hwāre. ad.
Not in any place.

Nowise, nō'wize. ſ.
Not in any manner or degree.

☞ This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, is commonly written and ſpoken by ignorant barbarians *Noways*.

Noxious, nŏk'ſhŭs. a.
Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

Noxiousness, nŏk'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Hurtfulneſs, inſalubrity.

Noxiously, nŏk'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Hurtfully, perniciouſly.

Nozle, nŏz'zl. ſ.
The noſe, the ſnout, the end.

☞ This word, by being written with z, is rather more correct than *noſle*; but both of them are radically defective. See **Codle**.

Nubiferous, nū-bĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Bringing clouds.

To **Nubilate**, nū'bĭl-āte. v. a.
To cloud.

Nubile, nū'bĭl. a. (140).
Marriageable, fit for marriage.

Nuciferous, nū-sĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. (518).
Nutbearing.

Nucleus, nū'klē-ŭs. ſ.
A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

Nudation, nū-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of making bare or naked.

Nudity, nū'dē-tē. ſ.
Naked parts.

Nugacity, nū-gās'sē-tē. ſ.
Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

Nugation, nū-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of trifling.

Nugatory, nū'gă-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Trifling, futile. For the *o*, ſee **Domestick**.

Nuisance, nū'sănſe. ſ. (342).
Something noxious or offenſive; in law, ſomething that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To **Null**, nŭl. v. a.
To annul, to annihilate.

Nullibiety, nŭl-lē-bī'ē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being nowhere.

To **Nullify**, nŭl'lē-fī. v. a. (183).
To annul, to make void.

Nullity, nŭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Want of force or efficacy; want of exiſtence.

Numb, nŭm. a. (347).
Torpid, chill, motionleſs; producing chillneſs, benumbing.

To **Numb**, nŭm. v. a.
To make torpid, to deaden, to ſtupify.

Numbedness, nŭm'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Interruption of ſenſation.

To **Number**, nŭm'bŭr. v. a. (98).
To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the ſame kind.

Number, nŭm'bŭr. ſ.
The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verſes, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a Number more than one.

Numberer, nŭm'bŭr-ŭr. ſ.
He who numbers.

Numberless, nŭm'bŭr-lĕs. a.
Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

Numbles, nŭm'blz. ſ. (359).
The entrails of a deer.

Numbness, nŭm'nĕs. ſ. (347).
Torpor, deadneſs, ſtupefaction.

Numerable, nū'mĕr-ă-bl. a. (405).
Capable to be numbered.

Numeral, nū'mĕr-ăl. a. (38).
Relating to number, conſiſting of number.

Numerally, nū'mĕr-ăl-lē. ad.
According to number.

Numerary, nū'mĕr-ă-rē. a. (512).
Any thing belonging to a certain number.

Numeration, nū-mĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

Numerator, nū'mĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
He that numbers; that number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

Numerical, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl. a. (509).
Numeral, denoting number; the ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

Numerically, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl-ē. ad.
Reſpecting ſameneſs in number.

Numerist, nū'mĕr-rĭſt. ſ.
One that deals in numbers.

Numerosity, nū-mĕr-rŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
Number, the ſtate of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

Numerous, nū'mĕr-rŭs. a. (314).
Containing many, conſiſting of many, not few; harmonious, conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, muſical.

Numerousness, nū'mĕr-rŭr-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being numerous; harmony, muſicalneſs.

Nummary, nŭm'mă-rē. a.
Relating to money.

Numskull, nŭm'ſkŭl. ſ.
A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burleſque.

Numskulled, nŭm'ſkŭl'd. a. (362).
Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

Nun, nŭn. ſ.
A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world.

Nunciature, nŭn'ſhē-ā-tŭre. ſ.
The office of a nuncio.

Nuncio, nŭn'ſhē-ō. ſ. (357).
A meſſenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

Nunchion, nŭn'tſhŭn.
A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Nuncupative, nŭn-kū'pă-tĭv.
Nuncupatory, nŭn-kū'pă-tŭr-rē. (512). } a.
Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

☞ Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Barclay have very improperly accented theſe two words upon the third ſyllable; W. Johnſton and Bailey on the firſt; but Dr. Aſh, Entick, and Mr. Sheridan, more correctly on the ſecond.

Nunnery, nŭn'nŭr-rē. ſ. (554).
A houſe of nuns, of women dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

Nuptial, nŭp'ſhăl. a. (88).
Pertaining to marriage.

Nuptials, nŭp'ſhălz. ſ.
Marriage.

Nurse, nŭrſe. ſ.
A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a ſick perſon; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the ſtate of being nurſed.

To **Nurse**, nŭrſe. v. a.
To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the ſick, to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

Nurser, nŭr'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that nurſes; a promoter, a fomenter.

Nursery, nŭr'sŭr-rē. ſ. (554).
The act or office of nurſing; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground; place where young children are nurſed and brought up: the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

Nursling, nŭrs'lĭng. ſ. (410).
One nurſed up; a fondling.

Nurture, nŭr'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
Food, diet; education, inſtitution.

To **Nurture**, nŭr'tſhŭre. v. a.
To educate, to train, to bring up; to Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); oil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

To NUSTLE, nŭs's'l. v. a. (472).
To fondle, to cheriſh.

NUT, nŭt. ſ.
The fruit of certain trees, it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; a ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nŭt'broun. a.
Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nŭt'krăk-kŭrz. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nŭt'gall. ſ.
Excreſcence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nŭt'hătſh.
NUTJOBBER, nŭt'jŏb-bŭr.
NUTPECKER, nŭt'pĕk-kŭr. } ſ.
A bird.

NUTHOOK, nŭt'hook. ſ.
A ſtick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nŭt'mĕg. ſ.
The muſked nut, a kind of ſpice imported from the Eaſt Indies.

NUTSHELL, nŭt'ſhĕl. ſ.
The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nŭt'trēe. ſ.
The tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUTRIFICATION, nū-trē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nū'trē-mĕnt. ſ.
Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-trē-mĕn'tăl. a.
Having the qualities of food. (88).

NUTRITION, nū-trĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act or quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trĭſh'ŭs. a. (314).
Having the quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIVE, nū'trē-tĭv. a. (158).
Nouriſhing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nū'trē-tūre. ſ.
The power of nouriſhing.

To NUZZLE, nŭz'zl. v. a. (405).
To nurſe, to foſter; to go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH, nĭmf. ſ. (413).
A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; in poetry, a lady.

O.

O, ō. (161).
O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. O is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ōfe. ſ. (295).
A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ōfe'ĭſh. a.
Stupid, dull, doltiſh.

OAFISHNESS, ōfe'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK, ōke. ſ. (295).
A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ōke'ăp-pl. ſ.
A kind of ſpungy excreſcence on the oak.

OAKEN, ō'k'n. a. (103).
Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ō'k'n-pĭn. ſ.
An apple.

OAKUM, ō'kŭm. ſ.
Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōre. ſ. (295).
A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ōre. v. n.
To row.

To OAR, ōre. v. a.
To impel by rowing.

OARY, ō'rē. a.
Having the form or uſe of oars.

OATCAKE, ōte'kāke. ſ. (295).
Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ō't'n. a. (103).
Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ōth. ſ. (295).
An affirmation, negation or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ōth'brā-kĭng. ſ.
Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ōte'mălt. ſ.
Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ōt'mēle, or ōte'mēle. ſ. (295). Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ōtes. ſ.
A grain with which horſes and other animals are fed.

OATTHISTLE, ōte'*th*is-s'l. ſ.
An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ŏb-ăm-bū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ŏb-dūſe'. v. a.
To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ŏb-dŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ŏb'jū-rā-sē, or ŏb-dū'-rā-sē. ſ. (293) (294).
Inflexible, wickedneſs, impenitence, hardneſs of heart.

☞ W. Johnſton and Entick are the only orthöepiſts who adopt the firſt mode of accenting this word; while Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the laſt. Mr. Scott adopts both, but ſeems to give the latter the preference by placing it firſt. The accentuation of this word muſt be determined by that of *obdurate*, from which it is derived. It ſeems, however, to follow the example of *accuracy*, *procuracy*, &c. in throwing the accent on the firſt ſyllable. As there are ſome terminations which ſeem to attract the accent to the latter ſyllables, as *ator*, *end*, &c. as *ſpectator*, *obſervator*, &c. *comprehend*, *apprehend*, &c. ſo there are others that ſeem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *ary*, *acy*, &c. as *efficacy*, *optimacy*, *contumacy*, &c. *ſalutary*, *tributary*, *adverſary*, &c.. The word in queſtion ſeems to be of the latter claſs, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the firſt than on the ſecond ſyllable. See OBDURATE.

OBDURATE, ŏb'jū-rāte, or ŏb-dū'rāte a. (91) (293) (294) (503). Hard of heart, inflexibly obſtinate in ill, hardened; firm, ſtubborn; harſh, rugged.

☞ This word is pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable by Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the firſt by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnſton. Mr. Scott accents it either on the firſt or ſecond, but ſeems to give the preference to the latter. The Poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the uſage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of proſaic pronunciation, it certainly has a reſpectable authority. But the verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the ſame form, and has the ſame derivation; and yet Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable: and my obſervation fails me if there is not a ſtrong propenſity in cuſtom to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the word in queſtion. This propenſity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To *indurate* is a verb, derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally anglicized by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at leaſt as high as the antepenultimate: thus from *depuro*, *propago*, *deſolo*, &c. are formed to *depurate*, to *propagate*, to *deſolate*, &c.; and, without recurring to the Latin *induratus*, we form the regular participle *indurated* from the verb to *indurate*. But though there is the Latin verb *obduro*, we have not formed an Engliſh verb from it in *ate* as in the former caſe, but derive the adjective *obdurate* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two ſyllables higher than in the original: thus *deſperate*, *profligate*, and *defecate*, have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and *deſperatus*, *profligatus*, and *defæcatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, *obdurate* ought to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we muſt, as in *medicinal*, and ſome other words, admit of a poetical and a proſaic pronunciation rather than croſs ſo clear an analogy in favour of poetry; which is ſo frequently at variance with proſe, and ſometimes with itſelf. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Obdurately, ŏb'jū-rāt-lē. ad.
Stubbornly, inflexibly.

Obdurateness, ŏb'jū-rāt-nĕs. ſ.
Stubbornneſs, inflexibility, impenitence.

Obduration, ŏb-jū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Hardneſs of heart.

Obdured, ŏb-dūr'd'. a. (359).
Hardened, inflexible.

Obedience, ō-bē'jĕ-ĕnſe. ſ. (293) (376). Obſequiouſneſs, ſubmiſſion to authority.

☞ The *o* which forms the firſt ſyllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occaſionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oval*, *over*, &c. (ſee Efface); and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a ſhort obſcure ſound, common to ſome of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical ſound, or that which it acquires on the leaſt diſtinctneſs or ſolemnity, is undoubtedly the long open *o* before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation which has no exiſtence but in the ear, and can hardly be expreſſed to the eye by a correſpondent ſound, we perceive very little difference in the ſound of the initial vowels of *abound*, *upbraid*, and *obedience*; yet the moment we dwell with the leaſt diſtinctneſs on theſe letters, the *a* in *abound* verges to the *a* in *Father*; the *u* has the ſhort ſound we hear in the preposition *up*; and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the firſt ſound of that letter in the alphabet. The ſame may be obſerved of the *o* in *opaque*, *opinion*, and every initial *o* ending a ſyllable immediately before the accent. See Principles, No. 98.

Obedient, ō-bē'jĕ-ĕnt. a.
Submiſſive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obſequious.

Obedientially, ō-bē-jĕ-ĕn'ſhăl. a.
According to the rule of obedience.

Obediently, ō-bē'jĕ-ĕnt-lē. ad.
With obedience.

Obeisance, ō-bā'ſănſe. ſ. (250).
A bow, a courteſy, an act of reverence.

☞ I muſt retract my former pronunciation of this word which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the ſound of *a* as in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former ſound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were leſs weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the ſide I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key*: the latter word being the only exception to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and theſe letters we know are perfectly equivalent to *ei*.

Obelisk, ŏb'ē-lĭsk. ſ.
A magnificent high piece of marble, or ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees.

Obequitation, ŏb-ĕk-kwē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of riding about.

Oberration, ŏb-ĕr-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of wandering about.

Obese, ō-bēſe'. a.
Fat, loaden with fleſh.

Obeseness, ō-bēſe'nĕs. } ſ.
Obesity, ō-bĕs'sē-tē. }
Morbid fatneſs.

To Obey, ō-bā'. v. a.
To pay ſubmiſſion to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

Object, ŏb'jĕkt. ſ. (492).
That about which any power or faculty is employed; ſomething preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.

To Object, ŏb-jĕkt'. v. a.
To oppoſe, to preſent in oppoſition; to propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe.

Objection, ŏb-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition; adverſe argument; fault found.

Objective, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv. a.
Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object, propoſed as an object.

Objectively, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
In manner of an object.

Objectiveness, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being an object.

Objector, ŏb-jĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
One who offers objections.

Obit, ŏb'ĭt. ſ.
Funeral obſequies.

To Objurgate, ŏb-jŭr'gāte. v. a.
To chide, to reprove.

Objurgation, ŏb-jŭr-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Reproof, reprehenſion.

Objurgatory, ŏb-jŭr'gā-tŭr-rē. a.
Reprehenſory, chiding. For the laſt *o*, ſee Domestick, and for the accent, No. 512.

Oblate, ŏb-lāte'. a.
Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid.

Oblation, ŏb-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
An offering, a ſacrifice.

Oblectation, ŏb-lĕk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Delight, pleaſure.

To Obligate, ŏb'lē-gāte. v. a.
To bind by contract or duty.

Obligation, ŏb-lē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to ſome performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Obligatory, ŏb'lē-gā-tŭr-ē. (512).
Impoſing an obligation, binding, coercive.

To Oblige, { ō-blīdje'. / ō-blēēdje'. } v. a.
To bind, to impoſe obligation, to compel to ſomething; to lay obligations of gratitude; to pleaſe, to gratify. See Principles, No. 111.

Obligee, ŏb-lē-jēē'. ſ.
The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

Obligement, ō-blīdje'mĕnt, or ō-blēēdje'mĕnt. ſ.
Obligation.

Obliger, ō-blī'jŭr, or ō-blēē'jŭr. ſ.
He who binds by contract.

Obliging, ō-blī'jĭng, or ō-blēē'jĭng. part. a. Civil, complaiſant, reſpectful, engaging.

Obligingly, ō-blī'jĭng-lē, or ō-blēē'jĭng-lē. ad.
Civilly, complaiſantly.

Obligingness, ō-blī'jĭng-nĕs, or ō-blēē'jĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Obligation, force; civility, complaiſance.

Obliquation, ŏb-lē-kwā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

Oblique, ŏb-līke'. a. (158) (415).
Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, uſed of ſenſe; in grammar, any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

Obliquely, ŏb-līke'lē. ad.
Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

Obliqueness, ŏb-līke'nĕs. }
Obliquity, ŏb-lĭk'wē-tē. } ſ.
Deviation from phyſical rectitude, deviation from paralelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To Obliterate, ŏb-lĭt'tĕr-rāte. v. a.
To efface any thing written; to wear out, to deſtroy, to efface.

Obliteration, ŏb-lĭt-tĕr-rā'ſhŭn. ſ. Effacement, extinction.

Oblivion, ō-blĭv'vē-ŭn. ſ. (113).
Forgetfulneſs, ceſſation of remembrance; amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

Oblivious, ō-blĭv'vē-ŭs. a.
Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

Oblong, ŏb'lŏng. a.
Longer than broad.

Oblongly, ŏb'lŏng-lē. ad.
In an oblong direction.

Oblongness, ŏb'lŏng-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being oblong.

Obloquy, ŏb'lō-kwē. ſ. (345).
Cenſorious ſpeech, blame, ſlander; cauſe of reproach, diſgrace.

Obmutescence, ŏb-mū-tĕs'sĕnſe. ſ.
Loſs of ſpeech. (510).

Obnoxious, ŏb-nŏk'ſhŭs. a.
Subject; liable to puniſhment; liable, expoſed.

Obnoxiousness, ŏb-nŏk'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ. Subjection, liableneſs to puniſhment.

Obnoxiously, ŏb-nŏk'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
In a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To Obnubilate, ŏb-nū'bē-lāte. v. a.
To cloud; to obſcure.

Obole, ŏb'ōle. ſ. (543) (544).
In pharmacy, twelve grains.

Obreption, ŏb-rĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of creeping on.

Obscene, ŏb-ſēēn'. a.
Immodeſt, not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; offenſive, diſguſting; inauſpicious, ill-omened.

Obscenely, ŏb-ſēēn'lē. ad.
In an impure and unchaſte manner.

Obsceneness, ŏb-ſēēn'nĕs } (511).
Obscenity, ŏb-ſĕn'nē-tē. }
Impurity of thought or language, unchaſtity, lewdneſs.

Obscuration, ŏb-ſkū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of darkening; a ſtate of being darkened.

Obscure, ŏb-ſkūre'. a.
Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering ſight; living in the dark; abſtruſe, difficult; not noted.

To Obscure, ŏb-ſkūre'. v. a.
To darken, to make dark; to make leſs viſible; to make leſs intelligible; to make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

Obscurely, ŏb-ſkūre'lē. ad.
Not brightly, not luminouſly; out of ſight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

Obscureness, ŏb-ſkūre'nĕs. }
Obscurity, ŏb-ſkū'rē-tē. } ſ.
Darkneſs, want of light; unnoticed ſtate, privacy; darkneſs of meaning.

Obsecration, ŏb-ſē-krā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Intreaty, ſupplication.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

OBSEQUIES, ŏb'sĕ-kwĭz. ſ. (283).
Funeral rites, funeral ſolemnities. It is found in the ſingular, but not much uſed.

OBSEQUIOUS, ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs. a.
Obedient, compliant, not reſiſting; in Shakeſpeare, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs-lē. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakeſpeare it ſignifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs-nĕs ſ. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ŏb-zĕr'vă-bl. a.
Remarkable, eminence.

OBSERVABLY, ŏb-zĕr'vă-blē. ad.
In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ŏb-zĕr'vănſe. ſ.
Reſpect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; obſervation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ŏb-zĕr'vănt. a.
Attentive, diligent, watchful; reſpectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVATION, ŏb-zĕr-vā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking; notion gained by obſerving, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ŏb-zĕr-vā'tŭr. (166) (521). One that obſerves, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'vă-tŭr-rē. ſ.
A place built for aſtronomical obſervation.

☞ For the accent of this word, ſee Principles, No. 512.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a.
To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiouſly; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. n.
To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ŏb-zĕrv'ŭr. ſ.
One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or cuſtom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'vĭng-lē. ad.
Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of beſieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ŏb-sĭd'ē-ŭn-ăl, or ŏb-sĭd'jē-ŭn-ăl. a. (293).
Belonging to a ſiege.

OBSOLETE, ŏb'sō-lēte. a.
Worn out of uſe, diſuſed, unfaſhionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ŏb'sō-lēte-nĕs. ſ.
State of being worn out of uſe, unfaſhionableneſs.

OBSTACLE, ŏb'stă-kl. ſ. (405).
Something oppoſed, hindrance, obſtruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ŏb-stĕt-trē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ŏb-stĕt'trĭk. a. (509).
Midwifiſh, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ŏb'stē-nă-sē. ſ.
Stubbornneſs, contumacy, perſiſtency.

OBSTINATE, ŏb'stē-nāte. a. (91).
Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in reſolution.

OBSTINATELY, ŏb'stē-nāte-lē. ad.
Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ŏb'stē-nāte-nĕs. ſ.
Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPATION, ŏb-stē-pā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs. a.
Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Loudly, clamorouſly.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Loudneſs, clamour, noiſe.

OBSTRICTION, ŏb-strĭk'shŭn. ſ.
Obligation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ŏb-strŭkt'. v. a.
To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppoſe, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ŏb-strŭkt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRUCTION, ŏb-strŭk'shŭn. ſ.
Hindrance, difficulty; obſtacle, impediment, confinement; in phyſick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. a.
Hindering, cauſing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. ſ.
Impediment, obſtacle.

OBSTRUENT, ŏb'strū-ĕnt. a.
Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ŏb-stū-pē-făk'shŭn. ſ.
A ſtoppage of the exerciſe of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ŏb-stū-pē-făk'tĭv a. (512). Obſtructing the mental powers.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tāne'. v. a. (202).
To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by conceſſion.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tāne'. v. n.
To continue in uſe; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail, to ſucceed.

OBTAINABLE, ŏb-tāne'ă-bl. a.
To be procured.

OBTAINER, ŏb-tā'nŭr. ſ. (98).
He who obtains.

To OBTEMPERATE, ŏb-tĕm'pĕr-āte. v. a. To obey.

To OBTEND, ŏb-tĕnd'. v. a.
To oppoſe, to hold out, in oppoſition; to pretend, to offer as the reaſon of any thing. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

OBTENEBRATION, ŏb-tĕn-nē-brā'shŭn. ſ.
Darkneſs, the ſtate of being darkened.

OBTENTION, ŏb-tĕn'shŭn. ſ.
The act of obtending.

To OBTEST, ŏb-tĕst'. v. a.
To beſeech, to ſupplicate.

OBTESTATION, ŏb-tĕs-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Supplication, intreaty.

OBTRECTATION, ŏb-trĕk-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Slander, detraction, calumny.

To OBTRUDE, ŏb-trōōd'. v. a. (339)
To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture.

OBTRUDER, ŏb-trōōd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ŏb-trōō'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ŏb-trōō'sĭv. a. (428).
Inclined to force one's ſelf or any thing elſe upon others.

To OBTUND, ŏb-tŭnd'. v. a.
To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ŏb-tūſe-ăng'gū-lăr a. Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ŏb-tūſe'. a. (427).
Tot pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, ſtupid; not ſhrill, obſcure, as, an Obtuſe ſound.

OBTUSELY, ŏb-tūſe'lē. ad.
Without a point; dully, ſtupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ŏb-tūſe'nĕs. ſ.
Bluntneſs, dulneſs.

OBTUSION, ŏb-tū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of dulling; the ſtate of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ŏb-vĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Something happenning not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To OBVERT, ŏb-vĕrt'. v. a.
To turn towards.

To OBVIATE, ŏb'vē-āte. v. a. (91).
To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppoſe.

OBVIOUS, ŏb'vē-ŭs. a.
Meeting any thing, oppoſed in front to any thing; open, expoſed; eaſily diſcovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, ŏb'vē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Evidently, apparently.

OBVIOUSNESS, ŏb'vē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, ŏb-ŭm'brāte. v. a.
To ſhade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ŏb-ŭm-brā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ŏk-kā'zhŭn. ſ.
Occurrence, caſualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cauſe; reaſon not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, caſual exigence.

☞ What was obſerved of the *e* in *Efface* is applicable to the *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceeding the accent, we find elegant ſpeakers ſometimes pronounce the *o* in *occaſion*, *offend*, *officious*, &c. as if written *o-caſion*, *o-fend*, *o-ficious*, &c. This ſeems to be one of thoſe "faults true "critics dare not mend." But as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark theſe words in this manner. See *Efface*. It muſt, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double *c* in the word *occaſion* and its compounds.

To OCCASION, ŏk-kā'zhŭn. v. a.
To cauſe caſually; to cauſe, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl. a.
Incidental, caſual; producing by accident; producing by occaſion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl-lē. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ŭr. ſ.
One that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident.

OCCECATION, ŏk-sē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ŏk'sē-dĕnt. ſ.
The Weſt.

OCCIDENTAL, ŏk-sē-dĕn'tăl. a.
Weſtern.

OCCIDUOUS, ŏk-sĭd'jū-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Weſtern.

OCCIPITAL, ŏk-sĭp'pē-tăl. a.
Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ŏk'sē-pŭt. ſ.
The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ŏk-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of killing.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To Occlude, ŏk-klūde'. v. a.
To ſhut up.

Occluse, ŏk-klūſe'. a.
Shut up, cloſed.

Occlusion, ŏk-klū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſhutting up.

Occult, ŏk-kŭlt'. a.
Secret, hidden, unknown, undiſcoverable.

Occultation, ŏk-kŭl-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight.

Occultness, ŏk-kŭlt'nĕs. ſ.
Secretneſs, ſtate of being hid.

Occupancy, ŏk'kū-păn-sē. ſ.
The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Occupant, ŏk'kū-pănt. ſ.
He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

To Occupate, ŏk'kū-pāte. v. a.
To take up, to poſſeſs, to hold.

Occupation, ŏk-kū-pā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking poſſeſſion; employment, buſineſs; trade, calling, vocation.

Occupier, ŏk'kū-pī-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A poſſeſſor, one who takes into his poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To Occupy, ŏk'kū-pī. v. a. (183).
To poſſeſs, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as buſineſs.

To Occur, ŏk-kŭr'. v. n.
To be preſented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to claſh, to ſtrike againſt, to meet.

Occurrence, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnſe. ſ.
Incident, accidental event; occaſional preſentation.

Occurrent, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnt. ſ.
Incident, any thing that happens.

Occursion, ŏk-kŭr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Claſh, mutual blow.

Ocean, ō'ſhŭn. ſ. (357).
The main, the great ſea; any immenſe expanſe.

Ocean, ō'ſhŭn. a.
Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

Oceanick, ō-ſhē-ăn'ĭk. a. (357) (509)
Partaining to the ocean.

Ocellated, ŏ-sĕl'lā-tĕd. a.
Reſembling the eye.

Ochre, ō'kŭr. ſ. (416).
A kind of earth ſlightly coherent, and eaſily diſſolved in water.

Ochreous, ō'krē-ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of ochre.

Ochrey, ō'kŭr-ē. a.
Partaking of ochre.

Ochimy. ŏk'kē-mē. ſ.
A mixed baſe metal.

Octagon, ŏk'tă-gŏn. ſ.
In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.

Octagonal, ŏk-tăg'gō-năl. a. (518)
Having eight angles and ſides.

Octangular, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr. a.
Having eight angles.

Octangularness, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of having eight angles.

Octant, ŏk'tănt. } a.
Octile, ŏk'tĭl, (140), }
Is, when a plant is in ſuch poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle.

Octave, ŏk'tāve. ſ. (91).
The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival; in muſick, an eighth or an interval of eight ſounds; eight days together after a feſtival.

Octavo, ŏk-tā'vō. a.
A book is ſaid to be in Octavo when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

Octennial, ŏk-tĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Happening every eight years; laſting eight years.

October, ŏk-tō'bŭr. ſ. (98).
The tenth month of the year, or the eight numbered from March.

Octoedrical, ŏk-tō-ēd'drē-kăl. a.
Having eight ſides.

Octonary, ŏk'tō-năr-ē. a.
Belonging to the number eight.

Octonocular, ŏk-tō-nŏk'kū-lăr. a.
Having eight eyes.

Octopetalous, ŏk-tō-pĕt'tăl-ŭs. a.
Having eight flower leaves.

Octostyle, ŏk'tō-stīle. ſ.
The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

Octuple, ŏk'tū-pl. a. (405).
Eight fold.

Ocular, ŏk'kū-lăr. a. (88).
Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

Ocularly, ŏk'kū-lăr-lē. ad.
To the obſervation of the eye.

Oculist, ŏk'kū-lĭſt. ſ.
One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

Odd, ŏd. a.
Not even, not diviſible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; ſomething over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; ſtrange, unaccountable, fantaſtical, uncommon, particular; unluckily; unlikely, in appearance improper.

Oddly, ŏd'lē. ad.
Not evenly; ſtrangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncoothly.

Oddness, ŏd'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being not even; ſtrangeneſs, particularity, uncouthneſs.

Odds, ŏdz. ſ.
Inequality, exceſs of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, ſuperiority; quarrel, debate, diſpute.

Ode, ōde. ſ.
A poem written to be ſung to muſick, a lyrick poem.

Odible, ō'dē-bl. a. (405).
Hateful.

Odious, ō'jŭs, or ō'jē-ŭs. a.
Hateful, deteſtable, abominable; oppoſed to hate; cauſing hate, inſidious.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the ſecond ſeems the more correct. See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

Odiously, ō'jŭs-lē, or ō'jē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Hatefully, abominably; invidiouſly, ſo as to cauſe hate.

Odiousness, ō'jŭs-nĕs, or ō'jē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Hatefulneſs; the ſtate of being hated.

Odium, ō'jŭm, or ō'jē-ŭm. ſ.
Invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking hate.

Odorate, ō'dō-rāte. a. (91).
Scented, having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

Odoriferous, ō-dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Giving ſcent, uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant, perfumed.

Odoriferousness, ō-dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (534).
Sweetneſs of ſcent, fragrance.

Odorous, ō'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Fragrant, perfumed.

Odour, ō'dŭr. ſ. (314).
Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent.

Oeconomicks, ēk-ō-nŏm'mĭks. ſ. (296).
Management of houſehold affairs.

Oecumenical, ēk-ū-mĕn'nē-kăl. a. (296).
General, reſpecting the whole habitable world.

Oedema, ē-dē'mă. ſ. (296).
A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour.

Oedematick, ēd-ē-măt'tĭk. (296) }
Oedematous, ē-dĕm'mă-tŭs. }
a. Pertaining to an oedema.

Oeiliad, ē-ĭl'yăd. (113).
A glance, wink, token of the eye.

O'er, ōre. Contracted from Over.

Oesophagus, ē-sŏf'fă-gŭs. ſ.
The gullet.

Of, ŏv. prep. (377).
It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction, as, Of theſe part were ſlain; it is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, as the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this ſenſe Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had ſome to ſpare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the conſul; this ſenſe now not in uſe: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; among power or ſpontaneity, as Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or poſtponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change Of, as O miſerable Of happy! noting cauſality, as good nature Of neceſſity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or ſpecies, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

Off, ŏf. ad.
Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally oppoſed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it ſignifies diſtance; it ſignifies evaneſcence, abſence or departure; it ſignifies any kind of diſappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not ſtudied.

Off, ŏf. interject.
Depart.

Off, ŏf. prep.
Not on; diſtant from.

Offal, ŏf'fŭl. ſ. (88).
Waſte meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarſe fleſh; refuſe, that which is thrown away; any thing of no eſteem.

OFFENCE, ŏf-fĕnse'. s.
Crime, act of wickedneſs; a tranſgreſſion; injury; diſpleaſure given, cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal; anger, diſpleaſure conceived; attack, act of the aſſailant.
☞ For the elegant ſound of the *o* in *offence*, *offend*, *official*, and their compounds, ſee OCCASION and EFFACE.

OFFENCEFUL, ŏf-fĕnse'fŭl. a.
Injurious.

OFFENCELES, ŏf-fĕnse'lĕs. a.
Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. a.
To make angry; to aſſail, to attack; to tranſgreſs, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. n.
To be criminal, to tranſgreſs the law; to cauſe anger; to commit tranſgreſſion.

OFFENDER, ŏf-fĕn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A criminal, one who has committed a crime, tranſgreſſor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ŏf-fĕn'drĕs. ſ.
A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv. a. (158) (428)
Cauſing anger, diſpleaſing, diſguſting; cauſing pain, injurious; aſſailant, not defenſive.

OFFENSIVELY, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lē. ad.
Miſchievouſly, injuriouſly; ſo as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure; by way of attack, not defenſively.

OFFENSIVENESS. ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Injurioufneſs, miſchief; cauſe of diſguſt.

To OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. v. a. (98).
To preſent to any one, to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received; to ſacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propoſe.

To OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. v. n.
To be preſent, to be at hand, to preſent itſelf; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. ſ.
Propoſal of advantage to another; firſt advance; propoſal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; ſomething given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ŏf'fŭr-rŭr. ſ.
One who makes an offer; one who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

OFFERING, ŏf'fŭr-rĭng. ſ.
A ſacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

OFFERTERY, ŏf'fĕr-tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ŏf'fĭs. ſ. (142).
A publick charge or employment: agency, peculiar uſe; buſineſs; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worſhip; formulary of devotions; rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs; place where buſineſs is tranſacted.

OFFICER, ŏf'fē-sŭr. ſ. (98).
A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ŏf'fē-sŭr'd. ſ. (362).
Commanded, ſupplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl. a. (88).
Conducive, appropriate with regard to their uſe; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl. ſ.
Official is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. See OFFENCE.

OFFICIALLY, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-ē. ad.
In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-tē. ſ.
The charge or poſt of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh'ē-āte. v. a. (542).
To give in conſequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh'ē-āte. v. n.
To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip, to perform an office for another. (91).

OFFICIOUS, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs. a. (314).
Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Kindly, with unaſked kindneſs; with too great forwardneſs.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour; over-forwardneſs.

OFFING, ŏf'fĭng. ſ. (410).
The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land; deep water off the ſhore.

OFFSET, ŏf'sĕt. ſ.
Sprout, ſhoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ŏf-skŏŏr'ĭng. ſ.
Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ŏf'sprĭng. ſ.
The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ŏf-fŭs'kāte. v. a. (91).
To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ŏf-fŭs-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of darkening. See OCCASION.

OFT, ŏft. ad. *A poetical word.*
Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ŏf'f'n. ad. (103) (472).
Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ŏf'f'n-tĭmz. ad.
Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ŏft'tĭmz. ad.
In poetry, frequently, often.

OGEE, ō-jēē'. ſ.
A ſort of moulding in architecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ō'gl. v. a. (405).
To view with ſide glances as in fondneſs.

OGLER, ō'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſly gazer, one who views by ſide glances.

OGLIO, ō'lē-ō. ſ. (388).
A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, ō. interject.
An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

OIL, ŏĭl. ſ. (299).
The juice of olives expreſſed; any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill.

To OIL, ŏĭl. v. a.
To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, ŏĭl'kŭl-lŭr. ſ.
Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

OILINESS, ŏĭl'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Unctuouſneſs, greaſineſs, quality, approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, ŏĭl'măn. ſ. (88).
One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, ŏĭl'shŏp. ſ.
A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OILY, ŏĭl'ē. a.
Conſiſting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greaſy.

OILYGRAIN, ŏĭl'ē-grāne. ſ.
A plant.

OILYPALM, ŏĭl'ē-pām. ſ.
A tree.

To OINT, ŏint. v. a. (299).
To anoint, to ſmear. Out of uſe.

OINTMENT, ŏint'mĕnt. ſ.
Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ō'kŭr, properly OCHRE. ſ.
A colour. (416).

OLD, ōld. a.
Paſt the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any ſpecified duration; ſubſiſting before ſomething elſe; long practiſed; of Old, long ago, from ancient times.
☞ This word is liable to the ſame miſpronunciation as *mould*, which ſee.

OLDFASHIONED, ōld-făsh'ŭn'd. a.
Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

OLDEN, ōl'd'n. a. (103).
Ancient. Not uſed.

OLDNESS, ōld'nĕs. ſ.
Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ō-lē-ăd'jĭn-ŭs. a.
Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ō-lē-ăd'jĭn-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (314).
Oilineſs.

OLEANDER, ō-lē-ăn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The plant roſebay.

OLEASTER, ō-lē-ăs'tŭr, ſ. (98).
Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ō-lē-ōſe'. a.
Oily.

To OLFACT, ōl-făkt'. v. n.
To ſmell.

OLFACTORY, ōl-făk'tŭr-ē. a. (557).
Having the ſenſe of ſmelling. For the laſt o, ſee DOMESTICK.

OLID, ŏl'lĭd. } a.
OLIDOUS, ŏl'lĭd-ŭs. (314). }
Stinking, fœtid.

OLIGARCHY, ŏl'lē-găr-kē. ſ. (519).
A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number, ariſtocracy.

OLIO, ō'lē-ō. ſ. (113).
A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ŏl'lē-tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ŏl-lē-vās'tŭr. a. (98).
Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ŏl'lĭv. ſ. (140).
A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ŏm'bŭr. ſ. (416).
A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ō-mē'gă. ſ.
The laſt letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

OMELET, ŏm'lĕt. ſ.
A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ō'mĕn. ſ.
A ſign good or bad, a prognoſtick.

OMENED, ō'mĕn'd. a. (359).
Containing prognoſticks.

OMENTUM, ō-mĕn'tŭm. ſ.
The cawl, the double membrane ſpread over the entrails, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure, reſembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ŏm'mē-nāte. v. a. (91).
To foretoken, to ſhew prognoſticks.

OMINATION, ŏm-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Prognoſtick.

Ominous, ō'mĭn-ŭs. a. (314).
Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreſhewing ill, inauſpicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Ominously, ō'mĭn-ŭs-lē. ad.
With good or bad omen.

Ominousness, ō'mĭn-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ominous.

Omission, ō-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Neglect to do ſomething; neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

To Omit, ō-mĭt'. v. a.
To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practiſe.

Omittance, ō-mĭt'tănſe. ſ.
Forbearance.

Omnifarious, ŏm-nē-fā'rē-ŭs. a.
Of all varieties of kinds.

Omniferous, ŏm-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
(518). All-bearing.

Omnifick, ŏm-nĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
All-creating.

Omniform, ŏm'nē-fôrm. a.
Having every ſhape.

Omnigenous, ŏm-nĭd'jē-nŭs. a.
(518). Conſiſting of all kinds.

Omnipotence, ŏm-nĭp'pō-tĕnſe. }
Omnipotency, ŏm-nĭp'pō-tĕn-sē. }
ſ. Almighty power, unlimited power.

Omnipotent, ŏm-nĭp'pō-tĕnt. a.
Almighty, powerful without limit. (518).

Omnipresence, ŏm-nē-prĕz'ĕnſe.
ſ. Ubiquity, unbounded preſence.

☞ All the orthöepiſts I have conſulted (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation) make the penultimate *e* in this word ſhort, as in the word *preſence*, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically like *omnipotence*, (513) (518), ariſes, perhaps from the number of conſonants in the latter ſyllables; and as this is the caſe, it ſeems moſt agreeable to the nature of our compoſition to pronounce *preſence* in this word, in the ſame manner as when it is taken ſingly; juſt as we pronounce *theatre* in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel long, in the Latin *amphitheatrum*.

Omnipresent, ŏm-nē-prĕz'ĕnt. a.
Ubiquitary, preſent in every place.

Omniscience, ŏm-nĭſh'ē-ĕnſe. }
Omniscіency, ŏm-nĭſh'ē-ĕn-sē. } ſ.
Boundleſs knowledge, infinite wiſdom.

Omniscient, ŏm-nĭſh'ē-ĕnt. a.
Infinitely wiſe, knowing without bounds.

Omniscious, ŏm-nĭſh'ŭs. a. (292).
All-knowing.

Omnivorous, ŏm-nĭv'vō-rŭs. a.
All-devouring. (518).

Omphaloptick, ŏm-fă-lŏp'tĭk. ſ.
An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens. (509).

On, ŏn. prep.
It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as miſchiefs On miſchiefs; noting a ſtate of progreſſion, as whether On thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the firſt day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting ſtipulation or condition.

On, ŏn. ad.
Forward, in ſucceſſion; forward, in progreſſion; in continuance, without ceaſing; upon the body, as part of dreſs; it notes reſolution to advance.

On, ŏn. interject.
A word of incitement or encouragement.

Once, wŭnſe. ad. (165).
One time; a ſingle time; the ſame time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

One, wŭn. a. (165).
Leſs than two, ſingle, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverſe, oppoſed to Another; one of two, oppoſed to the other; particularly one.

One, wŭn. ſ.
A ſingle perſon; a ſingle maſs or aggregate; the firſt hour; the ſame thing; a perſon; a perſon by way of eminence; a diſtinct or particular perſon; perſons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any perſon, any man indefinitely; One has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

One-eyed, wŭn'īde. a. (283).
Having only one eye.

Oneirocritical, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tē-kăl, properly *Onirocritical*. Johnſon
Interpretative of dreams.

Oneirocritick, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tĭk. ſ.
An interpreter of dreams.

Oneness, wŭn'nĕs. ſ.
Unity; the quality of being one.

Onerary, ŏn'nĕr-ă-rē. a. (512)
Fitted for carriage or burdens.

To Onerate, ŏn'nĕr-āte. v. a. (91)
To load, to burthen.

Oneration, ŏn-nĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of loading.

Onerous, ŏn'nĕr-rŭs. a. (314).
Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

Onion, ŭn'yŭn. ſ. (113) (165).
A plant.

Only, ōne'lē. a.
Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for muſick.

Only, ōne'lē. ad.
Simply, ſingly, merely, barely; ſo and no otherwiſe; ſingly without more, as, Only begotten.

Onomancy, ŏn'nō-măn-sē. ſ. (519).
a. Divination by the names.

Onomantical, ŏn-nō-măn'tē-kăl.
Predicting by name.

Onomatopoeia, ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē'yă.
ſ. In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of ſpeech whereby names and words are formed to the reſemblance of the ſound made by the things ſignified. The word is formed from the Greek ονομα name, and ποιεω, *fingo*, I make or *feign*. Thus is the word *triquetrack* formed from the noiſe made by moving the men at this game; and from the ſame ſource ariſes the *buzzing* of bees, the *grunting* of hogs, the *cackling* of hens, the *ſnoring* of people aſleep, the *claſhing* of arms, &c. The ſureſt etymologies are thoſe derived from the onomatopoeia. *Chambers*.

Onset, ŏn'sĕt. ſ.
Attack, aſſault, firſt brunt.

Onslaught, ŏn'ſlawt. ſ.
Attack, ſtorm, onſet. Not uſed.

Ontologist, ŏn-tŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ.
One who conſiders the affections of being in general, a metaphyſician.

Ontology, ŏn-tŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
The ſcience of the affections of being in general, metaphyſicks.

Onward, ŏn'wărd. ad. (88).
Forward, progreſſively; in a ſtate of advanced progreſſion; ſomewhat farther.

Onycha, ŏn'nē-kă. ſ. (353).
The odoriferous ſnail or ſhel, and the ſtone named onyx.

Onyx, ō'nĭks. ſ.
The Onyx is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

Ooze, ȯȯze. ſ. (306).
Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, ſlime; ſoft flow, ſpring: the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To Ooze, ȯȯze. v. n.
To flow by ſtealth, to run gently.

Oozy, ȯȯ'zē. a.
Miry, muddy, ſliny.

To Opacate, ō-pā'kāte. v. n. (503).
To ſhade, to darken.

Opacity, ō-pās'sē-tē. ſ.
Cloudineſs, want of tranſparency.

Opacous, ō-pā'kŭs. a. (314).
Dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

Opal, ō'păl. ſ. (88).
A precious ſtone reflecting various colours.

Opaque, ō-pāke'. a. (337) (415).
Not tranſparent, dark, cloudy.

To Ope, ōpe. poetically for to open }
To Open, ō'p'n. (103). }
v. a. Ope is uſed only by poets. To uncloſe, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to ſhow, to diſcover; to divide, to break; to explain, to diſcloſe; to begin.

To Ope, ōpe. }
To Open, ō'p'n. (103). } v. n.
To uncloſe, not to remain ſhut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

Ope, ōpe. }
Open, ō'p'n. (103). } a.
Uncloſed, not ſhut; plain, apparent; not wearing diſguiſe, artleſs, ſincere; not clouded, clear; expoſed to view; uncovered; expoſed, without defence; attentive.

Opener, ō'p'n-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloſes; explainer, interpreter; that which ſeparates, diſuniter.

Openeyed, ō'p'n-īde. a. (283).
Vigilant, watchful.

Openhanded, ō-p'n-hănd'ĕd. a.
Generous, liberal.

Openhearted, ō-p'n-hărt'ĕd. a.
Generous, candid, not meanly ſubtle.

Openheartedness, ō-p'n-hărt'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Liberality, munificence, generoſity.

Opening, ō'p'n-ĭng. ſ. (410).
Aperture, breach; diſcovery at a diſtance, faint knowledge, dawn.

Openly, ō'p'n-lē. ad.
Publickly, not ſecretly, in ſight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without diſguiſe.

Openmouthed, ō-p'n-mŏuTH'd'. a.
Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ō'p'n-nĕs. ſ.
Plainneſs, clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; freedom from diſguiſe.

OPERA, ŏp'pĕr-rȧ. ſ.
A poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick.

OPERABLE, ŏp'pĕr-ȧ-bl. a. (405).
To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ŏp'pĕr-rȧnt. a.
Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp'pĕr-ȧte. v. n. (91).
To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ŏp-pĕr-rȧ'ſhŭn. ſ.
Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ŏp'pĕr-rȧ-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ŏp'pĕr-rȧ-tŭr. ſ. (521).
One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-rōſe'. a.
Laborious, full of troubles.

OPHITES, ō-fī'tēz. ſ.
A ſtone. Ophites has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ŏp-*th*ȧl'mĭk. n.
Relating to the eye.

☞ Two aſpirations in ſucceſſion, ſays Mr. Elphinſton, ſeem diſagreeable to an Engliſh ear, and therefore one of them is generally ſunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *dipthong* and *tripthong*. *P* is loſt as well as *b* in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the firſt *b* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, ſuch an averſion do we ſeem to have to a ſucceſſion of aſpirates, that the *h* is ſunk in *Iſthmus*, *Eſther*, and *Demoſthenes*, becauſe the *s*, which is akin to the aſpiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the firſt ſyllable of this word like *off*, but the firſt of *diphthong* and *triphthong*, like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the ſame manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick alſo wants the word; he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* ſilent in *triphthong*; while Bartlay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, makes it either way in *diphthong* and ſilent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a ſpelling Dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in theſe two words ſilent.

OPHTHALMY, ŏp'*th*ȧl-mē. ſ.
A diſeaſe of the eyes.

OPIATE, ō'pē-ȧte. ſ. (91).
A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

OPIATE, ō'pē-ȧte. a. (91).
Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ō-pīne'. v. n.
To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ō-pĭn'yē-ȧ-tĭv. a. (113).
Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ō-pĭn-yē-ȧ'tŭr. ſ. (521).
One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little uſed.

OPINIATRE, ō-pĭn-yē-ȧ'tĕr. a. (416).
Obſtinate, ſtubborn. A French word little uſed.

OPINIATRETY, ō-pĭn-yē-ȧ'trē-tē. ſ.
Obſtinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ō-pĭn'yŭn. ſ. (113).
Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof; ſentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nȧ-tĭv. a. (512). Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nĭst. ſ.
One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ō'pē-ŭm. ſ.
A medicine uſed to promote ſleep.

OPPIDAN, ŏp'pē-dȧn. ſ.
A townſman, an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ŏp-pĭg'nĕr-rȧte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ŏp-pē-lȧ'ſhŭn. ſ.
Obſtruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. a.
Oppoſite, adverſe.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. ſ.
Antagoniſt, adverſary; one who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. a.
Seaſonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'lē. ad.
Seaſonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'nē-tē. ſ.
Fit place, time, convenience, ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze'. v. a.
To act againſt, to be adverſe, to hinder, to reſiſt; to put in oppoſition, to offer as an antagoniſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to place in front.

☞ The *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word has the ſame tendency to a long open ſound as in *occaſion*. The ſame may be obſerved of *oppreſs* and its compounds. See OCCASION and EFFACE.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze'. v. n.
To act adverſely; to object in a diſputation, to have the part of raiſing difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ŏp-pōze'lĕs. a.
Irreſiſtible, not to be oppoſed.

OPPOSER, ŏp-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that oppoſes, antagoniſt, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pō-zĭt. a. (156).
Placed in front, facing each other; adverſe, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pō-zĭt. ſ. (156).
Adverſary, opponent, antagoniſt.

OPPOSITELY, ŏp'pō-zĭt-lē. ad.
In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other; adverſely.

OPPOSITENESS, ŏp'pō-zĭt-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSITION, ŏp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; hoſtile reſiſtance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures, contrariety of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ŏp-prĕs'. v. a.
To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity; to overpower, to ſubdue. See OPPOSE.

OPPRESSION, ŏp-prĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of oppreſſing, cruelty, ſeverity; the ſtate of being oppreſſed, miſery; hardſhip, calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, laſſitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'sĭv. a.
Cruel, inhuman, unjuſtly exactious or ſevere; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, ŏp-prĕs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One who haraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs. a.
Reproachful, diſgraceful; cauſing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-lē. ad. Reproachfully, ſcurrilouſly.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Reproachfulneſs, ſcurrility.

To OPPUGN, ŏp-pūne'. v. a. (386).
To oppoſe, to attack, to reſiſt.

OPPUGNANCY, ŏp-pŭg'nȧn-sē. ſ.
Oppoſition.

OPPUGNER, ŏp-pūne'ŭr. ſ.
One who oppoſes or attacks.

☞ Mr. Sheridan ſounds the *g* in this word, though not in the verb from which it is formed: but that this is contrary to analogy, ſee Principles, No. 386.

OPTABLE, ŏp'tȧ-bl. a.
Deſirable, to be wiſhed.

OPTATIVE, ŏp'tȧ-tĭv, or ŏp-tȧ'tĭv. a.
Expreſſive of deſire; the name of that mood of a verb which expreſſes deſire. (503).

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, on the ſecond. That the laſt is more general, particularly in Grammar ſchools, will be readily acknowledged, but that the firſt is more correct and agreeable to analogy cannot be denied: for this word is not ſo naturally derived from the claſſical *optatus* as the lower Latin *optativus*: and why this word ſhould transfer its penultimate accent to the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh word, may be ſeen under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.

OPTICAL, ŏp'tē-kȧl. ſ. (88).
Relating to the ſcience of opticks.

OPTICIAN, ŏp-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (357).
One ſkilled in opticks.

OPTICK, ŏp'tĭk. a.
Viſual, producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion; relating to the ſcience of viſion.

OPTICK, ŏp'tĭk. ſ.
An inſtrument of ſight, an organ of ſight.

OPTICKS, ŏp'tĭks. ſ.
The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

OPTIMACY, ŏp'tē-mȧ-sē. ſ.
Nobility, body of nobles.

OPTIMITY, ŏp-tĭm'mē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being beſt.

OPTION, ŏp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Choice, election.

OPULENCE, ŏp'pū-lĕns.
OPULENCY, ŏp'pū-lĕn-sē. } ſ.
Wealth, riches, affluence.

OPULENT, ŏp'pū-lĕnt. a.
Rich, wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, ŏp'pū-lĕnt-lē. ad.
Richly, with ſplendor.

OR, ŏr. conjunct. (167).
A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition; it correſponds to Either, he muſt Either fall Or fly; before Or ever, is Before ever. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

ORACLE, ŏr'rȧ-kl. ſ. (168) (405).
Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one famed for wiſdom.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164.)

To ORACLE, ōr'rā-kl. v. n.
To utter oracles. Not uſed.

ORACULAR, ō-rāk'kū-lār. } a. (170)
ORACULOUS, ō-rāk'kū-lŭs. }
Uttering oracles, reſembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, ō-rāk'kū-lŭs-lē. ad.
In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, ō-rāk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being oracular.

ORAISON, ōr'rē-zŭn. See ORISON.
Prayer, verbal ſupplication.

ORAL, ō'rāl. a. (88).
Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, ō'rāl-lē. ad.
By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, ōr'rĭnje. ſ. (90).
The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, ōr'rĭnje. a.
Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, ō-rāwn'zhĕr-ē. (*French*)
Plantation of oranges. See ENCORE.

ORANGEMUSK, ōr'rĭnje-mŭsk. ſ.
See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

ORANGE WOMAN, ōr'rĭnge-wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
One who ſells oranges.

ORATION, ō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

ORATOR, ōr'rā-tŭr. ſ. (503).
A public ſpeaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORATORIAL, ōr-ā-tō'rē-āl.
Rhetorical, florid.

☞ I have inſerted this word, though omitted by almoſt all our lexicographers, becauſe I have met with it in authors of reputation. Dr. Forſter in his Treatiſe on Accent and Quantity, ſays: "The connexion of this, "which may be called the *oratorial* accent, "with the ſyllable, and the ſubordination of "them to each other, however difficult it "may appear, is yet eaſy in practice." page 23. Other good authorities for this word might have been adduced, but the other adjective *oratorical*, though not ſo juſtly formed, ſeems generally to be preferred. I have ſometimes made the experiment on people, whoſe ears were nicely ſet to pure Engliſh pronunciation, by propoſing to them for their choice the adjectives *oratorial* or *oratorical*, and have always found them prefer the latter. This may, in ſome meaſure, ariſe from ſuppoſing the former might be conſidered as the adjective of *oratorio*, but ſeems rather to be occaſioned by too great a plenitude and rotundity of ſound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be *oratorial*, as derived immediately from the Latin *oratorius*, in the ſame manner as from *rhetoricus*, is formed *rhetorical*.

ORATORICAL, ō-rā-tŏr'rē-kāl. a.
Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORY, ōr'rā-tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Eloquence, rhetorical ſkill; exerciſe of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, ŏrb. ſ.
Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane ſphera, celeſtial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſphere; period, revolution of time; ſphere of action.

ORBATION, ŏr-bā'shŭn. ſ.
Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, { ŏr'bĕd. / ŏrb'd. } a. (359).
Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBICULAR, ŏr-bĭk'kū-lār. a. (88).
Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, ŏr-bĭk'kū-lār-lē. ad.
Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, ŏr-bĭk'kū-lār-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, ŏr-bĭk'kū-lā-tĕd. a.
Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, ŏr'bĭt. ſ.
The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY, ŏr'bē-tē. ſ.
Loſs, or want of parents or children.

ORC, ŏrk. ſ.
A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

ORCHAL, ŏr'kāl. ſ. (88).
A ſtone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, ŏr'kā-nĕt. ſ.
An herb.

ORCHARD, ŏr'tſhŭrd. ſ. (88).
A garden of fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE, ŏr'kĕs-tŭr. ſ. (416).
The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

☞ This word is accented on the firſt ſyllable by Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Bailey and W. Johnſton on the ſecond; and by Dr. Kenrick on either. The firſt mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three ſyllables, which, when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

ORCHESTRA, ŏr-kĕs'trā. (503).
A part of the theatre appropriated to the muſicians.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has preferred the French *orcheſtre*, to the Latin *orcheſtra*, and the Greek ὀρχηστρα; but as we find the latter ſpelling and pronunciation univerſally adopted; and as we take almoſt every other term of art rather from the Greek than any other language, I have ventured to inſert it in that dreſs after Chambers, and ſome other very reſpectable authors.

This word is accented on the firſt ſyllable by Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares ſays it is accented on the ſecond, as I have given it. For notwithſtanding the numbers againſt me, the very general rule is on my ſide; which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the ſame accent as in thoſe languages. See Principles, No. 503.

To ORDAIN, ŏr-dāne'. v. a.
To appoint, to decree; to eſtabliſh, to inſtitute; to ſet in an office; to inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

ORDAINER, ŏr-dāne'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ordains.

ORDEAL, ŏr'dē-āl, or ŏr'jē-āl. (263).
A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking bindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, ŏr'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Method, regular diſpoſition; proper ſtate; regularity, ſettled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour; a rank or claſs; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical ſtate; means to an end; meaſures, care; in architecture a ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters.

To ORDER, ŏr'dŭr. v. a. (98).
To regulate, to adjuſt, to manage, to conduct; to methodiſe, to diſpoſe fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ŏr'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. (557).
One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, ŏr'dŭr-lĕs. a.
Diſorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ŏr'dŭr-lē-nĕs. ſ.
Regularity, methodicalneſs.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lē. a.
Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with eſtabliſhed method.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lē. ad.
Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ŏr'dē-nā-bl. a. (405).
Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dē-nāl. a. (88).
Noting order.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dē-nāl. ſ.
A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ŏr'dē-nānſe. ſ.
Law, rule, preſcript; obſervance commanded; appointment. When it ſignifies cannon, it is now generally written for diſtinction *Ordnance*, and pronounced in two ſyllables.

ORDINARILY, ŏr'dē-nā-rē-lē. ad.
According to eſtabliſhed rules, according to ſettled method; commonly, uſually.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dē-nā-rē, or ŏrd'nā-rē. a.
Eſtabliſhed, methodical, regular; common, uſual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handſome, as ſhe is an Ordinary woman.

☞ Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three ſyllables, in ſolemn ſpeaking the *i* muſt be heard diſtinctly, and the word muſt have four ſyllables. See Principles, No. 374.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dē-nā-rē. ſ.
Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes; ſettled eſtabliſhment; actual and conſtant office.

ORDINARY, ŏrd'nā-rē. ſ.
Regular price of a meal; a place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

☞ The *i* is never heard when the word is uſed in this ſenſe.

To ORDINATE, ŏr'dē-nāte. v. a.
To appoint.

ORDINATE, ŏr'dē-nāte. a. (91).
Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ŏr-dē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Eſtabliſhed order or tendency; the act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, ŏrd'nānſe. ſ.
Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, ŏr'dŭn-nānſe. ſ.
Diſpoſition of figures in the picture.

ORDURE, ŏr'jūre. ſ. (294) (376).
Dung, filth.

ORE, ōre. ſ.
Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral ſtate; metal.

ORGAN, ŏr'gān. ſ.
Natural inſtrument, as the tongue is the Organ of ſpeech; an inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops, touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ôr-găn'nĕ-kăl. } a.
ORGANICK, ôr-găn'nĭk. (509).
Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other; inſtrumental, acting as inſtruments of nature or art; reſpecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ôr-găn'nĕ-kăl-lĕ. ad.
By means of organs or inſtruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ôr-găn'nĕ-kăl-nĕs.
ſ. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ôr'gă-nĭzm. ſ.
Organical ſtructure.

ORGANIST, ôr'gă-nĭst. ſ.
One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ôr'gă-nĕ-zā'shŭn.
ſ. Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ôr'gă-nize. v. a.
To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ôr'găn-lŏft. ſ.
The loft where the organs ſtand.

ORGANPIPE, ôr'găn-pipe. ſ.
The pipe of a muſical organ.

ORGASM, ôr'găzm. ſ.
Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ôr'jēze. ſ.
Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORIENT, ō'rĕ-ĕnt. a. (505).
Riſing as the ſun; eaſtern, oriental; bright, ſhining.

ORIENT, ō'rĕ-ĕnt. ſ.
The eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIENTAL, ō-rĕ-ĕn'tăl. a.
Eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIENTAL, ō-rĕ-ĕn'tăl. ſ.
An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ō-rĕ-ĕn'tă-lĭzm. ſ.
An idiom of the eaſtern language, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTALITY, ō-rĕ-ĕn-tăl'lĕ-tĕ. ſ.
State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ŏr'rĕ-fĭs. ſ. (142) (168).
Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ŏr'ĕ-găn. ſ. (88).
Wild marjorum.

ORIGIN, ŏr'rĕ-jĭn. } ſ.
ORIGINAL, ō-rĭd'jĕ-năl. (170).
Beginning, firſt exiſtence; fountain, ſource, that which gives beginning or exiſtence; firſt copy, archetype; derivation, deſcent.

ORIGINAL, ō-rĭd'jĕ-năl. a. (170).
Primitive, priſtine, firſt.

ORIGINALLY, ō-rĭd'jĕ-năl-lĕ. ad.
Primarily, with regard to the firſt cauſe; at firſt; as the firſt author.

ORIGINALNESS, ō-rĭd'jĕ-năl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORIGINARY, ō-rĭd'jĕ-nă-rĕ. ſ.
Productive, cauſing exiſtence; primitive, that which was the firſt ſtate.

To ORIGINATE, ō-rĭd'jĕ-nāte. v. a.
To bring into exiſtence.

ORIGINATION, ō-rĭd-jĕ-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of bringing into exiſtence.

ORISONS, ŏr'rĕ-zŭns. ſ. (168).
A prayer, a ſupplication.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other ſpelling from the French *oraiſon*; but Dr. Johnſon, and all the writers he quotes, ſpell the word in the manner I have done. Dr. Johnſon tells us this word is variouſly accented; that Shakeſpeare has the accent both on the firſt and ſecond ſyllables, Milton and Craſhaw on the firſt, and others on the ſecond.

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph in thy *oriſons*,
"Be all my ſins remembered." *Hamlet.*

"Alas! your too much love and care of me
"Are heavy *oriſons* 'gainſt this poor wretch."
Henry the Fifth.

"My wakeful lay ſhall knock
"At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
"The early lark's ſhrill *oriſons* to be
"An anthem at the day's nativity."
Craſhaw.

"His daily *oriſons* attract our ears."
Sandys.

"Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
"Their *oriſons* each morning duly paid."
Milton.

"So went he on with his *oriſons*;
"Which, if you mark them well, were wiſe
"ones." *Cotton.*

"Here, at dead of night,
"The hermit oft 'mid his *oriſons* hears
"Agaſt the voice of time diſparting tow'rs."
Dyer.

"The midnight clock atteſts my fervent pray'rs,
"The riſing ſun my *oriſons* declares."
Harte.

Mr. Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This too is my opinion. Poets are not the beſt authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worſe when they differ from others, and even from themſelves. We muſt therefore leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the ſake of the verſe, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of ſingularity, and bring our reaſon for accenting this word in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, from the very general rule in Principles, No. 503. Accordingly Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Entick, uniformly place the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh ſays it is ſometimes accented on the ſecond.

ORNAMENT, ŏr'nă-mĕnt. ſ.
Embelliſhment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, ŏr-nă-mĕn'tăl. (88).
Serving to decoration, giving embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ŏr-nă-mĕn'tăl-lĕ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTED, ŏr'nă-mĕn-tĕd. a.
Embelliſhed, bedecked.

ORNATE, ŏr'nāte. a. (91).
Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, ŏr'făn. ſ. (88).
A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ŏr'făn. a.
Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ŏr'făn-ĭdje. (90). } ſ.
ORPHANISM, ŏr'făn-nĭzm.
State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, ŏr'pĕ-mĕnt. ſ.
A kind of mineral, the yallow arſenick; uſed by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ŏr'pĭn. ſ. (140).
Liverer of roſe root.

ORRERY, ŏr'rĕr-rĕ. ſ. (168).
An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ŏr'rĭs. ſ.
A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, ŏr'*th*ō-dŏks. a. (503).
Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, ŏr'*th*ō-dŏks-lĕ. ad.
With ſoundneſs of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, ŏr'thō-dŏk-sĕ. ſ. (517)
Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, ŏr-*th*ō-drŏm'ĭks.
ſ. The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHOEPIST, ŏr'*th*ō-ĕ-pĭſt.
One who is ſkilled in orthöepy.

ORTHOEPY, ŏr'*th*ō-ĕ-pĕ. (519).
The right pronunciation of words.

☞ It is not a little ſurpriſing that none of our Dictionaries of pronunciation have inſerted this word, ſo peculiary appropriated to the ſubject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek ὀρθοεπια, and is as neceſſary to our language as *orthography*, *orthodoxy*, &c. Mr. Elphinſton and Mr. Nares place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word as I have done.

ORTHOGON, ŏr'*th*ō-gŏn. ſ.
A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, ŏr-*th*ŏg'gō-năl. a.
Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, ŏr-*th*ŏg'grăf-fŭr.
ſ. One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ŏr-*th*ō-grăf'fĕ-kăl. a.
Rightly ſpelled; relating to the ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ŏr-*th*ō-grăf'fĕ-kăl-lĕ. ad.
According to the rules of ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ŏr-*th*ŏg'grăf-ĕ. ſ. (513). The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled; the part or practice of ſpelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, ŏr'tĭv. a. (157).
Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN, ŏr'tō-lŭn. ſ. (88).
A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, ŏrts. ſ.
Refuſe, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ŏs-sĭl-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ŏs-sĭl'lă-tŭr-rĕ. a.
Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ŏs'sĕ-tăn-sĕ. ſ.
The act of yawning; unuſual ſleepineſs, careleſſneſs.

OSCITANT, ŏs'sĕ-tănt. a.
Yawning, unuſually ſleepy; ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

OSCITATION, ŏs-sĕ-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of yawning.

OSIER, ō'zhĕr. ſ. (451).
A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ŏs'prā. ſ.
The ſea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ŏs'sĭk-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall bone.

OSSIFICK, ŏs-sĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164), &c.

Ossification, ŏs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Change of carneous, membraneous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifrage, ŏs'sē-frādje. s. A kind of eagle.

To Ossify, ŏs'sē-fī. v. a (183). To change to bone.

Ossivorous, ŏs-siv'vō-rŭs. a. (518). Devouring bones.

Ostensive, ŏs-tĕn'siv. a. (158) (428) Showing, betokening.

Ostent, ŏs-tĕnt'. s. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

Ostentation, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

Ostentatious, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs. a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

Ostentatiously, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-lē. ad. Vainly, boastfully.

Ostentatiousness, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-nĕs. s. Vanity, boastfulness.

Osteology, ŏs-tē-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (518). A description of the bones.

Ostler, ŏs'lŭr. s. (472) (98). The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

Ostracism, ŏs'trā-sizm. s. A manner of sentence, in which the note of Acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.

Ostracites, ŏs-trā-sī'tēs. s. Ostracites, expresses the common oyster in its fossile state.

Ostrich, ŏs'trĭtsh. s. The largest of birds.

☞ This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*, and by Shakespeare is written *estridge*.

Otacoustick, ŏt-tā-kōō'stĭk. s. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

Other, ŭTH'ŭr. pron. (98) (469). Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

Othergates, ŭTH'ŭr-gāts. s. In another manner. Obsolete.

Otherguise, ŭTH'ŭr-gyize. a. Of another kind.

Otherwhere, ŭTH'ŭr-whâre. ad. In other places.

Otherwhile, ŭTH'ŭr-while. ad. At other times.

Otherwise, ŭTH'ŭr-wize, or ŭTH'ŭr-wĭz. ad. (140). In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.

Otter, ŏt'tŭr. s. (98). An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

Oval, ō'vŭl. a. (88). Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

Oval, ō'vŭl. s. That which has the shape of an egg.

Ovarious, ō-vā'rē-ŭs. a. Consisting of eggs.

Ovary, ō'vā-rē. s. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

Ovation, ō-vā'shŭn. s. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

Oven, ŭv'v'n. s. (103). An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

Over, ō'vŭr. prep. (98) (418). Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the World Over; Over night, the night before.

Over, ō'vŭr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition it has a great variety of significations, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To Over-abound, ō-vŭr-ă-bŏund'. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To Over-act, ō-vŭr-ăkt'. v. a. To act more than enough.

To Over-arch, ō-vŭr-ârtsh'. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To Over-awe, ō-vŭr-âw'. v. a. To keep in awe by superiour influence.

To Over-balance, ō-vŭr-băl'lănse. v. a. To weigh down, to preponderate.

☞ What has been observed of words compounded of *counter* is applicable to those compounded of *over*. The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables. See Counterbalance.

Over-balance, ō'vŭr-băl-lănse. s. Something more than equivalent.

Over-battle, ō'vŭr-băt-tl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To Over-bear, ō-vŭr-bâre'. v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To Over-bid, ō-vŭr-bĭd'. v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To Over-blow, ō-vŭr-blō'. v. n. To be past its violence.

To Over-blow, ō-vŭr-blō'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Over-board, ō'vŭr-bord. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To Over-bulk, ō-vŭr-bŭlk'. v. a. To oppress by bulk.

To Over-burden, ō-vŭr-bŭr'd'n. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To Over-buy, ō-vŭr-bī'. v. a. To buy too dear.

To Over-carry, ō-vŭr-kăr'rē. v. a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To Over-cast, ō-vŭr-kâst'. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To Over-charge, ō-vŭr-tshârje'. v. a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to croud too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

Over-charge, ō'vŭr-tshârje. s. Too great a charge. See Overbalance.

To Over-cloud, ō-vŭr-klŏud'. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To Over-come, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

To Overcome, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. v. n. To gain the superiority.

Overcomer, ō-vŭr-kŭm'mŭr. s. He who overcomes.

To Over-count, ō-vŭr-kount'. v. a. To rate above the true value.

To Overdo, ō-vŭr-dōō'. v. a. To do more than enough.

To Over-dress, ō-vŭr-drĕs'. v. a. To adorn lavishly.

To Over-drive, ō-vŭr-drive'. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To Over-eye, ō-vŭr-ī'. v. a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.

Overfal, ō'vŭr-fâll. s. (406). Cataract. Not used.

To Over-float, ō-vŭr-flōte'. v. n. To swim, to float.

To Over-flow, ō-vŭr-flō'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To Overflow, ō-vŭr-flō'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

Overflow, ō'vŭr-flō. s. (492). Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

Overflowing, ō-vŭr-flō'ing. s. Exuberance, copiousness.

Overflowingly, ō-vŭr-flō'ing-lē. ad. Exuberantly.

To Over-fly, ō-vŭr-flī'. v. a. To cross by flight.

Overforwardness, ō-vŭr-fôr'-ward-nĕs. s. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To Over-freight, ō-vŭr-frāte'. v. a. To load too heavily.

To Over-glance, ō-vŭr-glânse'. v. a. To look hastily over.

To Over-go, ō-vŭr-gō'. v. a. To surpass, to excel.

To Over-gorge, ō-vŭr-gôrje'. v. a. To gorge too much.

To Over-grow, ō-vŭr-grō'. v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.

To Over-grow, ō-vŭr-grō'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Over-growth, ō'vŭr-grōth. s. Exuberant growth.

To Over-hale, ō-vŭr-hâwl'. v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.

☞ This word has the *a* in the last syllable always pronounced as marked. See To Hale.

To Over-hang, ō-vŭr-hăng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To Over-hang, ō-vŭr-hăng'. v. n. To jut over.

To Over-harden, ō-vŭr-hâr'd'n. v. a. To make too hard.

Over-head, ō-vŭr-hĕd'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To Over-hear, ō-vŭr-hēre'. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To Over-joy, ō-vŭr-jōe'. v. a. To transport, to ravish.

Over-joy, ō'vŭr-jōe. s. Transport, ecstasy.

To Over-ripen, ō-vŭr-rī'p'n. v. a. To make too ripe.

nŏr 167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To OVER-LABOUR, ō-vŭr-lā'bŭr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to haraſs with toil.

To OVERLADE, ō-vŭr-lāde'. v. a. To over-burden.

OVERLARGE, ō-vŭr-lārje'. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ō-vŭr-lā'. v. a. To oppreſs by too much weight or power; to ſmother; to cover ſuperficially; to join by ſomething laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ō-vŭr-lēpe'. v. a. To paſs by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-liv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to ſurvive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-liv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ō-vŭr-liv'ŭr. ſ. Survivor, that which lives longeſt. Not uſed.

To OVERLOAD, ō-vŭr-lōde'. v. a. To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ō-vŭr-lŏng'. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ō-vŭr-lo͝ok'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruſe; to ſuperintend, to overſee; to review; to paſs by indulgently; to neglect, to ſlight; to paſs over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ō-vŭr-lo͝ok'ŭr. ſ. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ō-vŭr-mȧſt'ĕd. a. Having too much maſt.

To OVERMASTER, ō-vŭr-mȧs'tŭr. v. a. To ſubdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ō-vŭr-mătſh'. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ō'vŭr-mătſh. ſ. One of ſuperiour powers. See COUNTERBALANCE.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtch'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtſh'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭtſh'nĕs. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperabundance. Not uſed.

OVERNIGHT, ō-vŭr-nite'. ſ. Night before bed-time.

To OVERNAME, ō-vŭr-nāme'. v. a. To name in a ſeries.

To OVEROFFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf'fis. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ō-vŭr-ŏf-fiſh'ŭs. a. Too buſy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ō-vŭr-pȧs'. v. a. To croſs; to overlook, to paſs with diſregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, ō-vŭr-pā'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtſh'. v. a. To fly over.

OVERPEER, ō-vŭr-pēre'. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, ō'vŭr-plŭs. ſ. Surplus, what remains more than ſufficient.

To OVERPLY, ō-vŭr-plī'. v. a. To employ too laboriouſly.

To OVERPOISE, ō-vŭr-pŏize'. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ō'vŭr-pŏize. ſ. (493). Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ō-vŭr-pŏu'ŭr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

To OVERPRESS, ō-vŭr-prĕs'. v. a. To bear upon with irreſiſtible force, to overwhelm, to cruſh.

To OVERPRIZE, ō-vŭr-prize'. v. a. To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, ō-vŭr-rȧnk'. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ō-vŭr-rāte'. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēetſh'. v. a. to riſe above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēetſh'. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, ſo as to ſtrike againſt his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ō-vŭr-rēetſh'ŭr. ſ. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ō-vŭr-rēed'. v. a. To peruſe.

To OVERROAST, ō-vŭr-rōſt'. v. a. To roaſt too much.

To OVERRULE, ō-vŭr-rōōl'. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be ſuperiour in authority; to govern with high authority, to ſuperintend; to ſuperſede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. a. To haraſs by incurſions, to ravage; to outrun; to overſpread, to cover all over; to miſchief by great numbers, to peſter.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ō-vŭr-sēe'. v. a. To ſuperintend; to overlook, to paſs by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ō-vŭr-sēen'. part. Miſtaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ō-vŭr-sēe'ŭr. ſ. One who overlooks, a ſuperintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the baſis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. n. To fall off the baſis.

To OVERSHADE, ō-vŭr-ſhāde'. v. a. To cover with darkneſs.

To OVERSHADOW, ō-vŭr-ſhȧd'dō. v. a. To throw a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter, to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-ſho͝ot'. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-ſho͝ot'. v. a. To ſhoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to aſſert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ō'vŭr-ſite. ſ. (493). Superintendance. Not uſed. Miſtake, error.

To OVERSIZE, ō-vŭr-ſize'. v. a. To ſurpaſs in bulk; to plaſter over.

To OVERSKIP, ō-vŭr-ſkĭp'. v. a. To paſs by leaping; to paſs over; to eſcape.

To OVERSLEEP, ō-vŭr-ſlēēp'. v. a. To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ō-vŭr-ſlĭp'. v. a. To paſs undone, unnoticed or unuſed; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ō-vŭr-ſnō'. v. a. To cover with ſnow.

OVERSOLD, ō-vŭr-ſōld'. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ō-vŭr-ſo͝on'. ad. Too ſoon.

OVERSPENT, ō-vŭr-ſpĕnt'. part. Wearied, haraſſed.

To OVERSPREAD, ō-vŭr-ſprĕd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to ſcatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ō-vŭr-ſtȧnd'. v. a. To ſtand too much upon conditions.

To OVERSTOCK, ō-vŭr-ſtŏk'. v. a. To fill too full, to croud.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vŭr-ſtrāne'. v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vŭr-ſtrāne'. v. a. To ſtretch too far.

To OVERSWAY, ō-vŭr-ſwā'. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.

To OVERSWELL, ō-vŭr-ſwĕl'. v. a. To riſe above.

OVERT, ō'vĕrt. a. (544). Open, publick, apparent.

OVERTLY, ō'vĕrt-lē. ad. Openly.

To OVERTAKE, ō-vŭr-tāke'. v. a. To catch any thing by purſuit, to come up to ſomething going before; to take by ſurpriſe.

To OVERTASK, ō-vŭr-tȧsk'. v. a. To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTHROW, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'. v. a. To turn upſide down; to throw down, to demoliſh; to defeat, to conquer; to deſtroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ō'vŭr-*th*rō. ſ. (493). The ſtate of being turned upſide down; ruin, deſtruction; defeat, diſcomfiture; degradation. See OVERBALANCE.

OVERTHROWER, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'ŭr. ſ. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ō-vŭr-*th*wȧrt'. a. Oppoſite, being over-againſt; croſſing any thing perpendicularly; perverſe, adverſe, contradictious.

OVERTHWARTLY, ō-vŭr-*th*wȧrt'lē. ad. Acroſs, tranſverſely; pervicaciouſly, perverſely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ō-vŭr-*th*wȧrt'nĕs. ſ. Pervicacity, perverſeneſs.

OVERTOOK, ō-vŭr-to͝ok'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Overtake.

To OVERTOP, ō-vŭr-tŏp'. v. a. To riſe above, to raiſe the head above; to excel, to ſurpaſs; to obſcure, to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ō-vŭr-trĭp'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ō'vĕr-tſhure. ſ. (463). Opening, diſcloſure, diſcovery; propoſal, ſomething offered to conſideration.

To OVERTURN, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'. v. a. To throw down, to ſubvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'ŭr. ſ. Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ō-vŭr-vȧl'lu. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ō-vŭr-vāle'. v. a. To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ō-vŭr-wŏtſh'. v. a. To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

OVERWEAK, ō-vŭr-wēke'. a.
Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ō-vŭr-wĕth'ŭr. v. a.
To batter with violence of weather. Not uſed.

To OVERWEEN, ō-vŭr-wēēn'. v. n.
To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ō-vŭr-wēēn'ing-lē. ad.
With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ō-vŭr-wā'. v. a.
To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ō'vŭr-wāte. ſ. (493).
Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ō-vŭr-hwĕlm'.
v. a. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ō-vŭr-hwĕl'-ming-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ō-vŭr-rawt'. part.
Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ō-vŭr-worn'. part.
Worn out, ſubdued by toil; ſpoiled by time.

OUGHT, awt. ſ. (319) (393).
Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.

OUGHT, awt. verb imperfect.
Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not uſed in this ſenſe. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be neceſſary; a ſign of the potential mode.

OVIFORM, ō'vē-fŏrm. a.
Having the ſhape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ō-vĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (518).
Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ounſe. ſ. (312).
The ſixteenth part of a pound in Averdupoiſe weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, ounſe. ſ.
A lynx, a panther.

OUPHE, oofe. ſ. (315).
A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, oo'f'n. a. (103).
Elfiſh.

OUR, our. (312) pron. poſſ.
Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written Ours.

OURSELVES, our-sĕlvz'. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique caſes.

OURSELF, our-sĕlf'.
Is uſed in the regal ſtile for myſelf.

OUSEL, oo'zl. ſ. (405).
A blackbird.

To OUST, oust. v. a. (312).
To vacate.

OUT, out. ad. (312).
Not within; it is generally oppoſed to In; in a ſtate of diſcloſure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or houſe; from the inner part; not at home; in a ſtate of extinction; in a ſtate of being exhauſted; to the end; loudly, without reſtraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loſs, in a puzzle; away, at a loſs: it is uſed emphatically before Alas: it is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

OUT, out. interject.
An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowſhip.

OUT OF, out'ŏv. prep.
From, noting produce; not in, noting excluſion or diſmiſſion; no longer in; not in, noting unfitneſs; not within, relating to a houſe; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting reſcue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to ſomething different; to a different ſtate from, noting diſorder; not according to; to a different ſtate from, noting ſeparation; beyond; paſt, without, noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted; by means of; in conſequence of, noting the motive or reaſon; Out of hand, immediately, as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand; out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, out. v. a.
To expel, to deprive. Not much uſed.

To OUTACT, out-ăkt'. v. a.
To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, out-băl'lanſe.
v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, out-bär'. v. a.
To ſhut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, out-bid'. v. a.
To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, out-bid'dŭr. ſ.
One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, out-blōde'. a.
Inflated, ſwollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, out'born. a.
Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, out'bound. a.
Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, out-brāve'. v. a.
To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, out-brā'z'n. v. a.
To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, out'brāke. ſ.
That which breaks forth, eruption.

To OUTBREATHE, out-brēthe'. v. a.
To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obſolete.

OUTCAST, out'kăſt. part. a.
Thrown into the air as refuſe; baniſhed, expelled.

OUTCAST, out'kăſt. ſ. (492).
Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, out-krăft'. v. a.
To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, out'kri. ſ. (492).
Cry of vehemence, cry of diſtreſs, clamour of deteſtation.

To OUTDARE, out-dāre'. v. a.
To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, out-dāte'. v. a.
To antiquate.

To OUTDO, out-doo'. v. a.
To excel, to ſurpaſs.

To OUTDWEL, out-dwĕl'. v. a.
To ſtay beyond.

OUTER, out'ŭr. a. (98).
That which is without.

OUTERLY, out'ŭr-lē. ad.
Towards the outſide.

OUTERMOST, out'ŭr-mōſt. a.
Remoteſt from the midſt.

To OUTFACE, out-fāſe'. v. a.
To brave, to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity; to ſtare down.

To OUTFAWN, out-fawn'. v. a.
To excel in fawning.

To OUTFLY, out-flī'. v. a.
To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, out'fŏrm. ſ.
External appearance. Not uſed.

To OUTFROWN, out-froun'. v. a.
To frown down.

OUTGATE, out'gāte. ſ.
Outlet, paſſage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, out-giv'. v. a.
To ſurpaſs in giving.

To OUTGO, out-gō'. v. a.
To ſurpaſs, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

To OUTGROW, out-grō'. v. a.
To ſurpaſs in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, out'gyārd. ſ.
One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJEST, out-jĕſt'. v. a.
To overpower by jeſting.

To OUTKNAVE, out-nāve'. v. a.
To ſurpaſs in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, out-lānd'iſh. a.
Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, out-lāſt'. v. a.
To ſurpaſs in duration.

OUTLAW, out'lăw. ſ.
One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, out'lăw. v. a.
To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, out'lăw-rē. ſ.
A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, out-lēpe'. v. a.
To paſs by leaping, to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEAP, out'lēpe. ſ.
Sally, flight, eſcape.

OUTLET, out'lĕt. ſ.
Paſſage outwards, diſcharge outwards.

OUTLINE, out'line. ſ.
Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity; a ſketch.

To OUTLIVE, out-liv'. v. a.
To live beyond, to ſurvive.

OUTLIVER, out-liv'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſurviver.

To OUTLOOK, out-look'. v. a.
To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, out-lŭs'tŭr. v. a.
To excel in brightneſs.

OUTLYING, out'li-ing. part. a.
Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, out-mĕzh'ŭre.
v. a. To exceed in meaſure.

To OUTNUMBER, out-nŭm'bŭr. v. a.
To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, out-märtſh'. v. a.
To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, out'mōſt. a.
Remoteſt from the middle.

OUTPARISH, out'păr-riſh. ſ.
Pariſh not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, out'pärt. ſ.
Part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPACE, out-pāſe'. v. a.
To outgo, to leave behind.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To OUTPOUR, ŏut-pōōr'. v. a. (316).
To emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream.

To OUTPRIZE, ŏut-prize'. v. a.
To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

To OUTRAGE, ŏut'rādje. v. a.
To injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

OUTRAGE, ŏut'rādje. ſ. (497).
Open violence, tumultuous miſchief.

OUTRAGEOUS, ŏut-rā'jŭs. a.
Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; exceſſive, paſſing reaſon or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, ŏut-rā'jŭs-lē. ad.
Violently, tumultuouſly, furiouſly.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, ŏut-rā'jŭs-nĕs.
ſ. With fury, with violence.

To OUTREACH, ŏut-rēētſh'. v. a.
To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, ŏut-ride'. v. a.
To paſs by riding.

OUTRIGHT, ŏut-rite'. ad.
Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, ŏut-rōre'. v. a.
To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, ŏut-rōde'. Preterit and participle of OUTRIDE.

OUTRODE, ŏut'rōde. ſ.
Excurſion. Not uſed.

To OUTROOT, ŏut-rōōt'. v. a.
To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, ŏut-rŭn'. v. a.
To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, ŏut-sāle'. v. a.
To leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSCORN, ŏut-ſkŏrn'. v. a.
To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSEL, ŏut-sĕl'. v. a.
To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to gain an higher price.

To OUTSHINE, ŏut-ſhīne'. v. a.
To emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

To OUTSHOOT, ŏut-ſhōōt'. v. a.
To exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, ŏut'side. ſ.
Superficies, ſurface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; ſuperficial appearance; the utmoſt; perſon, external man; outer ſide, part not incloſed.

To OUTSIT, ŏut-sĭt'. v. a.
To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, ŏut-ſlēēp'. v. a.
To ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, ŏut-ſpēke'. v. a.
To ſpeak ſomething beyond.

To OUTSPORT, ŏut-ſpŏrt'. v. a.
To ſport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, ŏut-ſprĕd'. v. a.
To extend, to diffuſe.

To OUTSTAND, ŏut-ſtănd'. v. a.
To ſupport, to reſiſt; to ſtay beyond the proper time. An improper uſe of the word.

To OUTSTAND, ŏut-ſtănd'. v. n.
To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, ŏut-ſtāre'. v. a.
To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, ŏut'ſtrēēt. ſ.
Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, ŏut-ſtrĕtſh'. v. a.
To extend, to ſpread out.

To OUTSTRIP, ŏut-ſtrĭp'. v. a. (497).
To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, ŏut-ſwāre'. v. a.
To overpower by ſwearing.

To OUT-TONGUE, ŏut-tŭng'. v. a.
To bear down by noiſe.

To OUTTALK, ŏut-tăwk'. v. a.
To overpower by talk.

To OUT-VALUE, ŏut-văl'lū. v. a.
To tranſcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, ŏut-vĕn'nŭm. v. a.
To exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVIE, ŏut-vī'. v. a.
To exceed, to ſurpaſs.

To OUT-VILLAIN, ŏut-vĭl'lĭn. v. a.
To exceed in villainy.

To OUTVOTE, ŏut-vōte'. v. a.
To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

To OUTWALK, ŏut-wăwk'. v. a.
To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, ŏut'wăll. ſ. (498).
Outward part of a building; ſuperficial appearance.

OUTWARD, ŏut'wărd. a. (88).
External, oppoſed to inward; extrinſick, adventitious; foreign, not inteſtine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not ſpiritual.

OUTWARD, ŏut'wărd. ſ.
External form.

OUTWARD, ŏut'wărd. ad. (498).
To foreign parts, as a ſhip Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, ŏut'wărd-lē. ad.
Externally, oppoſed to inwardly; in appearance, nor ſincerely

OUTWARDS, ŏut'wărdz. ad.
Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, ŏut-wŏtſh'. v. a.
To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, ŏut-wāre'. v. a.
To paſs tediouſly; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, ŏut-wēēd'. v. a.
To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEIGH, ŏut-wā'. v. a.
To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWIT, ŏut-wĭt'. v. a.
To cheat, to overcome by ſtratagem.

To OUTWORK, ŏut-wŭrk'. v. a.
To do more work.

OUTWORK, ŏut'wŭrk. ſ. (498).
The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, ŏut-wŏrn'. part.
Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

OUTWROUGHT, ŏut-rawt'. part.
Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OUTWORTH, ŏut-wŭrth'. v. a.
To excel in value. Not uſed.

To OWE, ō. v. a.
To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe; to poſſeſs, to be the right owner of. Obſolete in this ſenſe, the word Own being uſed in its ſtead. Conſequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ŏul. (322),
OWLET, ŏu'lĕt. (99). } ſ.
A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ŏul'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who carries contraband goods. Not in uſe.

OWN, ōne. ſ. (324).
This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration; ſometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ōne. v. a.
To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to poſſeſs, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confeſs, not to deny.

OWNERSHIP, ō'nŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
Property, rightful poſſeſſion.

OWNER, ō'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One to whom any thing belongs.

OX, ŏks. ſ. plur. Oxen.
The general name for black cattle; a caſtrated bull.

OXBANE, ŏks'bāne. ſ.
A plant.

OXEYE, ŏks'ī. ſ.
A plant.

OXHEAL, ŏks'hēle. ſ.
A plant.

OXFLY, ŏks'flī. ſ.
A fly of a particular kind.

OXLIP, ŏks'lĭp. ſ.
The ſame with Cowſlip, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ŏks'ſtăll. ſ. (406).
A ſtand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ŏks'tŭng. ſ.
A plant.

OXYCRATE, ŏks'ē-krāte. ſ.
A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYMEL, ŏk'sē-mĕl. ſ.
A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ŏks-ē-mō'rŭn. ſ.
A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word, as "a cruel kindneſs."

OXYRRHODINE, ŏks-ĭr'ō-dine. ſ.
A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes. (149).

OYER, ō'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYES, ō-yĭs'. ſ.
Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

☞ This word, like ſeveral others, has been changed by the vulgar into ſomething which they think they underſtand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, hear ye, but is now univerſally heard in courts of juſtice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open *o*. See ASPARAGUS and LANTERN.

OYSTER, ŏĕ'ſtŭr. ſ. (98).
A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

OYSTERWENCH, ŏĕ'ſtŭr-wĕnſh.
OYSTERWOMAN, ŏĕ'ſtŭr-wŭm'ŭn. } ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell oyſters.

OZÆNA, ō-zē'nă. ſ.
An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench.

P.

PABULAR, pāb'bū-lār. a.
Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, pāb-bū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, pāb'bū-lŭs. a. (314).
Alimental, affording aliment.

PACE, pāſe. ſ.
Step, ſingle movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; ſtep, gradation of buſineſs; a particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together; amble.

To PACE, pāſe. v. n.
To move on ſlowly; to move; uſed of horſes, to move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE, pāſe. v. a.
To meaſure by ſteps; to direct to go.

PACED, pāſte. a. (359).
Having a particular gait.

PACER, pā'sŭr. ſ. (98).
He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pās-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making peace; the act of appeaſing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pās-sē-fē-kā'tŭr. ſ. (521). Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY, pā-sĭf'fē-kā-tŭr-rē. a. Tending to make peace. (518).

PACIFICK, pā-sĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Peace making, mild, gentle, appeaſing.

PACIFIER, pās'sē-fī-ŭr. ſ.
One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pās'sē-fī. v. a. (183).
To appeaſe, to ſtill reſentment, to quiet an angry perſon.

PACK, pāk. ſ.
A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice; any great number, as to quantity and preſſure.

To PACK, pāk. v. a.
To bind up for carriage; to ſend in a hurry; to ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured; to unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

To PACK, pāk. v. n.
To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte; to concert bad meaſures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, pāk'klŏth. ſ.
A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pāk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pāk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall pack, a mail of letters.

To PACKET, pāk'kĭt. v. a.
To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, pāk'hŏrſe. ſ.
A horſe of burden, a horſe employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pāk'sād-dl. ſ. (405).
A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pāk'thrēd. ſ.
Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

PACT, pākt. ſ.
A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, pāk'shŭn. ſ.
A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pāk-tĭſh'ŭs. ſ.
Settled by covenant.

PAD, pād. ſ.
The road, a foot-path; an eaſy-paced horſe; a robber that infeſts the roads on foot; a low ſoft ſaddle.

To PAD, pād. v. n.
To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way ſmooth and level.

PADDER, pād'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A robber, a foot highwayman.

To PADDLE, pād'dl. v. n. (405).
To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, pād'dl. ſ.
An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, pād'dl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who paddles.

PADDOCK, pād'dŭk. ſ. (166).
A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, pād'dŭk. ſ.
A ſmall incloſure for deer.

PADLOCK, pād'lŏk. ſ.
A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To PADLOCK, pād'lŏk. v. a.
To faſten with a padlock.

PÆAN, pē'ăn. ſ.
A ſong of triumph.

☞ A ſong of triumph ſo called from its beginning with ἰὼ, an adverb of rejoicing, and παιὰν, one of the names of Apollo; ſo that a *pæan*, or an *iö pæan*, among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *huzza*.

PAGAN, pā'găn. ſ. (88).
A heathen, one not a chriſtian.

PAGAN, pā'găn. a.
Heatheniſh.

PAGANISM, pā'găn-ĭzm. ſ.
Heatheniſm.

PAGE, pādje. ſ.
One ſide of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great perſon.

To PAGE, pādje. v. a.
To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. ſ. (244).
A ſtatue in a ſhow; any ſhow, a ſpectacle of entertainment.

☞ Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the firſt ſyllable long like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, make it ſhort as in *pad*: that the firſt is more analogical is evident, as the accented *a* is ſucceeded by the diphthong *ea* (505); but that the laſt is more agreeable to general uſage, I have not the leaſt doubt. The ſame reaſon holds good for the firſt *a* in *pageantry*; but uſage is ſtill more decidedly for the ſhort ſound in this word than in *pageant*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, adopt the ſhort ſound, and Entick alone the long one. About thirty years ago, when Mr. Garrick exhibited a ſhow in honour of Shakeſpeare, it was univerſally called a *Pad-jant*.

PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. a.
Showy, pompous, oſtentatious.

To PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. v. a.
To exhibit in ſhows, to repreſent. Not uſed.

PAGEANTRY, pād'jŭn-trē. ſ.
Pomp, ſhow.

PAGINAL, pād'jē-năl. ſ.
Conſiſting of pages. Not uſed.

PAGOD, pā'gŏd. ſ.
An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAID, pāde. a. (222).
The preterit and participle paſſive of Pay.

PAIL, pāle. ſ. (202).
A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pāle'fŭl. ſ.
The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pēl-mēl'. ſ.
Violent, boiſterous. This word is commonly written pellmell. See MALL.

PAIN, pāne. ſ. (73) (202).
Puniſhment denounced; penalty; puniſhment; ſenſation of uneaſineſs; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneaſineſs of mind; the throws of child-birth.

PAINFUL, pāne'fŭl. a.
Full of pain, miſerable, beſet with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; induſtrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, pāne'fŭl-lē. ad.
With great pain or affliction; laboriouſly, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, pāne'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Affliction, ſorrow, grief; induſtry, laboriouſneſs.

PAINIM, pā'nĭm. ſ.
In the old romances, a Pagan, infidel.

PAINIM, pā'nĭm. a. Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, pāne'lĕs. a.
Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, pānz'tā-kŭr. ſ.
Labourer, laborious perſon.

PAINSTAKING, pānz'tā-kĭng. a.
Laborious, induſtrious.

To PAINT, pānt. v. a. (202).
To repreſent by delineation and colours; to deſcribe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To PAINT, pānt. v. n.
To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, pānt. ſ.
Colours repreſentative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pān'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

PAINTING, pān'tĭng. ſ. (410).
The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours; picture, the painted reſemblance; colours laid on.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); thin (366), THIS (469).

PAINTURE, pān'tshūre. ſ. (461).
The art of painting.

PAIR, pāre. ſ. (202).
Two things ſuiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a ſort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pāre. v. n.
To be joined in pairs, to couple; to ſuit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pāre. v. a.
To join in couples; to unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

PALACE, pāl'lās. ſ. (91).
A royal houſe, an houſe eminently ſplendid.

PALANQUIN, pāl-ān-kēēn'. ſ. (112).
Is a kind of covered carriage, uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves.

PALATABLE, pāl'lāt-tā-bl. a.
Guſtful, pleaſing to the taſte.

PALATE, pāl'lāt. ſ. (91).
The inſtrument of taſte: mental reliſh, intellectual taſte.

PALATICK, pāl-lāt'tīk. a. (509).
Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn. ſ. (150).
One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives; a ſubject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn. a.
Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE, pāle. a. (77) (202).
Not ruddy, not freſh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to tranſparency; not bright, not ſhining, faint of luſtre, dim.

To PALE, pāle. v. a.
To make pale.

PALE, pāle. ſ.
Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to encloſe grounds; any encloſure; any diſtrict or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon.

To PALE, pāle. v. a.
To incloſe with pales; to incloſe, to encompaſs.

PALEEYED, pāle'īde. a.
Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pāle'fāſte. a. (359).
Having the face wan.

PALELY, pāle'lē. ad.
Wanly, not freſhly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāle'nēs. ſ.
Wanneſs, want of colour, want of freſhneſs; want of luſtre.

PALENDAR, pāl'lēn-dār. ſ.
A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PALEOUS, pā'lē-ŭs. a.
Huſky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pāl'lit. ſ. (99).
A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pāl'frē, or pāl'frē. ſ.
A ſmall horſe fit for ladies.

☞ In the firſt edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, in the ſound of *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word; but upon maturer conſideration, think Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, more analogical, and muſt therefore give the third ſound of *a* the preference. See Principles, No. 84.

PALINDROME, pāl'lin-drōme. ſ.
A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forward.

PALINODE, pāl'lin-ōde. } ſ.
PALINODY, pāl'lin-ō-dē. }
A recantation.

PALISADE, pāl-lē-sāde'. } ſ.
PALISADO, pāl-lē-sā'dō. }
Pales ſet by way of encloſure or defence.

To PALISADE, pāl-lē-sāde'. v. a.
To encloſe with paliſades.

PALISH, pāle'ish. a.
Somewhat pale.

PALL, pāll. ſ.
A cloak or mantle of ſtate; the mantle of an archbiſhop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pāll, v. n.
To cloak, to inveſt.

To PALL, pāll. v. n.
To grow vapid, to become inſipid.

To PALL, pāll. v. a.
To make inſipid or vapid; to make ſpiritleſs, to diſpirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, pāl'lit. ſ. (99).
A ſmall bed, a mean bed; a ſmall meaſure formerly uſed by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, pēl-mēl'. ſ.
A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring. See MALL.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'lē-ā-mēnt. ſ.
A dreſs, a robe.

To PALLIATE, pāl'lē-āte. v. a. (91).
To cover with excuſe; to extenuate, to ſoften by favourable repreſentations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pāl-lē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Extenuation, alleviation, favourable repreſentation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tīv. a. (157).
Extenuating, favourably repreſentative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tīv. ſ. (113).
Something mitigating.

PALLID, pāl'lid. a.
Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pām. ſ. (403).
A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a meaſure of length, compriſing three inches.

To PALM, pām. v. a.
To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impoſe by fraud; to handle; to ſtroak with the hand.

PALMER, pām'ŭr. ſ. (403).
A pilgrim; ſo called, becauſe they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pāl-mēt'tō. ſ.
A ſpecies of the palmtree: In the Weſt-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pāl-mīf'fēr-ŭs. a.
Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, pāl'mē-pēde. a.
Webfooted.

PALMISTER, pāl'mīs-tŭr. ſ.
One who deals in palmiſtry.

PALMISTRY, pāl'mīs-trē. ſ.
The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pā'mē. a. (403).
Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pāl-pā-bīl'lē-tē. ſ.
Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pāl'pā-bl. a.
Perceptible by the touch; groſs, coarſe, eaſily detected; plain; eaſily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, pāl'pā-bl-nēs. ſ.
Quality of being palpable, plainneſs, groſſneſs.

PALPABLY, pāl'pā-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch; groſsly, plainly.

PALPATION, pāl-pā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pāl'pē-tāte. v. a.
To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pāl-pē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulſe of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pālz'grāve. ſ.
A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pāl'zē-kāl. a. (84).
Afflicted with a palſy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pāl'zīd. a. (283).
Diſeaſed with a palſy.

PALSY, pāl'zē. ſ. (84).
A privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, of both.

To PALTER, pāl'tŭr. v. n. (84).
To ſhift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pāl'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98).
An unſincere dealer, a ſhifter.

PALTRINESS, pāl'trē-nēs. ſ.
The ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY, pāl'trē. a. (84).
Sorry, deſpicable, mean.

PALY, pā'lē. a.
Pale.

PAM, pām. ſ.
The k[illegible] of clubs, in the game of Loo.

To PAMPER, pām'pŭr. v. a. (98).
To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, pām'flēt. (99).
A ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound.

PAMPHLETEER, pām-flēt-tēēr'. [illegible]
A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

PAN, pān. ſ.
A veſſel broad and ſhallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pān-ā-sē'ā. ſ.
An univerſal medicine.

PANACEA, pān-ā-sē'ā. ſ.
An herb.

PANCAKE, pān'kāke. ſ.
Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, pā-nā'dō. ſ.
Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, pāng'krē-ās. ſ.
The ſweetbread.

PANCREATICK, pāng'krē-āt'tīk. a.
Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, } pān'sē. } ſ.
PANSY, }
A flower, a kind of violet.

PANDECT, pān'dēkt. ſ.
A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.

PANDEMICK, pān-dēm'mīk. a. (509).
Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pān'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

☞ (596). Fate (73), far (77), fall (83), fat (81); me (93), met (95); pine (105), pin (107); no (162), move (164),

To PANDER, pān'dūr. v. a.
To pimp, to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion. Not uſed.

PANDERLY, pān'dūr-lē. a.
Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pān-dik-kū-lā'shūn. ſ.
The reſtleſsneſs, ſtretchings, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, pāne. ſ.
A ſquare of glaſs; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICK, pān-ne-jēr'rik. ſ. (184).
An elogy, an encomiaſtick piece.

PANEGYRIST, pān-ne-jēr'rist. ſ.
One that writes praiſe, encomiaſt.

PANEL, pān'nil. ſ. (99).
A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies; a ſchedule or roll containing the names of ſuch jurors as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial.

PANG, pāng. ſ.
Extreme pain, ſudden paroxiſm of torment.

To PANG, pāng. v. a.
To torment cruelly.

PANICK, pān'nik. ſ.
A ſudden and groundleſs fear.

PANICK, pān'nik. a.
Fearing ſuddenly and violently without cauſe.

PANNEL, pān'nil. ſ. (99).
A kind of ruſtick ſaddle.

PANNICLE, pān'ne-kl, (405). } ſ.
PANNICK, pān'nik. (509). }
A plant of the Millet kind.

PANNIER, pān'yūr. ſ. (113).
A baſket, a wicker veſſel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horſe.

PANOPLY, pān'no-plē. ſ.
Complete armour.

To PANT, pānt. v. n.
To palpitate, to beat as the heart in ſudden terror or after hard labour; to have the breaſt heaving as for want of breath; to long, to wiſh earneſtly.

PANT, pānt. ſ.
Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pān-tā-lōōn'. ſ.
A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pān-thē'ūn. ſ.
A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pān'thūr. ſ. (98).
A ſpotted wild beaſt, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pān'tile. ſ.
A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pān'ting-lē. ad. (410).
With palpitation.

PANTLER, pānt'lūr. ſ. (98).
The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pān'tō-fl. ſ.
A ſlipper. French.

PANTOMIME, pān'to-mime. ſ. (146).
One who has the power of univerſal mimickry, one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumbſhew.

PANTRY, pān'trē. ſ.
The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

PAP, pāp. ſ.
The nipple, or dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pā-pā'. ſ. (77).
A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

PAPACY, pā'pā-sē. ſ.
Popedom, office, dignity of biſhops of Rome.

PAPAL, pā'pāl. a.
Belonging to the pope, annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pā-pāv'vēr-rūs. a.
Reſembling poppies.

PAPER, pā'pūr. ſ. (64) (76).
Subſtance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pā'pūr. a. (98).
Any thing ſlight or thin made of paper.

To PAPER, pā'pūr. v. a.
To regiſter. Not uſed. To furniſh with paper hangings.

PAPER-MAKER, pā'pūr-mā-kūr. ſ.
One who makes paper.

PAPER-MILL, pā'pūr-mil. ſ.
A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pā-pēs'sēnt. a. (510).
Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pā-pil'yō. ſ. (113).
A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pā-pil-yō-nā'shūs a. Reſembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of ſome plants. (357).

PAPILLARY, pāp'pil-ā-rē. a.
Having emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

☞ There is a ſet of words of ſimilar derivation and termination, which muſt be neceſſarily accented in the ſame way: theſe are *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Capillary*, *Papillary*, *Pupillary*, *Armillary*, *Mammillary*, and *Medullary*. All theſe, except the laſt which was not inſerted, I had accented on the firſt ſyllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary, publiſhed twenty years ago. This accentuation I ſtill think the moſt agreeable to analogy; and that the inſpector may judge of the uſage, I have ſubjoined the ſeveral different modes of accentuation of the different orthöepiſts:

Ax'illary,	Johnſon, Kenrick.
Axil'lary,	Sheridan, Aſh, Bailey.
Max'illary,	Johnſon, Sheridan, Barclay.
Maxil'lary,	Aſh, Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Bailey, Entick.
Cap'illary,	Johnſon, Kenrick, Nares, Fenning.
Capil'lary,	Sheridan, Aſh, W. Johnſton, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, Entick
Pap'illary,	Johnſon, Nares, Barclay, Fenning.
Papil'lary,	Sheridan, Kenrick, Aſh, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey.
Pu'pillary,	Johnſon, Sheridan, Kenrick, Aſh, Scott, Perry, Entick, Barclay, Fenning.
Pupil'lary,	No examples.
Mam'illary,	Nares, Bailey.
Mamil'lary,	Johnſon, Kenrick, Aſh, Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Entick.
Ar'millary,	Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Smith, Fenning.
Armil'lary,	Aſh, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.
Med'ullary,	No examples.
Medul'lary,	Johnſon, Sheridan, Aſh, Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick.

This extract ſufficiently ſhows how uncertain uſage is, and the neceſſity of recurring to principles: and that theſe are on the ſide I have adopted, may be gathered from No. 512. See MAMMILLARY, and MAXILLARY.

PAPILLOUS, pā-pil'lūs.
The ſame with PAPILLARY.

☞ There is ſome diverſity in the accentuation of this word as well as the former; Dr. Johnſon and Barclay place the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, and Mr. Perry, on the ſecond, as I have done.

PAPIST, pā'pist. ſ.
An appellation given by Proteſtants to one that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pā-pis'tē-kāl. a.
Relating to the religion of thoſe called Papiſts.

PAPISTRY, pā'pis-trē. ſ.
A name given by Proteſtants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

PAPPUS, pāp'pūs. a. (314).
Having ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, ſuch as thiſtles; downy.

PAPPY, pāp'pē. a.
Soft, ſucculent, eaſily divided.

PAR, pār. ſ. (77).
State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pār'rā-bl. ſ. (81) (405).
A ſimilitude, a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABOLA, pā-rāb'bō-lā. ſ.
One of the conick ſections.

PARABOLICAL, pār-rā-bōl'lē-kāl. } a.
PARABOLICK, pār-rā-bōl'lik. (509) }
Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pār-rā-bōl'lē-kāl-ē ad. By way of parable or ſimilitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pā-rāb'bō-lizm. ſ.
In Algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARABOLOID, pā-rāb'bō-loid. ſ.
A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRICAL, pār-ā-sēn'trē-kāl. }
PARACENTRICK, pār-ā-sēn'trik. }
a. Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pār-rāde'. ſ.
Shew, oſtentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, poſture of defence.

PARADIGM, pār'ā-dim. ſ. (389).
Example.

PARADISIACAL, pār-ā-dē-zī'ā-kāl. a. Suiting paradiſe, making paradiſe. (506).

PARADISE, pār'rā-diſe. ſ.
The bliſsful regions in which the firſt pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pār'rā-dōks. ſ.
A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pār-ā-dok'sē-kāl. a.
Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pār-ā-dok'sē-kāl-ē ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pār-ā-dok'sē-kāl-nēs. ſ.
State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pār-ā-dok-sōl'lō-jē ſ. The uſe of paradoxes.

nor (167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (462).

PARAGOGE, par-a-go'je. ſ.
A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, as *my deary* for *my dear*.

PARAGON, par'ra-gon. ſ. (166).
A model, a pattern, ſomething ſupremely excellent.

To PARAGON, par'ra-gon. v. a.
To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, par'ra-graf. ſ.
A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, par-ra-graf'fe-kal-e. ad.
By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, par-al-lak'te-kal. (509).
PARALLACTICK, par-al-lak'tik. } a.
Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, par'ral-laks. ſ.
The diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, par'ral-lel. a.
Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance; having the ſame tendency; continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal.

PARALLEL, par'ral-lel. ſ.
Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; reſemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; compariſon made; any thing reſembling another.

To PARALLEL, par'ral-lel. v. a.
To place ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line; to keep in the ſame direction, to level; to correſpond to; to be equal to, ſo reſemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, par'ral-lel-izm. ſ.
State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, par-al-lel'lo-gram ſ. In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, par-al-lel-o-gram'me-kal. a. (509).
Having the properties of a parallelogram.

To PARALOGIZE, pa-ral'o-jize. v. n.
To reaſon ſophiſtically.

PARALOGISM, par-ral'lo-jizm. ſ.
A falſe argument.

PARALOGY, par-ral'lo-je. ſ. (518).
Falſe reaſoning.

PARALYSIS, pa-ral'e-sis. ſ.
A palſy.

PARALYTICAL, par-a-lit'te-kal. }
PARALYTICK, par-a-lit'tik. (509) } a.
Palſied, inclined to palſy.

PARAMOUNT, par-a-mount'. a.
Superiour, having the higheſt juriſdiction; as lord Paramount, the chief of the ſeigniory; eminent, of the higheſt order.

PARAMOUNT, par-a-mount'. ſ.
The chief.

PARAMOUR, par'ra-moor. ſ. *French*.
A lover or woer; a miſtreſs.

PARANYMPH, par'ra-nimf. ſ.
A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or ſupports another. Not uſed.

PARAPET, par'ra-pet. ſ.
A wall breaſt high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, par-ra-fe-mo'sis. ſ. (520). Diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glands.

PARAPHERNALIA, par-a-fer-na'le-a. ſ. Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHRASE, par'ra-fraze. ſ.
A looſe interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, par'ra-fraze. v. a.
To interpret with laxity of expreſſion, to tranſlate looſely.

PARAPHRAST, par'ra-fraſt. ſ.
A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, par-a-fras'te-kal. (509).
PARAPHRASTICK, par-a-fras'tik. } a.
Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, par-a-fre-ni'tis, ſ.
An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, par'a-sang. ſ.
A Perſian meaſure of length.

PARASITE, par'ra-site. ſ. (155).
One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, par-a-sit'te-kal. }
PARASITICK, par-a-sit'tik. (509) } a.
Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, par'ra-sole. ſ.
A ſmall ſort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head.

PARATHESIS, pa-rath'e-sis. ſ.
A figure in Grammar where two or more ſubſtantives are put in the ſame caſe; as, "He went to the country where he was born France and died there." In Rhetorick, a ſhort hint, with a promiſe of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus [ ].

To PARBOIL, par-boil'. v. a. (81).
To half boil.

PARCEL, par'sil. ſ. (99).
A ſmall bundle; a part of the whole taken ſeparately; a quantity or maſs; a number of perſons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, par'sil. v. a.
To divide into portions; to make up into a maſs.

To PARCH, partſh. v. a. (352).
To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially.

To PARCH, partſh. v. n.
To be ſcorched.

PARCHMENT, partſh'ment. ſ.
Skins dreſſed for the writer.

PARD, pard. }
PARDALE, par'dale. } ſ.
The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts.

To PARDON, par'd'n. v. a.
To excuſe an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty. Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or ſlight apology.

PARDON, par'd'n. ſ. (170).
Forgiveneſs of an offender; forgiveneſs of a crime, indulgence; remiſſion of penalty; forgiveneſs received; warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

PARDONABLE, par'd'n-a-ble. (509).
Venial, excuſable.

PARDONABLENESS, par'd'n-a-ble-nes. ſ. Venialneſs, liableneſs of pardon.

PARDONABLY, par'd'n-a-ble. ad.
Venially, excuſably.

PARDONER, par'd'n-ur. ſ. (98).
One who forgives another.

To PARE, pare, v. a.
To cut off extremities or the ſurface, to cut away by little and little, to diminiſh.

PAREGORICK, par-e-gor'ik. a. (509).
Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and aſſuage.

PARENCHYMA, pa-ren'ke-ma. ſ.
A ſpongy ſubſtance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, par-en-kim'a-tus. a. (314).
Spongy, pithy.

PARENCHYMOUS, pa-ren'ke-mus. a.
Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pa-ren'e-sis. ſ. (520).
Perſuaſion.

Dr. Johnſon, in the folio edition of his Dictionary, places the accent on the penultimate ſyllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the e long. Dr. Johnſon has ſeveral words of a ſimilar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearly for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with reſpect to accent, and directly againſt them with reſpect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can reſiſt the ſhortening power of the Engliſh antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *Diæreſis*, *Ephemeris*, &c. which ſee.

PARENT, pa'rent. ſ.
A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, par'ren-tadje. ſ. (99).
(515). Extraction, birth, condition with reſpect to parents.

PARENTAL, pa-ren'tal. a.
Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pa-ren'the-sis. ſ.
A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, par-en-thet'te-kal a. (509). Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PARER, pa'rur. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

PARHELION, par-he'le-un. ſ. (113).
A mock ſun.

PARIETAL, pa-ri'e-tal. a.
Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PARING, pa'ring. ſ. (410).
That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

PARISH, par'riſh. ſ.
The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt; a particular diviſion or diſtrict, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, par'riſh. a.
Belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh, maintained by the pariſh.

PARISHIONER, pa-riſh'un-ur. ſ.
One that belongs to the pariſh.

PARITOR, par're-tur. ſ. (166).
A beadle, a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, par're-te. ſ.
Equality, reſemblance.

PARK, park. ſ. (81).
A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with deer and other beaſts of chaſe.

PARKER, park'ur. ſ. (98).
A park-keeper.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Parkleaves, pārk'lēvz. ſ.
An herb.

Parle, pārl. ſ.
Converſation, talk, oral treaty.

To Parley, pār'lē. v. n.
To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to diſcuſs any thing orally.

Parley, pār'lē. ſ.
Oral treaty, talk, conference, diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

Parliament, pār'lē-mĕnt. ſ. (274).
The aſſembly of the king, lords, and commons; which aſſembly is of all others the higheſt, and of greateſt authority.

Parliamentary, pār-lē-mĕn'tā-rē. a. Enacted by parliament, ſuiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

Parlour, pār'lŭr. ſ. (314).
A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe; a room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

Parlous, pār'lŭs. a. (314).
Keen, ſprightly, waggiſh. Not in uſe.

Parochial, pā-rō'kē-ăl. a.
Belonging to a pariſh.

Parody, pār'rō-dē. ſ.
A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

To Parody, pār'rō-dē. v. a.
To copy by way of parody.

Paronymous, pār-ŏn'nē-mŭs. a.
Reſembling another word.

Parole, pā-rōle'. ſ.
Word given as an aſſurance.

Paronomasia, pār-ō-nō-mā'zhē-ă. ſ. (453), A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to, as, "They are *fiends*, not "*friends*."

Paroquet, pār'ō-kwĕt. ſ.
A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

Parotid, pā-rŏt'tĭd. a. (503).
Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

☞ In this and the following word Dr. Johnſon places the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Aſh much more properly on the penultimate, as here marked.

Parotis, pā-rō'tĭs. ſ. (503).
A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

Paroxysm, pār'rŏk-sĭzm. ſ. (503).
A fit, periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

Parricide, pār'rē-ſide. ſ. (143).
One who deſtroys his father; one who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Parricidal, pār-rē-sī'dăl. } a.
Parricidious, pār-rē-sĭd'yŭs. }
Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

Parrot, pār'rŭt. ſ. (166).
A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To Parry, pār'rē. v. n.
To put by thruſts, to fence.

To Parse, pārſe. v. a. (81).
To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech.

Parsimonious, pār-ſē-mō'nē-ŭs. a.
Covetous, frugal, ſparing.

Parsimoniously, pār-ſē-mō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Frugally, ſparingly.

Parsimoniousness, pār-ſē-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

Parsimony, pār'ſē-mŭn-ē. ſ. (503).
Frugality, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs. (557). For the *o*, ſee Domestick.

Parsley, pārs'lē. ſ.
A plant.

Parsnep, pārs'nĭp. ſ. (99).
A plant.

Parson, pār'ſ'n. ſ. (170).
The prieſt of a pariſh, one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Preſbyterians.

☞ The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k*, *p*, *s*, or *t*, is under the ſame predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two conſonants unite, and the vowel is ſuppreſſed; as *beckon*, *capon*, *ſeaſon*, *mutton*, &c. pronounced *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *ſeas'n*, *mut'n*, &c. *Parſon*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* ſuppreſſed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

Parsonage, pār'ſ'n-ăge. ſ. (90).
The benefice of a pariſh.

Part, pārt. ſ. (81).
Something leſs than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in diviſion falls to each; ſhare; ſide, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; buſineſs, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, diſtricts.

Part, pārt. ad.
Partly, in ſome meaſure. Not in uſe.

To Part, pārt. v. a.
To divide, to ſhare, to diſtribute; to ſeparate, to diſunite; to break into pieces; to keep aſunder; to ſeparate combatants; to ſcreen.

To Part, pārt. v. n.
To be ſeparated; to take farewell; to have ſhare; to go away, to ſet out; to Part with, to quit, to reſign, to loſe.

Partable, pārt'ă-bl. a. (405).
Diviſible, ſuch as may be parted.

Partage, pārt'tădje. ſ. (90).
Diviſion, act of ſharing or parting.

To Partake, pār-tāke'. v. n.
Preterit, I Partook; participle paſſive, Partaken. To have ſhare of any thing; to participate, to have ſomething of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To Partake, pār-tāke'. v. a.
To ſhare, to have part in.

Partaker, pār-tā'kŭr. ſ.
A partner in poſſeſſions, a ſharer of any thing, an aſſociate with; accomplice, aſſociate.

Parter, pārt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that parts or ſeparates.

Parterre, pār-tare'. ſ. *French.*
A level diviſion of ground.

Partial, pār'ſhăl. a. (81).
Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or on one ſide of the queſtion more than the other; inclined to favour without reaſon; affecting only one part, ſubſiſting only in a part, not univerſal.

Partiality, pār-ſhē-ăl'lē-tē. ſ. (542). Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To Partialize, pār'ſhăl-īze. v. a.
To make partial.

Partially, pār'ſhăl-lē. ad.
With unjuſt favour or diſlike; in part, not totally.

Partibility, pār-tē-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Diviſibility, ſeparability.

Partible, pār'tē-bl. a. (405).
Diviſible, ſeparable.

Participable, pār-tĭs'ſē-pă-bl. a.
Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

Participant, pār-tĭs'ſē-pănt. a.
Sharing, having ſhare or part.

To Participate, pār-tĭs'ſē-pāte. v. n. To partake, to have ſhare; to have part of more things than one; to have part of ſomething common with another.

To Participate, pār-tĭs'ſē-pāte. v. a To partake, to receive part of, to ſhare.

Participation, pār-tĭs-ſē-pā'ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common; the act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething; diſtribution, diviſion into ſhares.

Participial, pār-tē-sĭp'pē-ăl. a.
Having the natute of a participle.

Participially, pār-tē-sĭp'pē-ăl-ē. ad. In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

Participle, pār'tē-sĭp-pl. ſ.
A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

Particle, pār'tē-kl. ſ. (405).
Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

Particular, pār-tĭk'ū-lŭr. a. (179).
Relating to ſingle perſons, not general; individual, one diſtinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct; ſingle, not general; odd, having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others.

Particular, pār-tĭk'ū-lŭr. ſ. (88).
A ſingle inſtance, a ſingle point; individual, private perſon; private intereſt; private character, ſingle ſelf, ſtate of an individual; a minute detail of things ſingly enumerated; diſtinct, not general recital.

Particularity, pār-tĭk-kū-lăr'ē-tē. ſ. Diſtinct notice or enumeration, not general aſſertion; ſingleneſs, individuality; petty account, private incident; ſomething peculiar.

To Particularize, pār-tĭk'kū-lă-rize. v. a.
To mention diſtinctly, to detail, to ſhew minutely.

Particularly, pār-tĭk'kū-lŭr-lē. ad. Diſtinctly, ſingly, not univerſally; in an extraordinary degree.

Partisan, pār'tē-zăn. ſ. (524).
A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

☞ All our orthöepiſts agree in accenting this word on the firſt ſyllable. Mr. Nares ſays, Dr. Johnſon has improperly accented this word on the laſt; but both in the folio edition of his Dictionary and the quarto printed ſince his death, the accent is on the firſt. There is not the ſame uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word *artiſan*; for though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the firſt ſyllable, Dr. Johnſon, in both editions of his Dictionary, Mr. She-

ridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the laſt: and Dr. Kenrick places an accent on both firſt and laſt. The ſame diverſity appears in the accentuation of *courteſan*, a word of exactly the ſame form; which is accented by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the laſt ſyllable; and by Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the firſt; and by Mr. Perry both on the firſt and laſt. The truth is, theſe three words are among thoſe which admit of the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, and this has produced the diverſity we find in our dictionaries (524). The accent on the firſt ſyllable ſeems the moſt agreeable to our own analogy, and ought to be preferred (503).

PARTITION, pär-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of dividing, a ſtate of being divided; diviſion, ſeparation, diſtinction; part divided from the reſt, ſeparate part; that by which different parts are ſeparated; part where ſeparation is made.

To PARTITION, pär-tĭſh'ŭn. v. a.
To divide into diſtinct parts. Little uſed.

PARTLET, pärt'lĕt. ſ.
A name given to a hen, the original ſignification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pärt'lē. ad.
In ſome meaſure, in ſome degree.

PARTNER, pärt'nŭr. ſ. (98).
Partaker, ſharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pärt'nŭr. v. a.
To join, to aſſociate with a partner. Little uſed.

PARTNERSHIP, pärt'nŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
Joint intereſt or property; the union of two or more in the ſame trade.

PARTOOK, pär-tōōk'.
Preterit of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, pär'trĭdje. ſ.
A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pär-tū'rē-ĕnt. a.
About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pär-tſhū-rĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pär'tē. ſ.
A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; ſide, perſons engaged againſt each other; cauſe, ſide; a ſelect aſſembly; particular perſon, a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another; a detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pär'tē-kŭl-lŭr'd. a.
Having diverſity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pär'tē-măn. ſ.
A factious perſon; an abetter of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pär-tē-wäll'. ſ.
Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PARVITUDE, pär'vē-tūde. ſ.
Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PARVITY, pär'vē-tē. ſ.
Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PASCHAL, päs'kăl. a. (88).
Relating to the paſſover; relating to Eaſter.

To PASH, päſh. v. a.
To ſtrike, to cruſh.

PASQUE-FLOWER, päſk'flŏū-ŭr. ſ.
A plant.

PASQUIN, päs'kwĭn. (414). } ſ.
PASQUINADE, päs-kwĭn-ăde'. }
A lampoon.

To PASS, päs. v. n.
To go, to move from one place to anothre, to be progreſſive; to go, to make way; to make tranſition from one thing to another; to vaniſh, to be loſt; to be ſpent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be tranſacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thruſt, to make a puſh in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable ſtate; to Paſs away, to be loſt, to glide off, to vaniſh.

To PASS, päs. v. a.
To go beyond; to go through, as the horſe Paſſed the river; to ſpend time; to move haſtily over; to tranſfer to another proprietor; to ſtrain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniouſly; to utter ſolemnly; to tranſmit; to put an end to; to ſurpaſs, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to tranſcend, to tranſgreſs; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impoſe fraudulently; to practiſe artfully, to make ſucceed; to ſend from one place to another; to Paſs away, to ſpend, to waſte; to Paſs by, to excuſe, to forgive; to neglect, to diſregard; to Paſs over, to omit, to let go unregarded; to come to paſs, to be affected.

PASS, päs. ſ.
A narrow entrance, an avenue; paſſage, road; a permiſſion to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode; puſh, thruſt in fencing; ſtate, condition.

PASSABLE, päs'sā-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over; ſupportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admiſſion or reception.

PASSADO, päs-sā'dō. ſ.
A puſh, a thruſt. See LUMBAGO.

PASSAGE, päs'sĭdje. ſ. (90).
Act of paſſing, travel, courſe, journey; road; way; entrance or exit, liberty to paſs; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unſettled ſtate; incident, tranſaction; part of a book, ſingle place in a writing.

PASSED, päſt. Preterit and participle of Paſs. See Principles, No. 367.

PASSENGER, päs'sĭn-jŭr. ſ. (99).
A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, päs'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One who paſſes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, päs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē. ſ.
Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, päs'sē-bl. a. (405).
Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, päs'sē-bl-nĕs. a.
Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSING, päs'sĭng. participial a.
Supreme, ſurpaſſing others, eminent; it is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding. (410).

PASSINGBELL, päs'sĭng-bĕl. ſ.
The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul; it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, päſh'ŭn. ſ.
Any effect cauſed by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; eagerneſs; emphatically, the laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, päſh'ŭn-flŏū-ŭr. ſ.
A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, päſh'ŭn-week'. ſ.
The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, päſh'ŭn-nāt. a. (91).
Moved by paſſion, cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind; eaſily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, päſh'ŭn-nāt-lē. ad.
With paſſion, with deſire, love or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, päſh'ŭn-nāt-nĕs.
ſ. State of being ſubject to paſſion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, päs'sĭv. a. (158).
Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent; unreſiſting, not oppoſing; ſuffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Paſſive is that which ſignifies paſſion.

PASSIVELY, päs'sĭv-lē. ad.
With a paſſive nature.

PASSIVENESS, päs'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents; paſſibility, power of ſuffering.

PASSIVITY, päs-sĭv'vē-tē. ſ.
Paſſiveneſs.

PASSOVER, päs'ō-vŭr. ſ.
A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, Paſſed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the ſacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, päs'pōrt. ſ.
Permiſſion of egreſs.

PAST, päſt. participial a; properly *paſſed*. See Principles, No. 367. Not preſent, not to come; ſpent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, päſt. ſ.
Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

PAST, päſt. prep. (367).
Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, pāſte. ſ. (74).
Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE, pāſte. v. a.
To faſten with paſte.

PASTEBOARD, pāſte'bōrd. ſ.
A kind of coarſe, thick, ſtiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pāſte'bōrd. a.
Made of paſteboard.

PASTERN, päs'tŭrn. ſ. (98).
The diſtance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horſe; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, päs'tĭl. ſ.
A roll of paſte; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, päs'time. ſ.
Sport, amuſement, diverſion.

PASTOR, päs'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A ſhepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, päs'tŭr-ăl. a. (88).
Rural, ruſtick, beſeeming ſhepherds, imitating ſhepherds; relating to the care of ſouls. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

PASTORAL, päs'tŭr-ăl. ſ.
A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164).

PASTRY, pā'strē. s.
The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pā'strē-kŏŏk. s.
One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pās'tshū-rā-bl. a.
Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pās'tshū-rādje. s. (90).
The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pās'tshure. s. (461).
Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To PASTURE, pās'tshure. v. a.
To place in a pasture.

To PASTURE, pās'tshure. v. n.
To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pās'tē. s. (515).
A pye of crust raised without a dish; a pye.

PAT, păt. a.
Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

PAT, păt. s.
A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, păt. v. a.
To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, păt-tă-kŏŏn'. s.
A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eightpence English.

To PATCH, pătsh. v. a.
To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pătsh. s. (352).
A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in Mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pătsh'ŭr. s. (98).
One that patches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, pătsh'ŭr-ē. s.
Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pătsh'wŭrk. s.
Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pāte. s.
The head.

PATED, pā'tĕd. a.
Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, păt-tē-făk'shŭn. s.
Act or state of opening.

PATEN, păt'ĕn. s. (103).
A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, păt'tĕnt, or pā'tĕnt. a.
Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

☞ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long as in *paper*; but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *par*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr. Nares and all these orthoepists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, is a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind (544); but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced with the *a* short precludes all hope of alteration.

PATENT, păt'tĕnt. s.
A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, păt-tĕn-tēe'. s.
One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pā-tĕr'năl. a. (88).
Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pā-tĕr'nē-tē. s.
Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, păth. s. (78) (467).
Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pă-thĕt'tē-kăl. } a.
PATHETICK, pă-thĕt'tĭk. (509). }
Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pă-thĕt'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pă-thĕt'tē-kăl-nĕs. s.
Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, păth'lĕs. a.
Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pă-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk. a. (509).
Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering, that when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *resign* and *resignation*, *indign* and *indignity*, &c.

PATHOLOGICAL, păth-ō-lŏdj'ē-kăl. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pă-thŏl'lō-jĭst. s.
One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pă-thŏl'lō-jē. s. (518).
That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, păth'wā. s.
A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pă-tĭb'bū-lā-rē. a.
Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pā'shĕnse. s.
The power of sufferings, endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pā'shĕnt. a. (463).
Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pā'shĕnt. s.
That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pā'shĕnt-lē. ad.
Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, păt'tĭn. s. (140).
The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, păt'lē. ad.
Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pā'trē-ărk. s. (534).
One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops. (353).

PATRIARCHAL, pā-trē-ăr'kăl. a.
Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pā-trē-ăr'kāt. (91) }
PATRIARCHSHIP, pā'trē-ărk-shĭp. } s.
A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pā'trē-ăr-kē. s. (505).
Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭsh'ŭn. a.
Senatorical, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭsh'ŭn. s.
A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, păt-trē-mō'nē-ăl. a.
Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, păt'trē-mŭn-nē. s.
An estate possessed by inheritance. For the o, see DOMESTICK.

PATRIOT, pā'trē-ŭt. s. (505) (534).
One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pā'trē-ŭt-ĭzm. s. (166).
Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pă-trōle'. s.
The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

☞ All our orthoepists give this word, both as noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr. Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accentual distinction so often observed (492). Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on the last: and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received among the polite world.

To PATROL, pă-trōle'. v. n.
To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pā'trŭn. s. (166).
One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, păt'trŭn-ĭdje. s. (90).
Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

☞ That the first syllable of this word is short, and that of *patron* long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (509).

PATRONAL, păt'rō-năl. a.
Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

☞ This word, like *Matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our Dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable of this word; but whether he makes the *a* long or short cannot be known. Dr. Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and though he makes the *a* in *Matronal* short, makes the same letter in this word long as in *Patron*. Barclay and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *Matronal*, and on the second of *Patronal*: Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *Matronal* long, and the same letter in *Patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word.

PATRONESS, pā'trŭn-ĕs. s.
A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

☞ I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *Patronage*, *Patronise*, &c. but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, have done, allow it that power in *Patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to

alter the accent or quantity of the original word. See Principles, No. 386, 409.

To PATRONISE, pāt'trō-nīze. v. a.
To protect, to ſupport, to defend, to countenance. (503).

PATRONYMICK, pāt-trō-nĭm'mĭk. ſ.
Expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor. (509) (530).

PATTEN of a Pillar, pāt'tĭn. ſ. (99).
Its baſe.

PATTEN, pāt'tĭn. ſ. (99).
A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pāt'tĭn-mā-kŭr. ſ.
He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, pāt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pāt'tŭrn. ſ.
The original propoſed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copies; a ſpecimen, a part ſhewn as a ſample of the reſt; an inſtance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY. pâw'sĕ-tē. ſ.
Fewneſs, ſmallneſs of number; ſmallneſs of quantity.

To PAVE, pāve. v. a.
To lay with brick or ſtone, to floor with ſtone; to make a paſſage eaſy.

PAVEMENT, pāve'mĕnt. ſ.
Stones or bricks laid on the ground, ſtone-floor.

PAVER, pā'vŭr. (99). } ſ.
PAVIER, pāve'yŭr. (113). }
One who lays with ſtones. This word is more frequently, and, perhaps, as properly, written *Paviour*.

PAVILION, pā-vĭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A tent, a temporary or moveable houſe.

To PAVILION, pā-vĭl'yŭn. v. a.
To furniſh with tents; to be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pânſh. ſ. (214).
The belly, the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, pânſh. v. a.
To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pâw'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A poor perſon.

PAUSE, pâwz. ſ. (213).
A ſtop, a place or time of intermiſſion; ſuſpenſe, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe; place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing; a ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE, pâwz. v. n. (213).
To wait, to ſtop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pâw'zŭr. ſ. (98).
He who pauſes, he who deliberates.

PAW, pâw. ſ. (219).
The foot of a beaſt of prey; hand, ludicrouſly.

To PAW, pâw. v. n.
To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horſe.

To PAW, pâw. v. a.
To ſtrike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pâw'd. a. (359).
Having paws; Broad-footed.

To PAWN, pâwn. v. a.
To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, pâwn. ſ.
Something given in pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or a promiſe made; the ſtate of being pledged; a common man at cheſs.

PAWNBROKER, pâwn'brō-kŭr. ſ.
One who lends money upon pledge.

To PAY, pā. v. a. (220).
To diſcharge a debt; to diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by ſuffering; to beat; to reward, to recompenſe; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pā. ſ.
Wages, hire, money given in return for ſervice.

PAYABLE, pā'ā-bl. a. (405).
Due, to be paid; ſuch as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pā'dā. ſ.
Day on which debts are to be diſcharged or wages paid.

PAYER, pā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pā'mās-tŭr. ſ.
One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pā'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of paying; the diſcharge of debt or promiſe; a reward; chaſtiſement, ſound beating.

PEA, pē. ſ. (227).
A well-known kind of pulſe.
☞ When the plural of this word ſignifies merely number, it is formed, by adding *s*, as "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied *e* is added to *s*, as "A buſhel of *peaſe*." The pronunciaton, in both caſes, is exactly the ſame; that is, as if written *peze*.

PEACE, pēſe. ſ. (227).
Reſpite from war; quiet from ſuits or diſturbances; reſt from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a ſtate not hoſtile; reſt, freedom from terror, heavenly reſt; ſilence, ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

PEACE, pēſe. interj.
A word commanding ſilence.

PEACE OFFERING; pēſe-ŏf'fŭr-ĭng. ſ. Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pēſe'ā-bl. a. (405).
Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undiſturbed; not quarrelſome, not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pēſe'ā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Quietneſs, diſpoſition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pēſe'ā-blē. ad.
Without war, without tumult; without diſturbance.

PEACEFUL, pēſe'fŭl. a.
Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undiſturbed, ſtill, ſecure.

PEACEFULLY, pēſe'fŭl-lē. ad.
Quietly, without diſturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pēſe'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Quiet, freedom from diſturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pēſe'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pēſe'pār-tĕd. a.
Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pētſh. ſ. (227).
A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pētſh. v. n. (352).
Corrupted from Impeach; to accuſe of ſome crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pētſh'kŭl-lŭrd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pē'tſhĭk. ſ.
The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pē'kŏk. ſ.
A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pē'hĕn. ſ.
A female of the peacock.

PEAK, pēke. ſ.
The top of the hill or eminence; any thing accuminated; the riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

To PEAK, pēke. v. n. To look ſickly.

PEAL, pēle. ſ. (227).
A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, pēle. v. n.
To play ſolemnly and loud.

To PEAL, pēle. v. a.
To aſſail with noiſe.

PEAR, pāre. ſ. (73) (240).
The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pĕrl. ſ. (234).
A gem generated in the body of a teſtaceous fiſh; a ſpeck on the eye.

PEARLED, pĕrl'd. a. (359).
Adorned or ſet with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pĕrl'īde. a.
Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pĕrl'grâs. }
PEARLPLANT, pĕrl'plânt. } ſ.
PEARLWORT, pĕrl'wŭrt. }
Plants.

PEARLY, pĕrl'ē. a.
Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, reſembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, pāre-māne'. ſ.
An apple.

PEARTREE, pāre'trēe. ſ.
The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pĕz'zănt. ſ. (88) (234).
A hind, one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pĕz'zănt-rē. ſ.
Peaſants, ruſticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pēs'kŏd. (515). } ſ.
PEASHELL, pē'ſhĕl. }
The huſk, that contains peas.

PEASE, pēze. ſ.
Food of peaſe. See PEA.

PEAT, pēte. ſ.
A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

PEBBLE, pĕb'bl. (404). } ſ.
PEBBLESTONE, pĕb'bl-ſtone. }
A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous maſs; a round hard ſtone, rather ſmooth on the ſurface; a ſort of baſtard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pĕb-bl-krĭs'tăl. ſ.
Cryſtal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pĕb'bl'd. a. (359).
Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pĕb'blē. a.
Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pĕk-kā-bĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
State of being ſubject to ſin.

PECCABLE, pĕk'kā-bl. a. (405).
Incident to ſin.

PECCADILLO, pĕk-kā-dĭl'lō. ſ.
A petty fault, a ſlight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pĕk'kăn-sē. ſ.
Bad quality.

PECCANT, pĕk'kănt. a. (88).
Guilty, criminal; ill diſpoſed, offenſive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

PECK, pĕk. ſ.
The fourth part of a buſhel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To PECK, pĕk. v. a.
To ſtrike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument; to Peck at, to be continually finding fault with.

PECKER, pĕk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

PECKLED, pĕk'kl'd. a. (359).
Spotted, varied with ſpots.

PECTORAL, pĕk'tŭr-ăl. a. (557).
Belonging to the breaſt; ſuited to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

PECTORAL, pĕk'tŭr-ăl. ſ. (88).
A breaſt plate; a medicine proper to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.

To PECULATE, pĕk'kū-lāte. v. n.
To rob or defraud the publick.

☞ It is ſomewhat ſingular that this word as a verb is not in any of our Dictionaries: nor do the ſubſtantives ſeem to have been in general uſe, as Dr. Johnſon produces no authorities for them.

PECULATION, pĕk-kū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pĕk'kū-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pē-kū'lē-ŭr. a. (88).
Appropriate, belonging to any one with excluſion of others; particular, ſingle.

PECULIARITY, pē-kū-lē-ăr'ē-tē. ſ.
Particularity, ſomething found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pē-kū'lē-ŭr-lē. ad.
Particularly, ſingly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pē-kū'nē-ŭr-ē. a.
Relating to money, conſiſting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pĕd'dă-gŏg. ſ. (338).
One who teaches boys, a ſchoolmaſter, a pedant.

PEDAL, pē'dăl. a.
Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pĕd'dălz, or pē'dălz. ſ.
The large pipes of an organ.

☞ I have no doubt that Mr. Nares and Entick, who adopt the firſt pronunciation, have the beſt uſage on their ſides; but am perſuaded that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the laſt, are more analogical. See Principles, No. 543.

PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'nē-ŭs. a.
Going on foot.

PEDANT, pĕd'dănt. ſ. (88).
A ſchoolmaſter; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pē-dăn'tĭk.
PEDANTICAL, pē-dăn'tē-kăl. } a.
Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pē-dăn'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
With awkward oſtentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pĕd'dăn-trē. ſ.
Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

To PEDDLE, pĕd'dl. v. n.
To be buſy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pĕd'dĕs-tăl. ſ.
The lower member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſtatue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dĕs'trē-ŭs. a.
Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pĕd'dē-kl. ſ. (405).
The footſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pē-dĭk'kū-lăr. a.
Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper.

PEDIGREE, pĕd'dē-grē. ſ.
Genealogy, lineage, account of diſcent.

PEDIMENT, pĕd'dē-mĕnt. ſ.
In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pĕd'lŭr. ſ. properly *Peddler*.
One who travels the country with ſmall commodities, contracted from *petty dealer*.

☞ There is the ſame impropriety in ſpelling this word with one *d* only as there would be in ſpelling *ſaddler* and *fiddler* in the ſame manner. For the reaſons, ſee CODLE.

PEDLERY, pĕd'lŭr-ē. a. (98).
Wares ſold by peddlers.

PEDDLING, pĕd'dl-ĭng. a. (410).
Petty dealing, ſuch as pedlers have.

☞ The ſpelling of this word might have informed Dr. Johnſon of the true ſpelling of *Pedler*.

PEDOBAPTISM, pēd-dō-băp'tĭzm. ſ.
Infant baptiſm.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and ſeveral of our orthöepiſts in making the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort. I am authoriſed by the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent (530) notwithſtanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cæſarea*, *œconomick*, and a thouſand others.

PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-băp'tĭſt. ſ.
One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To PEEL, pēēl. v. a. (246).
To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written Pill.

PEEL, pēēl. ſ.
The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pēēl. ſ.
A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

PEELER, pēēl'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtrips or flays; a plunderer.

To PEEP, pēēp. v. n. (246).
To make the firſt appearance; to look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly.

PEEP, pēēp. ſ.
Firſt appearance, as at the Peep and firſt break of day; a ſly look.

PEEPER, pēēp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pēēp'hōle.
PEEPINGHOLE, pēēp'ĭng-hōle. } ſ.
Hole through which one may look without being diſcovered.

PEER, pēēr. ſ. (246).
Equal, one of the ſame rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pēēr. v. n.
By contraction from Appear. To come juſt in ſight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pēēr'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pēēr'dŭm. ſ. (166).
Peerage.

PEERESS, pēēr'ĕs. ſ.
The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pēēr'lĕs. a.
Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pēēr'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH, pēē'vĭſh. a. (246).
Petulant, waſpiſh, eaſily offended, irritable, hard to pleaſe.

PEEVISHLY, pēē'vĭſh-lē. ad.
Angrily, querulouſly, moroſely.

PEEVISHNESS, pēē'vĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Iraſcibility, querulouſneſs, fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs.

PEG, pĕg. ſ.
A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained; to take a Peg lower, to depreſs, to ſink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pĕg. v. a.
To faſten with a peg.

PELF, pĕlf. ſ.
Money, riches.

PELICAN, pĕl'lē-kăn, ſ. (88).
There are two ſorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fiſh, the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents; the Pelican is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt.

PELLET, pĕl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pĕl'lĭt-tĕd. a.
Conſiſting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pĕl'lē-kl. ſ. (405).
A thin ſkin; it is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pĕl'lē-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512).
An herb. (557).

PELLMELL, pĕl-mĕl'. ſ.
Confuſedly, tumultuouſly, one among another. See MALL.

PELLS, pĕlz. ſ.
Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pĕl-lū'sĭd. a.
Clear, tranſparent, not opake, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pĕl-lū-sĭd'ē-tē.
PELLUCIDNESS, pĕl-lū'sĭd-nĕs. } ſ.
Tranſparency, clearneſs, not opacity.

PELT, pĕlt. ſ.
Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pĕlt'mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pĕlt. v. a.
To ſtrike with ſomething thrown; to throw, to caſt.

PELTING, pĕlt'ĭng. a.
This word in Shakeſpeare ſignifies paltry, pitiful. Obſolete.

PELVIS, pĕl'vĭs. ſ.
The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pĕn. ſ.
An inſtrument of writing; feather; wing; a ſmall incloſure, a coop.

To PEN, pĕn. v. a.
To coop, to ſhut up, to incage, to impriſon in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē'năl. a. (88).
Denouncing puniſhment, enacting puniſhment; uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pĕn'năl-tē.
PENALITY, pē-năl'lē-tē. } ſ.
Puniſhment, cenſure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pĕn'nănse. ſ.
Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

PENCE, pĕnse. ſ.
The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl. ſ. (159).
A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours: any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl. v. n. (159).
To paint.

PENDANT, pĕn'dănt. ſ. (88).
A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it ſignifies a ſmall flag in ſhips, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

PENDENCE, pĕn'dĕnse. ſ.
Slopeneſs, inclination.

PENDENCY, pĕn'dĕn-sė. ſ.
Suſpence, delay of deciſion.

PENDENT, pĕn'dĕnt. a.
Hanging; jutting over; ſupported above the ground.

PENDING, pĕnd'ĭng. a. (410).
Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pĕn-jŭ-lŏs'ė-tė.
PENDULOUSNESS, pĕn'jŭ-lŭs-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of hanging, ſuſpenſion.

PENDULOUS, pĕn'jŭ-lŭs. a. (376).
Hanging, not ſupported below.

PENDULUM, pĕn'jŭ-lŭm. ſ. (293).
Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABLE, pĕn'nė-trā-bl. a.
Such as may be pierced, ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body; ſuſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

PENETRABILITY, pĕn-nė-trā-bĭl'ė-tė ſ. Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

PENETRANCY, pĕn'nė-trăn-sė. ſ.
Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pĕn'nė-trănt. a.
Having the power to pierce or enter, ſharp, ſubtile.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nė-trāte. v. a.
To pierce, to enter beyond the ſurface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nė-trāte. v. n.
To make way. (91).

PENETRATION, pĕn-nė-trā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe; acuteneſs, ſagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pĕn'nė-trā-tĭv. a.
Piercing, ſharp, ſubtile; acute, ſagacious, diſcerning; having the power to impreſs the mind. (512).

PENETRATIVENESS, pĕn'nė-trā-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pĕn'gwĭn. ſ.
A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds; a fruit, very common in the Weſt Indies, of a ſharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lă. ſ. (452).
A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENINSULATED, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd. a. Almoſt ſurrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pĕn'nė-tĕnse. ſ.
Repentance, ſorrow for crimes, contrition for ſin, with ammendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pĕn'nė-tĕnt. a.
Repentant, contrite for ſin, ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pĕn'nė-tĕnt. ſ.
One ſorrowful for ſin; one under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nė-tĕn'shăl. a.
Expreſſing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nė-tĕn'shăl. ſ.
A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pĕn-nė-tĕn'shă-rė. ſ. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pĕn'nė-tĕnt-lė. ad.
With repentance, with ſorrow for ſin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pĕn'nĭfe. ſ.
A knife uſed to cut pens.

PENMAN, pĕn'măn. ſ. (88).
One who profeſſes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pĕn'nănt. ſ. (88).
A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours; a tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PENNATED, pĕn'nā-tĕd. a.
Winged; Pennated, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk, as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree.

PENNILESS, pĕn'nė-lĕs. a.
Moneyleſs, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pĕn'nŭn. ſ. (166).
A ſmall flag or colour.

PENNY, pĕn'nė. ſ.
A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered; proverbially, a ſmall ſum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pĕn-nė-rŏė'ăl. ſ.
A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pĕn'nė-wāte. ſ.
A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pĕn'nė-wize'. a.
One who ſaves ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound fooliſh.

PENNYWORTH, pĕn'nė-wŭrth. ſ.
As much as is bought for a penny; any purchaſe, any thing bought or ſold for money; ſomething advantageouſly bought, a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth; a ſmall quantity.

☞ This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *Pennurth*.

PENSILE, pĕn'sĭl. a. (140).
Hanging, ſuſpended; ſupported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pĕn'sĭl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of hanging.

PENSION, pĕn'shŭn. ſ. (451).
An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pĕn'shŭn-ă-rė. a.
Maintained by penſions.

PENSIONER, pĕn'shŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependent.

PENSIVE, pĕn'sĭv. a. (428).
Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully ſerious.

PENSIVELY, pĕn'sĭv-lė. ad.
With melancholy, ſorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Melancholy, ſorrowfulneſs.

PENT, pĕnt. part. paſſ. of Pen.
Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pĕn-tă-kăp'shŭ-lăr a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pĕn'tă-kord. ſ.
An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAEDROUS, pĕn-tă-ė'drŭs. a.
Having five ſides.

PENTAGON, pĕn'tă-gŏn. ſ. (166).
A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pĕn-tăg'ŏ-năl. a.
Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pĕn-tăm'mė-tŭr. ſ.
A Latin verſe of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pĕn-tăng'gŭ-lăr. a.
Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pĕn-tă-pĕt'tă-lŭs. a. Having five petals.

PENTASTYLE, pĕn'tă-stile. ſ.
In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pĕn'tă-tūke. ſ. (353).
The five books of Moſes.

PENTECOST, pĕn'tė-kŏſte. ſ.
A feaſt among the Jews.

PENTHOUSE, pĕnt'hŏŭſe. ſ.
A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pĕn'tile. ſ.
A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof.

PENT up, pĕnt. part. a.
Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pė-nŭl'tė-mă. ſ.
The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENULTIMATE, pė-nŭl'tė-māte. a.
Belonging to the laſt ſyllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pė-nŭm'bră. ſ.
An imperfect ſhadow.

PENURIOUS, pė-nū'rė-ŭs. a.
Niggardly, ſparing, ſordidly mean; ſcant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pė-nū'rė-ŭs-lė. ad.
Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pė-nū'rė-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Niggardlineſs, parſimony.

PENURY, pĕn'nū-rė. ſ.
Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pė'ŏ-nė. ſ.
A flower.

PEOPLE, pēē'pl. ſ. (405).
A nation, thoſe who compoſe a community; the vulgar, the commonality, not the princes or nobles; perſons of a particular claſs; men, or perſons in general.

To PEOPLE, pēē'pl. v. a. (256).
To ſtock with inhabitants.

PEPPER, pĕp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To PEPPER, pĕp'pŭr. v. a.
To ſprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with ſhot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pĕp'pŭr-bŏks. ſ.
A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pĕp'pŭr-kŏrn. ſ.
Any thing of inconſiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pĕp'pŭr-mĭnt. ſ.
Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pĕp'pŭr-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

PEPTICK, pĕp'tĭk. a.
What helps digeſtion.

PERADVENTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'tſhŭre. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, queſtion.

To PERAMBULATE, pĕr-ăm'bū-lāte. v. a. To walk through; to ſurvey by paſſing through.

PERAMBULATION, pĕr-ăm-bū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of paſſing through or wandering over; a travelling ſurvey.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sē'vă-bl. a.
Perceptible, ſuch as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sē'vă-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sēve'. v. a.
To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects; to know, to obſerve; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē ſ. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'tē-bl. a.
Such as may be known or obſerved.

PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'tē-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The power of perceiving, conciouſneſs; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'ē-tē. ſ.
The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pĕrtſh. ſ. (352).
The name of a fiſh.

PERCH, pĕrtſh. ſ.
A meaſure of five yards and a half, a pole; ſomething on which birds rooſt or ſit.

To PERCH, pĕrtſh. v. n.
To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

To PERCH, pĕrtſh. v. a.
To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pĕr-tſhănſe'. ad.
Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. a.
Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. ſ.
One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pĕr'kō-lāte. v. a.
To ſtrain.

PERCOLATION, pĕr-kō-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtraining, purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs'. v. a.
To ſtrike.

PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtriking, ſtroke; effect of ſound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'ſhĕnt. ſ.
Striking, having the power to ſtrike.

PERDITION, pĕr-dĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Deſtruction, ruin, death; loſs; eternal death.

PERDUE, pĕr-dū'. ad.
Cloſe, in ambuſh.

PERDURABLE, pĕr'dū-rā-bl. a. (293).
Laſting, long continued.

☞ Mr. Nares tells us that this word throws the accent back to the fourth ſyllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwiſe. I am ſorry to differ from ſo judicious an orthöepiſt; but cannot conceive that derivation requires the ſame accent as on *durable*, ſince this word is, like many others, conſidered as a ſimple derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a claſſical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the ſame effect on Engliſh pronunciation as if it came to us whole; which effect is to place the accent in the angliciſed word on that ſyllable which had a ſecondary accent in Latin, and that is the firſt. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

The reaſon why ſuch a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio* that of *interference*, is, that we form *interference* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interferio*, which is not a Latin word, though perhaps in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure* from whence to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the Engliſh analogy of pronouncing ſuch formatives. See INTERFERENCE. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation.

"O *perdurable* ſhame! let's ſtab ourſelves."
Shakeſpeare.

"——— the vig'rous ſweat
"Doth lend the lively ſprings their *perdurable*
"heat." *Drayton.*

"Why would he, for the momentary trick,
"Be *perdurably* fin'd?" *Shakeſpeare.*

PERDURABLY, pĕr'dū-rā-blē. ad.
Laſtingly.

PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'rē-grē-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rē-grē-nā'ſhŭn ſ. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'rē-grĭn. a. (150).
Foreign, not native, not domeſtick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmt'. v. a.
To kill, to cruſh. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr-ĕm'ſhŭn. ſ.
Cruſh, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-rē-lē. ad. Abſolutely, poſitively, ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ. (412).
Poſitiveneſs, abſolute deciſion, dogmatiſm.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-ē, or pĕr-ĕm'tō-rē. a. (512).
Dogmatical, abſolute, ſuch as deſtroys all farther expoſtulation. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

☞ If we conſult our orthöepiſts, there can ſcarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than thoſe that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, and Entick, are for the firſt; and Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the laſt; but notwithſtanding the laſt has theſe authorities to ſupport it, I am much miſtaken if the firſt has not obtained a compleat victory. That there is a ſtrong tendency in words of this kind to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident likewiſe, that thoſe polyſyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that ſyllable on which we place a ſecondary accent in pronouncing the original, (ſee ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE); and provided there are no cluſters of uncombinable conſonants in the latter ſyllables, there is no reaſon why this accentuation ſhould be checked. This is the caſe with the word in queſtion; the *p* is mute, *t* is eaſily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is ſufficiently ſmooth and voluble; but in *Perfunctory* the caſe is different; the uncombinable conſonants *nct* are not to be pronounced without conſiderable difficulty, if we place the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *Corruptible*, which ſee. The Poets incline to the ſide I have adopted:

"To-morrow be in readineſs to go,
"Excuſe it not, for I am *peremptory*."
Shakeſpeare.

"If I entertaine
"As *peremptorie* a deſire, to level with the
"plaine
"A citie, where they lov'd to live; ſtand
"not betwixt my ire
"And what he aims at." *Chapman.*

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Laſting through the year; perpetual; unceaſing.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'nē-tē. ſ.
Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt. a.
Complete, conſummate, finiſhed, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully ſkilful; pure, blameleſs, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt. v. a.
To finiſh, to complete, to conſummate, to bring to its true ſtate; to make ſkilful, to inſtruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'fĕkt-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being perfect; ſomething that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'ſhŭn-āte. v. a.
To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv. a. (512).
Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr-fĕkt'lē. ad.
In the higheſt degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs. ſ.
Completeneſs; goodneſs, virtue, a ſcriptural word; ſkill.

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs. a. (294).
Treacherous, falſe to truſt, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-lē. ad.
Treacherouſly, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr'fē-dē. ſ.
Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flāte'. v. a.
To blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'fō-rāte. v. a.
To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr-fō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'fō-rā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
The inſtrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-fōrſe'. ad.
By violence, violently.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fȯrm′, or pĕr-fȯrm′. v. a.
To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

☞ There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a feat, is a gross departure from analogy; as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fȯrm′. v. n.
To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fȯrm′ȧ-bl. a.
Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fȯr′mănse. s.
Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fȯrm′ŭr. s. (98).
One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE, pĕr′frē-kāte. v. n.
To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fū′mȧ-tŭr-ē. a.
That which perfumes. (512).

PERFUME, pĕr′fūme. s. (492).
Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pĕr-fūme′. v. a.
To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pĕr-fū′mŭr. s. (98).
One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr-fŭnk′tŭr-rē-lē ad. Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr-fŭnk′tŭr-ē. a.
Slight, careless, negligent.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable, but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must necessarily have the same accent as the adjective. See PEREMPTORY, IRREFRAGABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fūze′. v. a. (437).
To tincture, to overspread.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hăps′. ad.
Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pĕr′rē-ăpt. s.
Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ē-kär′dē-ŭm. s. (298). The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ē-kär′pē-ŭm. s.
In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pĕr-ē-klē-tā′shŭn. s.
The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pĕr-ē-krā′nē-ŭm. s.
The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, pē-rĭk′kū-lŭs. a. (314).
Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pĕr′ē-jēe. } s.
PERIGEUM, pĕr-ē-jē′ŭm. }
Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. See EUROPEAN.

PERIHELIUM, pĕr-ē-hē′lē-ŭm. s.
Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pĕr′rĭl. s.
Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILLOUS, pĕr′rĭl-ŭs. a. (314).
Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pĕr′rĭl-ŭs-lē. ad.
Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pĕr′rĭl-ŭs-nĕs. s.
Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pē-rĭm′mē-tŭr. s. (98).
The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind sover, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pē′rē-ŭd. s. (166).
A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To PERIOD, pē′rē-ŭd. v. a.
To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pē-rē-ŏd′ĭk. (509). } a.
PERIODICAL, pē-rē-ŏd′dē-kȧl. }
Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pē-rē-ŏd′dē-kȧl-ē. ad. At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pĕr-ē-ŏs′tshŭm. s.
All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPHERY, pē-rĭf′fē-rē. s.
Circumference.

PERIPHRASIS, pē-rĭf′frȧ-sĭs. s. (520).
Circumlocution, use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rē-frȧs′tē-kȧl. a. Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ĭp-nū′mō-nē } s.
PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ĭp-nū-mō′nē-ȧ. } See *Pathognomonick*.
An inflammation of the lungs.

To PERISH, pĕr′rĭsh. v. n.
To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pĕr′rĭsh-ȧ-bl. a. (405).
Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr′rĭsh-ȧ-bl-nĕs. s. Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-ē-stȧl′tĭk. a.
Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ĭs-tē′rē-ŭn. s.
The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-ē-sĭs′tō-lē. s.
The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ē-tō-nē′ŭm. s.
This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels. (503).

To PERJURE, pĕr′jūre. v. a.
To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pĕr′jūr-ŭr. s. (98).
One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pĕr′jūr-ē. s.
False oath.

PERIWIG, pĕr′rē-wĭg. s.
Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, pĕr′rē-wĭg. v. a.
To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pĕr′rē-wĭn-kl. s.
A small, shell fish, a kind of fish snail; a plant.

To PERK, pĕrk. v. n.
To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pĕrk. v. a.
To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pĕr′lŭs. a.
Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written Perilous.

PERMANENCE, pĕr′mȧ-nĕnse. } s.
PERMANENCY, pĕr′mȧ-nĕn-sē. }
Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pĕr′mȧ-nĕnt. a.
Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pĕr′mȧ-nĕnt-lē. ad.
Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSION, pĕr-măn′shŭn. s.
Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pĕr′mē-ȧ-bl. a.
Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pĕr′mē-ȧnt. a.
Passing through.

To PERMEATE, pĕr′mē-ȧte. v. a.
To pass through.

PERMEATION, pĕr-mē-ā′shŭn. s.
The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs′sē-bl. a.
Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs′sē-bl. a.
What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pĕr-mĭsh′ŭn. s.
Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pĕr-mĭs′sĭv. a. (158).
Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hindrance, not authorised or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs′sĭv-lē. ad.
By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pĕr-mĭs′tshŭn. s. (464)
The act of mixing.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To Permit, pĕr-mĭt′. v. a.
To allow without command; to ſuffer without authoriſing or approving; to allow, to ſuffer, to give up, to reſign. In this laſt ſenſe not very properly uſed.

Permit, pĕr′mĭt. ſ. (492).
A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

Permittance, pĕr-mĭt′tănſe. ſ.
Allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion.

Permixtion, pĕr-mĭks′tſhŭn. ſ.
The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled.

Permutation, pĕr-mū-tā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Exchange of one for another.

To Permute, pĕr-mūte′. v. a.
To exchange.

Permuter, pĕr-mū′tŭr. ſ. (98).
An exchanger, he who permutes.

Pernicious, pĕr-nĭſh′ŭs. a. (292).
Miſchievous in the higheſt degree, deſtructive; quick, in this ſenſe very improperly uſed by Milton.

Perniciously, pĕr-nĭſh′ŭs-lē. ad.
Deſtructively, miſchievouſly, ruinouſly.

Perniciousness, pĕr-nĭſh′ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being pernicious.

Pernicity, pĕr-nĭs′sē-tē. ſ.
Swiftneſs, celerity.

Peroration, pĕr-ō-rā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The concluſion of an oration.

To Perpend, pĕr-pĕnd′. v. a.
To weigh in the mind, to conſider attentively.

Perpendicular, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk′ū-lăr. a. Croſſing at right angles: cutting the horizon at right angles.

Perpendicular, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk′ū-lăr. ſ. A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

Perpendicularly, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk′-kū-lăr-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

Perpendicularity, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ū-lăr′ē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being perpendicular.

Perpension, pĕr-pĕn′ſhŭn. ſ.
Conſideration.

To Perpetrate, pĕr′pē-trāte. v. a.
To commit, to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

Perpetration, pĕr-pē-trā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

Perpetual, pĕr-pĕt′tſhū-ăl. a. (461)
Never ceaſing; continual, uninterrupted.

Perpetually, pĕr-pĕt′ſhū-ăl-lē. ad. Conſtantly, continually, inceſſantly.

To Perpetuate, pĕr-pĕt′tſhū-āte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preſerve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

Perpetuation, pĕr-pĕt-tſhū-ā′ſhŭn ſ. The act of making perpetual, inceſſant continuance.

Perpetuity, pĕr-pē-tū′ē-tē. ſ.
Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation; ſomething of which there is no end.

☞ For the reaſon why the *t* is not aſpirated in this word, ſee **Futurity**.

To Perplex, pĕr-plĕks′. v. a.
To diſturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarraſs, to make intricate.

Perplexedly, pĕr-plĕks′ĕd-lē. ad. (364). Intricately, with involution.

Perplexedness, pĕr-plĕks′ĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365). Embarraſſment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

Perplexity, pĕr-plĕks′ē-tē. ſ.
Anxiety, diſtraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

Perpotation, pĕr-pō-tā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of drinking largely.

Perquisite, pĕr′kwĭz-ĭt. ſ. (156).
Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

Perquisition, pĕr-kwē-zĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
An accurate inquiry, a thorough ſearch.

Perry, pĕr′rē. ſ.
Cyder made of pears.

To Persecute, pĕr′sē-kūte. v. a.
To haraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity; to purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

Persecution, pĕr-sē-kū′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of perſecuting; the ſtate of being perſecuted.

Persecutor, pĕr′sē-kū-tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who haraſſes others with continued malignity.

Perseverance, pĕr-sē-vē′rănſe. ſ.
Perſiſtance in any deſign or attempt, ſteadineſs in purſuits, conſtancy in progreſs.

Perseverant, pĕr-sē-vē′rănt. a.
Perſiſting, conſtant.

To Persevere, pĕr-sē-vēre′. v. n.
To perſiſt in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the deſign.

☞ Mr. Nares obſerves, that this word was anciently written *perſever*, and accented on the ſecond ſyllable.

" ———ſay thou art mine.
" My love, as it begins ſo ſhall *perſever*."
All's well, &c. Act IV.

" *Perſever* not, but hear me, mighty kings."
King John, Act II.

" But in her pride ſhe doth *perſever* ſtill."
Spencer.

But that before the time of Milton the ſpelling and accentuation had been changed.

" Whence heavy perſecution ſhall ariſe
" Of all who in the worſhip *perſevere*
" Of ſpirit and truth."———
Par. Loſt, xii. v. 532.

As this word is written at preſent there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written ſo, appears from other words of the ſame form. *Declare*, *reſpire*, *explore*, *procure*, &c. from *declaro*, *reſpiro*, *exploro*, *procuro*, &c. and conſequently from *perſevero* ought to be formed *perſevere*; not one of our orthöepiſts place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; yet ſuch is the force of preſcription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, eſpecially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is ſtill prevalent.

Perseveringly, pĕr-sē-vēre′ĭng-lē. ad. With perſeverance.

To Persist, pĕr-sĭſt′. v. n. (447).
To perſevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

Persistance, pĕr-sĭs′tănſe. } ſ.
Persistency, pĕr-sĭs′tĕn-sē. }
The ſtate of perſiſting, ſteadineſs, conſtancy, perſeverance in good or bad; obſtinancy, contumacy.

Persistive, pĕr-sĭs′tĭv. a. (157).
Steady, not receding from a purpoſe, perſevering.

Person, pĕr′s'n. ſ. (170).
Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general looſe term for a human being; one's ſelf, not a repreſentative; exterior appearance; man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb. See **Parson**.

Personable, pĕr′sŭn-ā-bl. a.
Handſome, graceful, of good appearance.

☞ As the *o* in *perſon* is ſunk, as in *ſeaſon*, *treaſon*, &c. ſo this word being a compound of our own, and *perſonage* coming to us from the French, we generally ſuppreſs the *o*; but as *perſonal*, *perſonate*, &c. come to us from the Latin, we generally preſerve the *o*. This is the beſt reaſon I can give for the ſlight difference we find in the pronunciation of theſe words; and if any one is inclined to think we ought to preſerve the *o* diſtinctly in all of them, except *perſon*, and even in this, on ſolemn occaſions, I have not the leaſt objection.

Personage, pĕr′sŭn-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
A conſiderable perſon, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, ſtature; character aſſumed; character repreſented.

Personal, pĕr′sŭn-ăl. a. (88).
Belonging to men or women not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; preſent, not acting by repreſentative; exterior, corporal; in law, ſomething moveable, ſomething appendant to the perſon; in grammar, a perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons, oppoſed to imperſonal that has only the third.

Personality pĕr-sō-năl′lē-tē. ſ.
The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

Personally, pĕr′sŭn-ăl-lē. ad.
In perſon, in preſence, not by repreſentative; with reſpect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical exiſtence.

To Personate, pĕr′sŭn-āte. v. a.
To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented; to repreſent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hyprocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to reſemble; to make a repreſentative of as in a picture, out of uſe. See **Personable**.

Personation, pĕr-sŭn-ā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Counterfeiting of another perſon.

Personification, pĕr-sŏn′nē-fē-kā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Proſopopœia, the change of things to perſons.

To Personify, pĕr-sŏn′nē-fī. v. a.
To change from a thing to a perſon.

Perspective, pĕr-ſpĕk′tĭv. ſ.
A glaſs through which things are viewed; the ſcience by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation; view, viſto.

☞ This word, as may be ſeen in Johnſon, was generally accented by the poets on the firſt ſyllable; but the harſhneſs of this pronunciation ariſing from the uncombinable conſonants in the latter ſyllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in proſe; and it were much to be wiſhed that the ſame reaſon had prevented the initial accentuation of ſimilar words. See **Irrefragable**, **Corruptible**, **Acceptable**, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv. a.
Relating to the ſcience of viſion, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-spĕ-kā'shŭs. a.
Quick ſighted, ſharp of ſight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spĕ-kā'-shŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spĕ-kăs'sĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Quickneſs of ſight, of mental ſight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'ĕ-ĕnſe.
The act of looking ſharply. Little uſed.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'spĕ-sĭl. ſ.
A glaſs through which things are viewed, an optick glaſs.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spĕ-kū'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Clearneſs to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; tranſparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs. a.
Tranſparent, clear, ſuch as may be ſeen through; clear to the underſtanding, not obſcure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Clearly, not obſcurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'kū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spī'rā-bl. a.
Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perſpiring, emitting perſpiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spĕ-rā'shun. ſ.
Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spī'rā-tĭv. a.
Performing the act of perſpiration. (512).

To PERSPIRE, pĕr-spīre'. v. n.
To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-swā'dā-bl. a.
Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUADE, pĕr-swāde'. v. a.
(331). To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expoſtulation. Perſuaſion ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and Argument to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

PERSUADER, pĕr-swā'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer.

PERSUASIBLE, pĕr-swā'zĕ-bl. a.
(439). To be influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pĕr-swā'zĕ-bl-nĕs. ſ. (439).
The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUASION, pĕr-swā'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of perſuading, the act of influencing by expoſtulation, the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions; the ſtate of being perſuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pĕr-swā'sĭv. a. (428).
Having the power of perſuading, having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASIVELY, pĕr-swā'sĭv-lĕ. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pĕr-swā'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. Influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASORY, pĕr-swā'sŭr-ĕ. a. (429) (512) (557). Having the power to perſuade.

PERT, pĕrt. a.
Briſk; ſmart; ſaucy, petulant.

To PERTAIN, pĕr-tāne'. v. n.
To belong, to relate to.

PERTINACIOUS, pĕr-tĕ-nā'shŭs. a.
Obſtinate, ſtubborn, perverſely reſolute; reſolute, conſtant, ſteady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pĕr-tĕ-nā'shŭs-lĕ. ad.
Obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pĕr-tĕ-năs'sĕ-tĕ.
PERTINACIOUSNESS, pĕr-tĕ-nā'shŭs-nĕs. } ſ.
Obſtinancy, ſtubbornneſs; reſolution, conſtancy.

PERTINACY, pĕr'tĕ-nă-sĕ. ſ.
Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency; reſolution; ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

PERTINENCE, pĕr'tĕ-nĕnſe.
PERTINENCY, pĕr'tĕ-nĕn-sĕ. } ſ.
Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpoſe, appoſiteneſs.

PERTINENT, pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt. a.
Related to the matter in hand, juſt to the purpoſe; appoſite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. ad.
Appoſitely, to the purpoſe.

PERTINENTNESS, pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt-nĕs. ſ.
Appoſiteneſs.

PERTINGENT, pĕr-tĭn'jĕnt. a.
Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pĕrt'lĕ. ad.
Briſkly, ſmartly, ſaucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pĕrt'nĕs. ſ.
Briſk folly, ſaucineſs, petulance; petty livelineſs, ſpritelineſs without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pĕr-trăn'shĕ-ĕnt. a.
Paſſing over.

To PERTURB, pĕr-tŭrb'.
To PERTURBATE, pĕr-tŭr'bāte. }
v. a. To diſquiet, to diſturb; to diſorder, to confuſe.

PERTURBATION, pĕr-tŭr-bā'shŭn. ſ.
Diſquiet of mind; reſtleſſneſs of paſſions; diſorder; cauſe of diſquiet; commotion of paſſions.

PERTURBATOUR, pĕr-tŭr-bā'tŭr. ſ.
Raiſer of commotions. (314).

PERTUSION, pĕr-tū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pĕr-vāde'. v. a.
To paſs through an aperture, to permeate; to paſs through the whole extenſion.

PERVASION, pĕr-vā'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of pervading or paſſing through.

PERVERSE, pĕr-vĕrſe'. a.
Diſtorted from the right; obſtinate in the wrong, ſtubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pĕr-vĕrs'lĕ. ad.
Peeviſhly, vexatiouſly, ſpitefully, croſsly.

PERVERSENESS, pĕr-vĕrs'nĕs. ſ.
Petulance, peeviſhneſs, ſpiteful croſſneſs.

PERVERSION, pĕr-vĕr'shŭn. ſ.
The act of perverting, change to worſe.

PERVERSITY, pĕr-vĕr'sĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Perverſeneſs, croſſneſs.

To PERVERT, pĕr-vĕrt'. v. a.
To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pĕr-vĕrt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

PERVERTIBLE, pĕr-vĕrt'tĕ-bl. a.
That may be eaſily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vĕ-kā'shŭs. a.
Spitefully obſtinate, peeviſhly contumacious. With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vĕ-kā'shŭs-lĕ. ad.
With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-vĕ-kā'-shŭs-nĕs. (292).
PERVICACITY, pĕr-vĕ-kăs'sĕ-tĕ. } ſ.
Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVIOUS, pĕr'vĕ-ŭs. a.
Admitting paſſage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

PERVIOUSNESS, pĕr'vĕ-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of admitting a paſſage.

PERUKE, pĕr'rūke. ſ.
A cap of falſe hair, a periwig.

PERUKEMAKER, pĕr'rūke-mā-kŭr.
A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pĕ-rū'zăl. a. (88).
The act of reading.

To PERUSE, pĕ-rūze'. v. a.
To read; to obſerve, to examine.

PERUSER, pĕ-rū'zŭr. ſ. (98).
A reader, examiner.

PEST, pĕſt. ſ.
Plague, peſtilence; any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

To PESTER, pĕs'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To diſturb, to perplex, to haraſs; to encumber.

PESTERER, pĕs'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
One that peſters or diſturbs.

PESTEROUS, pĕs'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Encumbering, troubleſome.

PESTHOUSE, pĕſt'hŏuſe. ſ.
An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pĕs-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Deſtructive; peſtilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pĕs'tĕ-lĕnſe. ſ.
Plague, peſt, contagious diſtemper.

PESTILENT, pĕs'tĕ-lĕnt. a.
Producing plagues, malignant; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pĕs-tĕ-lĕn'shăl. a.
Partaking of the nature of peſtilence, producing peſtilence, infectious, contagious; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTLY. pĕs'tĕ-lĕnt-lĕ. ad.
Miſchievouſly, deſtructively.

PESTILLATION, pĕs-tĭl-lā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pĕs'tl. ſ. (472).
An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pĕt. ſ.
A ſlight paſſion, a ſlight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pĕt. v. a.
To ſpoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pē'tăl, or pĕt'ăl. ſ.
Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower as diſtinguiſhed from the leaf of a plant.

☞ I muſt retract my former pronunciation of the firſt ſyllable of this word with Mr. Sheriden and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation from its being ſo agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in

the Latin *petalum* is ſhort; ſo is the *a* in *labellum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet in the Engliſh *label* and *libel* we pronounce long. But however right the long ſound of *e* may be in analogy, I am apprehenſive that, as in *Pedals*, the ſhort ſound is in more general uſe. See PEDALS.

PETALOUS, pĕt'tā-lŭs. a. (503).
Having petals.

PETAR, pē-tär'. } f.
PETARD, pē-tärd'.
A piece of ordnance reſembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly uſed to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pē-tē'kē-ăl. a. (353).
Peſtilentially ſpotted.

PETER-WORT, pē'tŭr-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant ſomewhat different from St. John's-wort.

PETITION, pē-tĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Requeſt, intreaty, ſupplication, prayer; ſingle branch or article of a prayer.

TO PETITION, pē-tĭſh'ŭn. v. a.
To ſolicit, to ſupplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pē-tĭſh'ŭn-ā-rē-lē. ad. By way of begging the queſtion.

PETITIONARY, pē-tĭſh'ŭn-ā-rē. a.
Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requeſts.

PETITIONER, pē-tĭſh'ŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pĕt'tē-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

PETRE, pē'tĕr. ſ. (416).
Nitre, ſalt-petre.

PETRESCENT, pē-trĕs'sĕnt. a. (510).
Growing ſtone, becoming ſtone.

PETRIFACTION, pĕt-trē-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of turning to ſtone, the ſtate of being turned to ſtone; that which is made ſtone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pĕt-trē-făk'tĭv. a.
Having the power to form ſtone.

PETRIFICATION, pĕt-trē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

PETRIFICK, pē-trĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Having the power to change to ſtone.

TO PETRIFY, pĕt'trē-fī. v. a. (183).
To change to ſtone.

TO PETRIFY, pĕt'trē-fī. v. n.
To become ſtone.

PETROL, pē'trŏl. } f.
PETROLIUM, pē-trō'lē-ŭm.
A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings.

PETRONEL, pĕt'trō-nĕl. ſ.
A piſtol, a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

PETTICOAT, pĕt'tē-kōte. ſ.
The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

PETTIFOGGER, pĕt'tē-fŏg'gŭr. ſ.
A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pĕt'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Smallneſs, littleneſs, inconſiderableneſs, unimportance.

PETTISH, pĕt'tĭſh. a.
Fretful, peeviſh.

PETTISHNESS, pĕt'tĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs.

PETTITOES, pĕt'tē-tōze. ſ.
The feet of a ſucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pĕt'tō.
The breaſt; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pĕt'tē. a.
Small, inconſiderable, little.

PETTYCOY, pĕt'tē-kŏĕ. ſ.
An herb.

PETULANCE, pĕt'tſhŭ-lănſe. } ſ.
PETULANCY, pĕt'tſhŭ-lăn-sē.
Saucineſs, peeviſhneſs, wantonneſs.

PETULANT, pĕt'tſhŭ-lănt. a. (461).
Saucy, perverſe, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pĕt'tſhŭ-lănt-lē. ad.
With petulance, with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW, pū. ſ.
A ſeat incloſed in a church.

PEWET, pē'wĭt. ſ. (99).
A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and diſhes in a houſe.

PEWTERER, pū'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
A ſmith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn. ſ.
This has ſometimes Phænomena in the plural.
An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fā'lănks, or fāl'lănks. ſ.
A troop of men cloſely embodied.

☞ The ſecond manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the firſt is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two ſyllables, having a ſingle conſonant between two vowels, we always make the firſt vowel long; it is very natural, when ſuch a word is tranſplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the ſame manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this caſe may be ſeen under the word *Drama* (544); and yet nothing but an abſurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of ſpeakers to pronounce this word with the firſt vowel ſhort, contrary to the old genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for though *local*, *favour*, and *labour*, have the firſt vowel ſhort in the Latin *localis*, *favor*, and *labor*, we pronounce them both in Latin and Engliſh according to our own analogy, with the *o* and *a* long and open. The ſame may be obſerved of words from the Greek. In the word in queſtion, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Aſh, who make the firſt vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it ſhort.

PHANTASM, făn'tăzm. } ſ.
PHANTASMA, făn-tăz'mă.
Vain and airy appearance, ſomething appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, făn-tăs'tē-kăl. }
PHANTASTICK, făn-tăs'tĭk. (509).
See FANTASTICAL.

PHANTOM, făn'tŭm. ſ. (166).
A ſpectre, an apparition; a fancied viſion.

PHARISAICAL, făr-rē-sā'ē-kăl. a.
Ritual, externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fär-mă-sū'tē-kăl. (509). }
PHARMACEUTICK, fär-mă-sū'tĭk.
a. Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, fär-mă-kŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ. (518).
One who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, fär-mă-kŏl'lō-jē. ſ.
The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA, fär-mă-kō-pē'yă. ſ.
A diſpenſatory, a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, fär-mă-kŏp'pō-lĭſt ſ.
An apothecary, one who ſells medicines.

PHARMACY, fär'mă-sē. ſ.
The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fā'rŏs. ſ. (544).
A light-houſe, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fă-rĭn-gŏt'tō-mē. ſ.
The act of making an inciſion into the windpipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHARYNX, fă'rĭnks. ſ. See PHALANX.
The upper part of the gullet: below the larynx.

PHASIS, fā'sĭs. ſ.
In the plural Phaſes. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fĕz'zănt. ſ.
A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

TO PHEESE, fēze. v. a.
To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obſolete.

PHENIX, fē'nĭks. ſ.
The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

PHENOMENON, fē-nŏm'mē-nŏn. ſ.
Appearance, viſible quality; any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, fī'ăl. ſ.
A ſmall bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fĭl-ăn'thrō-pē. ſ. (131). Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fĭl-lĭp'pĭk. ſ.
Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fē-lŏl'lō-jŭr. ſ. (131).
One whoſe chief ſtudy is language, a grammarian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fĭl-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a.
Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fē-lŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ. (131).
A critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fē-lŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (131).
Criticiſm, grammatical learning. (518).

PHILOMEL, fĭl'lō-mĕl. } ſ.
PHILOMELA, fĭl-lō-mē'lă.
The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fĭl'ō-mŏt. a.
Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fē-lŏs'sō-fŭr. ſ. (131).
A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, fē-lŏs'sō-fŭrz-ſtōne'. ſ.
A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which by its touch converts baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fĭl-lō-zŏf'fĭk. (425) (509). }
PHILOSOPHICAL, fĭl-lō-zŏf'fē-kăl. } a.
Belonging to philoſophy, ſuitable to a philoſopher; ſkilful in philoſophy; frugal, abſtemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fĭl-lō-zŏf'fē-kăl-ē. ad.
In a philoſophical manner, rationally, wiſely.

☞ Mr. Sheridan ſeems very properly to have marked the *s* in this and the two preceeding words as pronounced like *z*. For the reaſons, ſee Principles, No. 425, 435.

nŏr (167); nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fē-lŏs'sō-fīze. v. a. To play the philoſopher, to reaſon like a philoſopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fē-lŏs'sō-fē. ſ. Knowledge natural or moral; hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained; reaſoning, argumentation; the courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHILTER, fĭl'tŭr. ſ. (98). Something to cauſe love.

☞ This word ought rather to be written *Philtre*. See Principles, No. 416.

To PHILTER, fĭl'tŭr. v. a. To charm to love.

PHIZ, fĭz. ſ. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flē-bŏt'tō-mĭſt. ſ. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flē-bŏt'tō-mize. v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flē-bŏt'tō-mē. ſ. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flĕm. ſ. (389). The watry humour of the body; the tough viſcid matter diſcharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, flĕg'mă-gŏgz. ſ. (389). A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours. See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHLEGMATICK, flĕg'măt-ĭk. a. (510). Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watry; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flĕg'mŏn. ſ. (166). An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, flĕg'mō-nŭs. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, flēme. ſ. An inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON, flō-jĭs'tŏn, or flō-gĭs'tŏn. ſ. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

☞ Profeſſors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing theſe terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reaſon our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the profeſſors of an art ſpeak one language, and the reſt of the world, another. Thoſe, therefore, who are not chemiſts ought, in my opinion, to enter their proteſt againſt the irregular ſound of the *g* in this and ſimilar words. Pronouncing the *g* ſoft would only hurt the pride of the profeſſor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language. See HETEROGENEOUS.

PHOSPHOR, fŏs'fŭr. (166) } ſ.
PHOSPHORUS, fŏs'fō-rŭs. }
The morning ſtar; a chemical ſubſtance which expoſed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frāze. ſ. An idiom, a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language; an expreſſion, a mode of ſpeech.

To PHRASE, frāze. v. a. To ſtile, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGY, frā-zē-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. Stile, diction; a phraſe book. (518).

PHRENETICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

☞ This word, as well as *Frenetick*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in which, though he is contrary to analogy, he is conſiſtent. But Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce *Frenetick* with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and *Phrenetick* with the accent on the ſecond. That the latter is the true pronunciation can ſcarcely be doubted, if we conſult analogy (509); and that it is moſt in uſe, may appear from the additional ſuffrages of Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnſton, Entick, Bailey, and Fenning.

PHRENITIS, frē-nī'tĭs. ſ. (503). Madneſs; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, frĕn'zē. ſ. Madneſs, franticknes.

PHTHISICAL, tĭz'zē-kăl. a. (413). Waſting.

PHTHISICK, tĭz'zĭk. ſ. (413). A conſumption.

PHTHISIS, *th*ī'sĭs. ſ. (544). A conſumption.

PHYLACTERY, fē-lăk'tĕr-ē. ſ. A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

PHYSICAL, fĭz'zē-kăl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy, not moral; pertaining to the ſcience of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; reſembling phyſick.

PHYSICALLY, fĭz'zē-kăl-lē. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fē-zĭſh'ăn. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk. ſ. The ſcience of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phraſe, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk. v. a. To purge, to treat with phyſick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fĭz-zē-kō-*th*ē-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr, or fĭz-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr. } ſ.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mĭſt. (518). }
One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in theſe words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. *S* before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or ſecondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be ſeen, Principles, No. 451. The ſecondary accent on the firſt ſyllable of theſe words gives a feebleneſs to the ſecond, which occaſions the aſpiration of *s* as much as in *evaſion*, *adheſion*, &c. where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the moſt general pronunciation. See ECCLESIASTICK.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mē. ſ. The art of diſcovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the caſt of the look.

☞ There is a prevailing miſpronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g* as if the word were French. If this ariſes from ignorance of the common rules of ſpelling, it may be obſerved, that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the ſame ſyllable; as *ſig-nify*, *indig-nity*, &c.; but if affectation be the cauſe of this error, Dr. Young's *Love of Fame* will be the beſt cure for it. See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fĭzh-ē-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ. A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518) The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fī-tĭv'vō-rŭs. a. (518) That eats graſs or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fī-tŏg'grā-fē. ſ. (518) A deſcription of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fī-tŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518). The doctrine of plants, botanical diſcourſe.

PIACULAR, pī-ăk'kū-lăr. (116). } a.
PIACULOUS, pī-ăk'kū-lŭs. }
Expiatory, having the power to atone; ſuch as requires expiation; criminal, atrociouſly bad.

PIA MATER, pī-ă-mā'tŭr. ſ. (98). A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET, pī'ă-nĕt. ſ. A bird, the leſſer wood-pecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pē-ăs'tŭr. ſ. (132). An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIAZZA, pē-ăz'zā. ſ. (132). A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PICA, pī'kă. ſ. Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pĭk-kă-rōōn'. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pĭk. v. a. To cull, to chuſe; to take up, to gather; to ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument; to ſtrike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed inſtrument; to Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pĭk. v. n. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſals; to do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

PICK, pĭk. ſ. A ſharp-pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pĭk'ă-păk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phraſe.

PICKAXE, pĭk'ăks. ſ. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a ſharp point.

PICKBACK, pĭk'băk. a. On the back.

PICKED, pĭk'kĕd. a. (366). Sharp, ſmart.

To PICKEER, pĭk-kēēr'. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PICKER, pĭk'kŭr. ſ. (98). One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an inſtrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pĭk'kŭr-ĭl. ſ. (99). A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pĭk'kŭr-ĭl-wēēd. ſ. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pĭk'kl. ſ. (405). Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved; thing kept in pickle; condition, ſtate.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To PICKLE, pĭk'kl. v. a.
To preſerve in pickle; to ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phraſe.

PICKLEHERRING, pĭk-kl-hĕr'rĭng. ſ.
A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pĭk'lŏk. ſ.
An inſtrument by which locks are opened; the perſon who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pĭk'pŏk-ĭt. } ſ.
PICKPURSE, pĭk'pŭrſe. }
A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

PICKTOOTH, pĭk'tōō*th*. ſ.
An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, pĭk'*th*ănk. ſ.
An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired.

PICT, pĭkt. ſ.
A painted perſon.

PICTORIAL, pĭk-tō'rē-ăl. a.
Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pĭk'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours; the ſcience of painting; the works of painters; any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PICTURE, pĭk'tſhūre. v. a.
To paint, to repreſent by painting; to repreſent.

To PIDDLE, pĭd'dl. v. n. (405).
To pick at table, to feed ſqueamiſhly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pĭd'dl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.

PIE, pī. ſ.
Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it; a magpie, a particoloured bird; the old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pī'bâld. ſ.
Of various colours, diverſified in colour.

PIECE, pēēſe. ſ.
A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a compoſition, performance; a ſingle great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a ſingle piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; a Piece, to each; of a Piece with, like, of the ſame ſort, united, the ſame with the reſt.

To PIECE, pēēſe. v. a.
To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; to Piece out, to increaſe by addition.

To PIECE, pēēſe. v. n.
To join, to coaleſce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pēēs'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that pieces.

PIECELES, pēēs'lĕs. a.
Whole, compact, not made of ſeparate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pēēs'mēle. ad.
In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pēēs'mēle. a.
Single, ſeparate, divided.

PIED, pīde. a. (283).
Variegated, particoloured.

PIEDNESS, pīde'nĕs. ſ.
Variegation, diverſity of colour.

PIELED, pīl'd. a.
Bald. Obſolete.

PIEPOWDER Court, pī'pŏŭ-dŭr. ſ.
☞ This word is derived from the French *pié*, a foot, and *poudré*, duſty; q. d. Duſty-foot Court.
" A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bar-
" tholomew Fair in Weſt Smithfield, Lon-
" don, to do juſtice to buyers and ſellers,
" and to redreſs diſorders committed in
" them." *Bailey.*

PIER, pēēr. ſ. (275).
The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

To PIERCE, pēērſe, or pĕrſe. v. n.
To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the paſſions, to affect.
☞ What has been obſerved of the word *Fierce* is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds.

To PIERCE, pēērſe, or pĕrſe. v. a.
To make way by force; to ſtrike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect ſeverely.

PIERCER, pēērs'ŭr, or pĕrs'ŭr. ſ.
An inſtrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which inſects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pēēr'sĭng-lē, or pĕrs'-ĭng-lē. ad. (410).
Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pēēr'sĭng-nĕs, or pĕrs'ĭng-nĕs. ſ. (275).
Power of piercing.

PIETY, pī'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Diſcharge of duty to God; duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

PIG, pĭg. ſ.
A young ſow or boar; an oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pĭg. v. n.
To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pĭd'jĭn. ſ. (259).
A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pĭd'jĭn-fŭt. ſ.
An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pĭd'jĭn-lĭv-ŭr'd. a.
Mild, ſoft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pĭg'gĭn. ſ. (382).
In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

PIGHT, pīte. old. pret. and part. paſſ. of Pitch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obſolete.

PIGMENT, pĭg'mĕnt. ſ.
Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pĭg'mē. ſ.
A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pĭg-nō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pĭg'nŭt. ſ.
An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pĭgz'nī. ſ.
A word of endearment to a girl. Obſolete.

PIKE, pīke. ſ.
A large fiſh of prey; a long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded; a fork uſed in huſbandry; among turners, two iron ſprings between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PIKED, pīk'kĕd. a. (366).
Sharp, acuminated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pīke'măn. ſ. (88).
A ſoldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pīke'ſtăf. ſ.
The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pē-lăs'tŭr. ſ. (132).
A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or fifth part of its thickneſs.

PILCHER, pĭltſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A furred gown or caſe, any thing lined with fur, obſolete; a fiſh like a herring.

PILE, pīle. ſ.
A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy ſurface, nap; one ſide of a coin, the reverſe of croſs; in the plural, Piles, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, pīle. v. a.
To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with ſomething heaped.

PILEATED, pĭl'ē-ā-tĕd. a. (507).
In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pīle'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who accumulates.

To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr. v. a.
To ſteal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr. v. a. (98).
To practiſe petty theft.

PILFERER, pĭl'fŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſteals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pĭl'fŭr-ĭng-lē. ad.
With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pĭl'fŭr-ē. ſ.
Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm. ſ.
A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm. v. n.
To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pĭl'grĭm-ădje. ſ. (90).
A long journey, travel, more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pĭl. ſ.
Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

To PILL, pĭl. v. a.
To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pĭl. v. a.
For Peel, to ſtrip off the bark.

To PILL, pĭl. v. n.
To be ſtript away, to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ.
☞ This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, ſhould be written *peel*. To ſtrip off the bark or rind of any thing is univerſally ſo pronounced; but when it is written *pill* it is impoſſible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably.

PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdje. ſ. (90).
Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdje. v. a.
To plunder, to ſpoil.

PILLAGER, pĭl'lĭdje-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PILLAR, pĭl'lŭr. ſ. (88).
A column; a ſupporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pĭl'lŭr'd. ſ. (359).
Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pĭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on; a pad, a low ſaddle.

PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-ē. v. a.
To puniſh with the pillory.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

PILLOW, pĭl'lō. f. (327).
A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

To PILLOW, pĭl'lō. v. a.
To reſt any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pĭl'lō-bēre. } f.
PILLOWCASE, pĭl'lō-kāſe. }
The cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, pē-lŏs'sē-tē. f. (132).
Hairineſs.

PILOT, pī'lŭt. f. (166).
He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

To PILOT, pī'lŭt. v. a.
To ſteer, to direct in the courſe.

PILOTAGE, pī'lŭt-tĭdje. f. (90).
Pilot's ſkill, knowledge of coaſts; a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pē-mĕn'tā. f.
A kind of ſpice called Jamaica pepper, all-ſpice.

PIMP, pĭmp. f.
One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others, a procurer, a pander.

To PIMP, pĭmp. v. n.
To provide gratifications for the luſt of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pĭm-pĕr'nĕl. f.
A plant.

PIMPING, pĭmp'ĭng. a. (410).
Little.

PIMPLE, pĭm'pl. f. (405).
A ſmall red puſtule.

PIMPLED, pĭm'pl'd. a. (359).
Having red puſtules, full of pimples.

PIN, pĭn. f.
A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes; any thing inconſiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any ſlender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which muſicians ſtretch or relax their ſtrings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pĭn. v. a.
To faſten with pins; to faſten, to make faſt; to join, to fix; to ſhut up, to encloſe, to confine.

PINCASE, pĭn'kāſe. f.
A caſe to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pĭn'sŭrz. f.
An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.
☞ This word is frequently miſpronounced *pinchers*.

To PINCH, pĭnſh. v. a.
To ſqueeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an inſtrument; to ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid; to preſs between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to ſtraiten; to diſtreſs, to pain; to preſs, to drive to difficulties.

To PINCH, pĭnſh. v. n. (352).
To act with force ſo as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to ſpare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pĭnſh. f.
A painful ſqueeze with the fingers; a ſmall quantity of ſnuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted; difficulty, time of diſtreſs.

PINCHFIST, pĭnſh'fĭſt. } f.
PINCHPENNY, pĭnſh'pĕn-nē. }
A miſer.

PINCUSHION, pĭn'kŭſh-ŭn. f.
A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck. See CUSHION.

PINDUST, pĭn'dŭſt. f.
Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pīne. f.
A tree.

To PINE, pīne. v. n.
To languiſh, to wear away with any kind of miſery; to languiſh with deſire.

To PINE, pīne. v. a.
To wear out, to make to languiſh; to grieve for, to bemoan in ſilence.

PINEAPPLE, pīne'ăp-pl. f.
A plant.

PINEAL, pĭn'nē-ăl. a. (507).
Reſembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

PINFEATHERED, pĭn'fĕTH-ŭr'd. a. (359). Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

PINFOLD, pĭn'fōld. f.
A place in which beaſts are confined.

PINMONEY, pĭn'mŭn-ē. f.
Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

PINGUID, pĭng'gwĭd. a. (340).
Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pĭn'hōle. f.
A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pĭn'yŭn. f. (8) (113).
The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body; Shakeſpeare ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.

To PINION, pĭn'yŭn. v. a.
To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the ſides; to ſhackle, to bind.

PINK, pĭngk. f. (408).
A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a ſmall eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing ſupremely excellent; a colour uſed by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip; a fiſh, the minnow.

To PINK, pĭngk. v. a.
The work in eylet holes, to pierce in ſmall holes.

To PINK, pĭngk. v. n.
To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, pĭn'māk-ŭr. f.
He who makes pins.

PINNACE, pĭn'ăs. f. (91).
A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

PINNACLE, pĭn'nă-kl. f. (405).
A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building; a high ſpiring point.

PINNER, pĭn'nŭr. f. (98).
The lappet of a head which flies looſe.

PINT, pīnt. f. (105).
Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid meaſure.

PIONEER, pī-ō-nēer'. f.
One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

PIONY, pī'ŭn-ē. f. (116).
A large flower.

PIOUS, pī'ŭs. a. (314).
Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pī'ŭs-lē. ad.
In a pious manner, religiouſly.

PIP, pĭp. f.
A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a ſpot on the cards.

To PIP, pĭp. v. n.
To chirp or cry as a bird. Little uſed.

PIPE, pīpe. f.
Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an inſtrument of hand muſick; the organs of voice and reſpiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To PIPE, pīpe. v. n.
To play on the pipe; to have a ſhrill ſound.

PIPER, pī'pŭr. f. (98).
One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pīpe'trēe. f.
The lilac tree.

PIPING, pīpe'ĭng. a. (410).
Weak, feeble, ſickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pĭp'kĭn. f.
A ſmall earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pĭp'pĭn. f.
A ſharp apple.

PIQUANT, pĭk'kănt. a. (415).
Pricking, ſtimulating; ſharp, pungent, ſevere.

PIQUANCY, pĭk'kăn-sē. f.
Sharpneſs, tartneſs.

PIQUANTLY, pĭk'kănt-lē. ad.
Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pēēk. f. (415).
An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pēēk. v. a.
To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pĭk-kēēr'. a.
See PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, pĭk-kēēr'ŭr. f.
A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pē-kĕt'. f. (415).
A game at cards.

PIRACY, pī'rā-sē. f. See PRIVACY.
The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

PIRATE, pī'rāt. f. (91).
A ſea-robber; any robber, particularly a book-ſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pī'rāt. v. n.
To rob by ſea.

To PIRATE, pī'rāt. v. a.
To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pī-rāt'tē-kăl. a. (132).
Predatory, robbing, conſiſting in robbery.

PISCATION, pĭs-kā'ſhŭn. f.
The act or practice of fiſhing.

PISCATORY, pĭs'kā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Relating to fiſhes. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

PISCIVOROUS, pĭs-sĭv'vō-rŭs. a. (518)
Fiſheating, living on fiſh.

PISH, pĭſh. interj.
A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, pĭſh. v. n.
To expreſs contempt.

PISMIRE, pĭz'mire. f. (434).
An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pĭs. v. n.
To make water.

PISS, pis. ſ.
Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pis'a-bed. ſ.
A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PISSBURNT, pis'bûrnt. a.
Stained with urine; having a colour as though ſtained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pis-tā'shō. ſ.
The Piſtachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Fiſtich nut.

PISTILLATION, pis-til-lā'shun. ſ.
The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pis'tûl. ſ. (166).
A ſmall handgun.

To PISTOL, pis'tûl. v. a.
To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTOLE, pis-tōle'. ſ.
A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pis-tō-lēt'. ſ.
A little piſtol.

PISTON, pis'tûn. ſ. (166).
The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT, pit. ſ.
A hole in the ground; abyſs, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the ſtomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pit. v. a.
To ſink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pit'a-pat. ſ.
A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick ſtep.

PITCH, pitsh. ſ.
The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated; any degree of elevation or height; ſtate with reſpect to lowneſs or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pitsh. v. a.
To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to caſt forward; to ſmear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pitsh. v. n.
To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pitsh'ûr. ſ. (98).
An earthen veſſel, a water-pot; an inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pitsh'fork. ſ.
A fork uſed in huſbandry.

PITCHINESS, pitsh'ē-nēs. ſ.
Blackneſs, darkneſs.

PITCHY, pitsh'ē. a.
Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, diſmal.

PIT-COAL, pit'kōle. ſ.
Foſſile coal.

PIT-MAN, pit'man. ſ. (88).
He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pit'saw. ſ.
A large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pitch'ē-ûs. a. (263).
Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compaſſionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pitsh'ē-ûs-lē. ad.
In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pitch'ē-ûs-nēs. ſ.
Sorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs.

PITFALL, pit'fall. ſ. (406).
A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pith. ſ. (467).
The marrow of the plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood; marrow; ſtrength, force; energy, cogency, fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile; weight, moment, principal part; the quinteſcence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pith'ē-lē. ad.
With ſtrength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pith'ē-nēs. ſ.
Energy, ſtrength.

PITHLESS, pith'lēs. a.
Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pith'ē. a.
Conſiſting of pith; ſtrong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pit'tē-ā-bl. a.
Deſerving pity.

☞ The diphthong *ia*, in this word, does not draw the preceding *t* to *tſh*, as in *piteous*, and the reaſon ſeems to be the ſame as that which preſerves the ſame letter pure in *Mightier*, *Weightier*, &c. that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often uſed in compoſition with pure Engliſh words, like the perſonal and comparative terminations *er*, *eth*, &c.; and therefore the general rule in Engliſh compoſition is adhered to, which is, that ſimples preſerve their ſound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them.

PITIFUL, pit'tē-fûl. a.
Melancholy, moving compaſſion; tender, compaſſionate; paltry, contemptible, deſpicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'tē-fûl-ē. ad.
Mournfully, in a manner that moves compaſſion; contemptibly, deſpicably.

PITIFULNESS, pit'ē-fûl-nēs. ſ.
Tenderneſs, mercy, compaſſion; deſpicableneſs, contemptibleneſs.

PITILESS, pit'tē-lēs. a.
Wanting pity, wanting compaſſion, mercileſs.

PITTANCE, pit'tanse. ſ.
An allowance of meat in a monaſtery; a ſmall portion.

PITUITE, pit'tshū-ite. ſ. (155).
Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pē-tū'ē-tûs. a. (132).
Conſiſting of phlegm.

PITY, pit'tē. ſ.
Compaſſion, ſympathy with miſery, tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs; a ground of Pity, a ſubject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, pit'tē. v. a.
To compaſſionate miſery, to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

To PITY, pit'tē. v. n.
To be compaſſionate.

PIVOT, piv'vût. ſ.
A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, piks. ſ.
A little cheſt or box in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept.

PLACABLE, plā'kā-bl. a. (405).
Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, and Buchanan, make the radical *a* in this word and its derivations long as I have done; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it ſhort. Mr. Scott marks it both ways, but ſeems to give the ſhort ſound the preference by placing it firſt. This, from the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it muſt be confeſſed, is the moſt analogical (585): but this word and its companion, *capable*, ſeem immoveably fixed in the long ſound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the ſame ſituation in *docible* and *indocible* evidently inclines to the ſhort ſound. See INCAPABLE and INDOCIL.

PLACABILITY, plā-kā-bil'ē-tē. }
PLACABLENESS, plā'kā-bl-nēs. } ſ.
Willingneſs to be appeaſed, poſſibility to be appeaſed.

PLACARD, plāk-ārd'. }
PLACART, plāk-ārt'. } ſ.
An edict, a declaration, a manifeſto.

☞ Bailey places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Placard*, and Fenning on the firſt of both theſe words: all our other orthoepiſts place the accent as I have done.

PLACE, plāse. ſ.
Particular portion of ſpace; locality, local relation; local exiſtence; ſpace in general; a ſeat, reſidence, manſion; paſſage in writing; ſtate of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, public character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plāse. v. a.
To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PLACER, plā'sûr. ſ. (98).
One that places.

PLACID, plās'sid. a.
Gentle, quiet; ſoft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plās'sid-lē. ad.
Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plās'it. ſ.
Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, plāk'kit. ſ.
A petticoat. (99).

PLAGIARISM, plā'jā-rizm. ſ.
Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plā'jā-rē. ſ.
A theft in literature, one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

☞ Mr. Elphinſton and ſome reſpectable ſpeakers pronounce this word with the firſt vowel ſhort, as if written *plăd-jary*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written *play-jary*: and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and, being followed by a diphthong, is long. See Principles, No. 505, 507.

PLAGUE, plāg. ſ. (337).
Peſtilence, a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive; ſtate of miſery; any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plāg. v. a.
To trouble, to teaze, to vex, to haraſs, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plā'gē-lē. ad.
Vexatiouſly, horridly.

PLAGUY, plā'gē. a. (345).
Vexatious, troubleſome.

PLAICE, plāse. ſ. (202).
A flat fiſh.

PLAID, plād. ſ. (204).
A ſtriped or variegated cloth, an outer looſe garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plane. a. (202).
Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, ſimple; artleſs; honeſtly rough, open, ſincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plane. ad.
Not obſcurely; diſtinctly, articulately; ſimply, with rough ſincerity.

PLAIN, plane. ſ.
Level ground, open, flat, a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plane. v. a.
To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plane. v. n.
To lament, to wail. Not uſed.

PLAINDEALING, plane-de'ling. a.
Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plane-de'ling. ſ.
Management void of art. (410).

PLAINLY, plane'le. ad.
Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloſs, ſincerely; in earneſt, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plane'nes. ſ.
Levelneſs, flatneſs; want of ornament, want of ſhow; openneſs, rough ſincerity; artleſſneſs, ſimplicity.

PLAINT, plant. ſ.
Lamentation, complaint, lament; expreſſion of ſorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plant'ful. a.
Complaining, audibly ſorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, plane'tif. ſ.
He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another, oppoſed to the defendant.

☞ This word was univerſally, till of late years, pronounced with the firſt ſyllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, W. Johnſton, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable deſire of reforming the language has reſtored the diphthong to its true ſound; and the firſt ſyllable of this word, like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of juſtice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation.

PLAINTIFF, plane'tif. a.
Complaining. A word not in uſe, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, plane'tiv. a.
Complaining, lamenting, expreſſive of ſorrow.

PLAINWORK, plane'wurk. ſ.
Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery.

PLAIT, plate. ſ. (202).
A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, plate. v. a.
To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which muſt be carefully avoided.

PLAITER, plate'ur. ſ. (98).
He that plaits.

PLAN, plan. ſ.
A ſcheme, a form, a modal; a plot of a building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plan. v. a.
To ſcheme, to form in deſign.

PLANE, plane. ſ.
A level ſurface; an inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.

To PLANE, plane. v. a.
To level, to ſmooth from inequalities; to ſmooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plane'tree. ſ.
The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plan'it. ſ. (99).
One of the celeſtial bodies in our ſyſtem, which move round and receive light from the ſun.

PLANETARY, plan'ne-tar-re. a.
Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plan-net'te-kal. a.
Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plan'et-ſtruk. a.
Blaſted.

PLANISPHERE, plan'ne-ſfere. ſ.
A ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plangk. ſ.
A thick ſtrong board.

To PLANK, plangk. v. a.
To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, pla-no-kon'ne-kal. a. Level on one ſide and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, pla-no-kon'veks. a.
Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

PLANT, plant. ſ.
Any thing produced from ſeed, any vegetable production; a ſapling.

☞ There is a coarſe pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*. This pronunciation ſeems a remnant of that broad ſound which was probably given to the *a* before two conſonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity. See Principles, No. 79.

To PLANT, plant. v. a.
To put into the ground in order to grow, to ſet, to generate; to place, to fix; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with ſomething planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plan'tidje. ſ. (90).
An herb.

PLAINTAIN, plan'tin. ſ. (202).
An herb; a tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plan'tal, a. (88).
Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plan-ta'ſhun. ſ.
The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, eſtabliſhment.

PLANTED, plant'ed. a.
This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify ſettled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plant'ur. ſ. (98).
One who ſows, ſets, or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the Weſt-Indian colonies.

PLASH, plaſh. ſ.
A ſmall lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plaſh. v. a.
To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plaſh'e. a.
Watery, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plazm. ſ.
A mould, a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

PLASTER, plas'tur. ſ. (98).
Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

To PLASTER, plas'tur. v. a.
To overlay as with plaſter; to cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLASTERER, plas'tur-ur. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter; one who forms figures in plaſter.

PLASTICK, plas'tik. a.
Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plas'trun. ſ. (99).
A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them.

To PLAT, plat. v. a.
To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plat. ſ. See PLOT.
A ſmall piece of ground.

PLATANE, plat'tan. ſ. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plate. ſ.
A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought ſilver; a ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horſes.

To PLATE, plate. v. a.
To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATFORM, plat'form. ſ.
The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a ſcheme, a plan.

PLATOON, pla-toon'. ſ.
A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers.

☞ Corrupted from *Peloton*, French. See ENCORE.

PLATTER, plat'tur. ſ. (91).
A large diſh, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plaw'dit. ſ. (213).
Applauſe.

PLAUSIBILITY, plaw-ze-bil'e-te. ſ.
Speciouſneſs, ſuperficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plaw'ze-bl. a.
Such as gains approbation, ſuperficially pleaſing or taking, ſpecious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plaw'ze-bl-nes. ſ.
Speciouſneſs, ſhow of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plaw'ze-ble. ad.
With fair ſhow, ſpeciouſly.

PLAUSIVE, plaw'siv. a. (158) (428).
Applauding; plauſible. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

To PLAY, pla. v. n. (220).
To ſport, to frolick, to do ſomething not as a taſk but for pleaſure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do ſomething fanciful; to practiſe ſarcaſtic merriment; to practiſe illuſion; to game, to contend at ſome game; to touch a muſical inſtrument; to operate, to act, uſed of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to repreſent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, pla. v. a.
To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to uſe an inſtrument of muſick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, pla. ſ.
Action not impoſed, not work; amuſement, ſport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, conteſt at a game; practice in any conteſt; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an inſtrument; In play, in jeſt, not in earneſs; room for motion; liberty of acting, ſwing.

PLAYBOOK, pla'book. ſ.
Book of dramatick compoſitions.

PLAYDAY, pla'da. ſ.
Day exempt from taſks or work.

☞ (559), Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

PLAYDEBT, plā'dĕt. ſ.
Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plā'ŭr. ſ (98).
One who plays; an idler, a lazy perſon; actor of dramatick ſcences; a mimick; one who touches a muſical inſtrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earneſt, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plā'fĕl-lō. ſ.
Companion in amuſement.

PLAYFUL, plā'fŭl. a.
Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYGAME, plā'game. ſ.
Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plā'hŏuſe. ſ.
Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

PLAYSOME, plā'sŭm. a.
Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plā'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Wantonneſs, levity.

PLAYTHING, plā'*th*ing. ſ.
Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plā'rite. ſ.
A maker of plays.

PLEA, plē. ſ. (227).
The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuſe.

To PLEACH, plētſh. v. a. (227).
To bend, to interweave. Not in uſe.

To PLEAD, plēde. v. n. (227).
To argue before a court of juſtice; to ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt, to reaſon with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plēde. v. a.
To defend, to diſcuſs; to alledge in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuſe.

PLEADABLE, plē'dā-bl. a.
Capable to be alledged in plea.

PLEADER, plē'dŭr. ſ. (98).
One who argues in a court of juſtice; one who ſpeaks for or againſt.

PLEADING, plē'ding. ſ. (410).
Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, plĕ'zănſe. ſ. (234).
Gaiety, pleaſantry. Obſolete.

PLEASANT, plĕz'zănt. a. (234).
Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

PLEASANTLY, plĕz'zănt-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to give dilight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrouſly.

PLEASANTNESS, plĕz'zănt-nĕs. ſ.
Delightfulneſs, ſtate of being pleaſant; gaiety, cheerfulneſs, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plĕz'zăn-trē. ſ.
Gaiety, merriment; ſprightly ſaying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plēze. v. a. (227).
To delight, to gratify, to humour; to ſatisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleaſed, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plēze. v. n.
To give pleaſure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuſe; to condeſcend, to comply.

PLEASER, plē'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that courts favour, one that pleaſes.

PLEASINGLY, plē'zing-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plē'zing-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, plĕzh'ŭr-ă-bl. a.
Delightful, full of pleaſure.

PLEASURE, plĕzh'ŭre. ſ. (234) (450).
Delight, gratification of the mind or ſenſes; looſe gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plĕzh'ŭre. v. a.
To pleaſe, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'ăn. ſ. (113).
One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'ăn. a.
Popular, conſiſting of mean perſons: belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plĕdje. ſ.
A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity, a pawn; a ſurety, a bail, an hoſtage.

To PLEDGE, plĕdje. v. a.
To put in pawn, to give as warrant or ſecurity; to ſecure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plĕd'jĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall maſs of lint.

PLEIADS, plē'ădz. } ſ.
PLEIADES, plē'ă-dēz. }
A northern conſtellation.

☞ I have preferred thoſe orthöepiſts, who mark theſe words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the firſt ſyllable like the verb to *ply*.

PLENARILY, plĕn'ă-rē-lē. ad.
Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plĕn'ă-rē, or plē'nă-rē.
Full, complete.

☞ Some very reſpectable ſpeakers, make the vowel *e*, in the firſt ſyllable of this word, long; but analogy and the beſt uſage ſeem to ſhorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *Granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the ſecond pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the firſt: nor do I ſee any reaſon why the *e* ſhould not be ſhort in this word, as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthöepiſts, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*.

PLENARINESS, plĕn'ă-rē-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs, completeneſs.

PLENILUNARY, plĕn-nē-lū'nă-rē. a.
Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnſe. ſ.
Fulneſs of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnt. a.
Inveſted with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plĕn-nē-pō-tĕn'ſhă-rē. ſ.
A negotiator inveſted with full power.

PLENIST, plē'nĭſt. ſ. (544).
One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plĕn'nē-tūde. ſ.
Fulneſs, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulneſs, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeneſs.

PLENTEOUS, plĕn'tſhŭs. a. (263).
Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plĕn'tſhŭs-lē. ad.
Copiouſly, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plĕn'tſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plĕn'tē-fŭl. a.
Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plĕn'tē-fŭl-ē. ad.
Copiouſly, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plĕn'tē-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plĕn'tē. ſ.
Abundance, ſuch a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulneſs, exuberance; it is uſed, I think, barbarouſly for Plentiful; a ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plē'ō-năzm. ſ.
A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLETHORA, plĕ*th*'ō-ră. ſ. (468).
The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health.

☞ All our orthöepiſts, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, notwithſtanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This probably aroſe from the angliciſed word *Plethory*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate. See Principles, No. 503.

PLETHORETICK, plĕ*th*-ō-rĕt'ĭk. }
PLETHORICK, plē-*th*or'ĭk. (509). } a.
Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, plĕ*th*'ō-rē. ſ. (503).
Fulneſs of habit.

PLEVIN, plĕv'vĭn. ſ.
In law, a warrant or aſſurance.

PLEURISY, plū'rē-sē. ſ.
An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plū-rĭt'tē-kăl. }
PLEURITICK, plū-rĭt'tĭk. (509). } a.
Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy; denoting a pleuriſy.

PLIABLE, plī'ă-bl. a. (405).
Eaſy to be bent, flexible; flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plī'ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Flexibility, eaſineſs to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plī'ăn-sē. ſ.
Eaſineſs to be bent.

PLIANT, plī'ănt. a.
Bending, flexile; limber; eaſy to take a form; eaſily perſuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plī'ănt-nĕs. ſ.
Flexibility, toughneſs.

PLICATURE, plĭk'kă-tūre. }
PLICATION, plē-kā'ſhŭn. (132). } ſ.
Fold, double.

PLIERS, plī'ŭrz. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, plīte. v. a.
To pledge, to give as ſurety; to braid, to weave. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

PLIGHT, plīte. ſ. (393).
Condition, ſtate; good caſe; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

PLINTH, plĭn*th*. ſ.
In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To PLOD, plŏd. v. n.
To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laborioufly; to ſtudy cloſely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLOT, plŏt. ſ.
A ſmall extent of ground; a conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign formed againſt another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embaraſſed; ſtratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plŏt. v. n.
To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority; to contrive, to ſcheme.

To PLOT, plŏt. v. a.
To plan, to contrive; to deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Conſpirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plŭv'vŭr. ſ. (165).
A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plŏu. ſ. (313) (390).
The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plŏu. v. n.
To turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plŏu. v. a.
To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, plŏu'bŏe. ſ.
A boy that follows the plough, a coarſe ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plŏu'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plŏu'land. ſ.
A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plŏu'măn. ſ. (88).
One that attends or uſes the plough; a groſs ignorant ruſtick; a ſtrong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plŏu'ſhare. ſ.
The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plŭk. v. a.
To pull with nimbleneſs or force, to ſnatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to ſtrip off feathers; to Pluck up a heart or ſpirit, a proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk. ſ.
A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg. ſ.
A ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg. v. a.
To ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, plŭm. ſ.
A fruit; the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds. It is ſometimes improperly written *plumb*.

PLUMAGE, plū'mĭdje. ſ. (90).
Feathers, ſuit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm. ſ. (347).
A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm. ad.
Perpendicularly to the horizon.

☞ This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, is ſometimes ignorantly pronounced *plump*.

To PLUMB, plŭm. v. a.
To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
One who works upon lead. Commonly written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'mŭr-ē. ſ.
Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm'kāke'. ſ.
Cake made with raiſins.

PLUME, plūme. ſ.
Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of conteſt; Plume is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plūme. v. a.
To pick and adjuſt feathers; to ſtrip off feathers; to ſtrip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; to Plume one's ſelf upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALUM, plūme-ăl'lŭm. ſ.
A kind of aſbeſtus.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mĭd'jĕr-ŭs. ſ.
Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plū'mē-pēde. ſ.
A fowl that has feathers on the foot. See MILLEPEDES.

PLUMMET, plŭm'mĭt. ſ. (99).
A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned.

PLUMOSITY, plū-mŏs'sē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plū'mŭs. a. (314).
Feathery, reſembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp. a.
Somewhat fat, ſleek, full and ſmooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp. ſ.
A knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. Little uſed.

To PLUMP, plŭmp. v. a.
To fatten, ſwell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp. v. n.
To fall like a ſtone into the water; to be ſwollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp. ad.
With a ſudden fall.

PLUMPER, plŭmp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plŭmp'nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs, diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'rĭdje. ſ.
Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'dĭng. ſ.
Pudding made with plums. (410).

PLUMPY, plŭmp'ē. a.
Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plū'mē. a.
Feathered, covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr. v. a. (98).
To pillage, to rob in a hoſtile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr. ſ.
Pillage, ſpoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plŭn'dĕr-ŭr. ſ.
Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje. v. a. (74).
To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid; to put into any ſtate ſuddenly; to hurry into any diſtreſs; to force in ſuddenly.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje. v. n.
To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive; to fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLUNGE, plŭnje. ſ.
Act of putting or ſinking under water; difficulty, ſtrait, diſtreſs.

PLUNGER, plŭn'jŭr. ſ. (98).
One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plū'răl. a.
Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plū'răl-ĭſt. ſ.
One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

PLURALITY, plū-răl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of ſouls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plū'răl-ē. ad.
In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭſh. ſ.
A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth, ſhag.

PLUVIAL, plū'vē-ăl. } a.
PLUVIOUS, plū'vē-ŭs. }
Rainy, relating to rain.

To PLY, plī. v. a.
To work on any thing cloſely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on work; to practiſe diligently; to ſolicit importunately.

To PLY, plī. v. n.
To work, or offer ſervice; to go in a haſte; to buſy one's ſelf; to bend.

PLY, plī. ſ.
Bent, turn, biaſs; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plī'ŭrz. ſ. (98).
See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, nū-măt'tĕ-kăl. }
PNEUMATICK, nū-măt'tĭk. (509). } a.
Moved by wind, relative to wind; conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in theſe words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the beſt uſage to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* and *k* before *n* are always ſilent, as in *gnomon*, *knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *bdellium*, nor *p* in *pſalm*, *ptiſan*, &c. and till ſome good reaſons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in queſtion, I muſt join with Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have ſunk it as I have done.

PNEUMATICKS, nū-măt'tĭks. ſ.
A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid condenſed, rarified, or gravitates; in the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mă-tŏl'lŏ-jē. ſ.
The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH, pŏtſh. v. a. (352).
To boil ſlightly; to plunder by ſtealth.

To POACH, pŏtſh. v. n.
To ſteal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pŏtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſteals game.

POCK, pŏk. ſ.
A puſtule raiſed by the ſmall-pox.

POCKET, pŏk'kĭt. ſ. (88).
The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes.

To POCKET, pŏk'kĭt. v. a.
To put in the pocked; to Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely; to paſs by an affront ſo as to ſay nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pŏk'kĭt-bŏŏk. ſ.
A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pŏk'kĭt-glăs. ſ.
Portable looking-glaſs.

POCKHOLE, pŏk'hŏle. ſ.
Pit or ſcar made by the ſmall-pox.

POCKINESS, pŏk'kē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being pocky.

POCKY, pŏk'kē. a.
Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pŏk'kū-lĕnt. a.
Fit for drink.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

POD, pŏd. ſ.
The capſule of legumes, the caſe of ſeeds.

PODAGRICAL, pō-dăg'grē-kăl. a.
Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pŏdje. ſ.
A puddle, a plaſh.

POEM, pō'ĕm. ſ. (99).
The work of a poet, a metrical compoſition.

POESY, pō'ĕ-sē. ſ.
The art of writing poems; poem, material compoſitions, poetry; a ſhort conceit engraved on a wring or other thing, pronounced as two words.

POET, pō'ĕt. ſ. (99).
An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in meaſure.

POETASTER, pō-ĕ-tăs'tŭr. ſ.
A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pō'ĕt-tĕs. ſ.
A ſhe poet.

POETICAL, pō-ĕt'tē-kăl. } a.
POETICK, pō-ĕt'tĭk. (509). }
Expreſſed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pō-ĕt'tē-kăl-lē. ad.
With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pō'ĕ-trē. ſ.
Metrical compoſition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pwŏē'năn-sē. ſ. (387).
The power of ſtimulating the palate, ſharpneſs; the power of irritation, aſperity.

POIGNANT, pwŏē'nănt. a. (387).
Sharp, ſtimulating the palate; ſevere, piercing, painful; irritating, ſatirical, keen.

POINT, pŏint. ſ. (299).
The ſharp end of any inſtrument; a ſtring with a tag; headland, promontory; a ſting of an epigram; an indiviſible part of ſpace; an indiviſible part of time, a moment; a ſmall ſpace; ſpace; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or ſpace, critical moment, exact place; degree, ſtate; note of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop; a ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or ſiſe Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compaſs is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; reſpect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular inſtance, example; a ſingle poſition, a ſingle aſſertion, a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion, a ſingle part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is ſhot to the Pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain meaſure beat on the drum.

To POINT, pŏint. v. a.
To ſharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to ſhew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT, pŏint. v. n.
To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen; to ſhow.

POINTED, pŏint'ĕd. a.
Sharp, having a ſharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, pŏint'ĕd-lē. ad.
In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, pŏint'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Sharpneſs, pickedneſs with aſperity; epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

POINTEL, pŏint'ĕl. ſ.
Any thing on a point.

POINTER, pŏint'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to ſportſmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, pŏint'ĭng-ſtŏk. ſ.
Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, pŏint'lĕs. a.
Blunt, not ſharp, obtuſe.

POISON, pŏē'z'n. ſ. (170) (299).
That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes, venom.

To POISON, pŏē'z'n. v. a.
To infect with poiſon; to attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, pŏē'z'n-trē. ſ.
A plant.

POISONER, pŏē'z'n-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who poiſons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, pŏē'z'n-ŭs. a.
Venomous, having the qualities of poiſon.

POISONOUSLY, pŏē'z'n-ŭs-lē. ad.
Venomouſly.

POISONOUSNESS, pŏē'z'n-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being poiſonous, venomouſneſs.

POITREL, pŏē'trĕl. ſ. (299).
Armour for the breaſt of a horſe; a graving tool.

POISE, pŏēze. ſ. (299).
Balance, equipoize, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, pŏēze. v. a.
To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppreſs with weight.

POKE, pōke. ſ.
A pocket, a ſmall bag.

To POKE, pōke. v. a.
To feel in the dark, to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

POKER, pō'kŭr. ſ. (98).
The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

POLAR, pō'lăr. a. (88).
Found near the pole, lying near the pole, iſſuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pō-lăr'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pō'lăr-ē. a.
Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the poles.

POLE, pōle. ſ.
The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long ſtaff; a tall piece of timber erected; a meaſure of length containing five yards and a half; an inſtrument of mealuring.

To POLE, pōle. v. a.
To furniſh with poles.

POLEAXE, pōle'ăks. ſ.
An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pōle'kăt. ſ.
The fitchew, a ſtinking animal.

POLEMICAL, pō-lĕm'mē-kăl. } a.
POLEMICK, pō-lĕm'mĭk. (509). }
Controverſial, diſputative.

☞ The *o* in theſe words is under the ſame predicament as that in *Obedience*, which ſee.

POLEMICK, pō-lĕm'mĭk. ſ.
Diſputant, controverſiſt.

POLESTAR, pōle'ſtăr. ſ.
A ſtar near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynoſure, lodeſtar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pō-lēēſe'. ſ. (112).
The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pō-lēēſt'. a. (359).
Regulated, formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

POLICY, pŏl'lē-ſē. ſ.
The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, ſtratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pŏl'lĭſh. v. a.
To ſmooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloſs; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pŏl'lĭſh. v. n.
To anſwer to the act of poliſhing, to receive a gloſs.

POLISH, pŏl'lĭſh. ſ. (544).
Artificial gloſs, brightneſs given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pŏl'lĭſh-ă-bl. a.
Capable of being poliſhed.

POLISHER, pŏl'lĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

POLITE, pō-līte'. a. (170).
Gloſſy, ſmooth, in this ſenſe only technically uſed; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pō-līte'lē. ad.
With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pō-līte'nĕs. ſ.
Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl. a. (170).
Relating to politicks, relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; cunning, ſkilful.

POLITICALLY, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
With relation to publick adminiſtration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICIAN, pŏl-lē-tĭſh'ăn. ſ.
One verſed in the arts of government, one ſkilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, pŏl'lē-tĭk. a.
Political, civil; prudent, verſed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pŏl'lē-tĭk-lē. ad.
Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pŏl'lē-tĭks. ſ.
The ſcience of government, the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs.

POLITY, pŏl'lē-tē. ſ.
A form of government, civil conſtitution.

POLL, pōll. ſ. (406).
The head; a catalogue or liſt of voters at an election, a regiſter of heads; a fiſh called generally a chub; a chevin.

To POLL, pōll. v. n.
To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip ſhort, to ſhear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to ſtrip, to pill; to take a liſt or regiſter of perſons; to inſert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pŏl'lărd. ſ. (88).
A tree lopped; the chub fiſh.

POLLEN, pŏl'lĭn. ſ. (99).
A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina, as alſo a ſort of fine bran.

POLLER, pŏl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pŏl-ĕ-vĭl. s.
Pollevil is a large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pŏl'lŭk. ſ. (166).
A kind of fiſh.

To POLLUTE, pŏl-lūte'. v. a.
To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pŏl-lū'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Defilement, the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pŏl-lū'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pŏl-lū'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of defiling; the ſtate of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pŏl-troon'. ſ.
A coward, a ſcoundrel.

☞ This is one of thoſe half French half Engliſh words that ſhows at once our deſire to imitate the naſal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly. See ENCORE.

POLY, pō'lē. ſ.
An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pŏl-ē-ă-kōū'ſtĭk. ſ. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

☞ The reaſon why the *o*, though under the ſecondary accent, in the firſt ſyllable of this and the three following words, is long, is becauſe two vowels ſucceed it in the following ſyllables. See Principles, No. 534.

POLYANTHOS, pŏl-ē-ăn'*th*ŭs. ſ.
A plant, bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRON, pŏl-ē-ĕd'rŏn. ſ.
A ſolid figure with many ſides.

POLYEDRICAL, pŏl-ē-ĕd'drē-kăl. } POLYEDROUS, pŏl-ē-ĕd'rŭs, (314). } a. Having many ſides.

POLYGAMIST, pŏl-ĭg'gă-mĭſt. ſ.
One who holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pŏl-ĭg'gă-mē. ſ. (518).
Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pŏl'ē-glŏt. a.
Having many languages.

POLYGON, pŏl'ē-gŏn. ſ. (166).
A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pŏl-ĭg'gō-năl. a.
Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pŏl'ē-grăm. ſ.
A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pŏl-ĭg'grā-fē. ſ.
The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY, pŏl-ĭl'lŏ-jē. ſ. (518).
Talkativeneſs.

POLYMATHY, pŏl-ĭm'mă-*th*ē. ſ.
The knowledge of many arts and ſciences, alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects. (518).

POLYPETALOUS, pŏl-ē-pĕt'tăl-ŭs. a.
Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pŏl-ĭf'fō-nĭzm. ſ.
Multiplicity of ſound.

POLYPODY, pŏl-ĭp'pō-dē. ſ.
A plant.

POLYPOUS, pŏl'ē-pŭs. a. (314).
Having the nature of a polypus, having feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pŏl'ē-pŭs. ſ.
Polypus ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature conſidered by ſome naturaliſts as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pŏl'ē-ſkōpe. ſ.
A multiplying glaſs.

POLYSPERMOUS, pŏl-ē-ſpĕr'mŭs. a.
Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pŏl-ē-ſĭl-lăb'bē-kăl. a.
Having many ſyllables, pertaining to a polyſyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, pŏl'ē-ſĭl-lă-bl. ſ.
A word of many ſyllables.

POLYTHEISM, pŏl'ē-*th*ē-ĭzm. ſ.
The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pŏl'ē-*th*ē-ĭſt. ſ.
One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Conſiſting of apples.

POMADE, pō-mādē'. ſ.
A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pō-măn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pō-mā'tŭm. ſ.
An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pŭm-grăn'năt. ſ. (90). The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pŭm'rŏē. } POMEROYAL, pŭm-rŏē'ăl. } ſ.
A ſort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pō-mĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. ſ. (99).
A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the ſword; the protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

To POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. v. a.
To beat black and blue, to bruiſe, to punch.

POMP, pŏmp. ſ.
Splendour, pride; a proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

POMPHOLYX, pŏm'fō-lĭks. ſ.
Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pŭm'pē-ŭn. ſ. (165).
A pumpkin.

POMPOSITY, pŏm-pŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
An affectation of pompouſneſs.

☞ Though this word is not to be found in Johnſon or Sheridan, it has been adopted by ſome of our other Lexicographers, and ſo frequently occurs in converſation as to deſerve a place in the language.

POMPOUS, pŏm'pŭs. a. (314).
Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pŏm'pŭs-lē. ad.
Magnificently, ſplendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pŏm'pŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Magnificence, ſplendour, ſhowineſs, oſtentatiouſneſs.

POND, pŏnd. ſ.
A ſmall pool or lake of water, a baſon, water not running or emitting any ſtream.

To PONDER, pŏn'dŭr. v. a. (98).
To weigh mentally, to conſider, to attend.

To PONDER, pŏn'dŭr. v. n.
To think, to muſe.

PONDERABLE, pŏn'dŭr-ă-bl. a.
Capable to be weighed, menſurable by ſcales.

PONDERAL, pŏn'dŭr-ăl. a.
Eſtimated by weight, diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

PONDERATION, pŏn-dŭr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pŏn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pŏn-dŭr-ŏs'ſē-tē. ſ.
Weight, gravity, heavineſs.

PONDEROUS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, ſtrongly impulſive.

PONDEROUSLY, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Heavineſs, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pŏnd'wēed. ſ.
A plant.

PONENT, pō'nĕnt. a.
Weſtern. See LEVANT.

PONIARD, pŏn'yărd. ſ. (113) (272).
A dagger, a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pŏn'yărd. v. a.
To ſtab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pŏn'tĭdje. ſ. (90).
Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pŏn'tĭf. ſ.
A prieſt, a high prieſt; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl. a.
Belonging to a high prieſt; popiſh; ſplendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this ſenſe it is uſed by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl. ſ.
A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

PONTIFICALLY, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl-ē. ad.
In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăt. ſ. (90). Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICE, pŏn'tē-fĭs. ſ. (142).
Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little uſed.

PONTON, pŏn-tōōn'. ſ.
A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water. See POLTRON and ENCORE.

PONY, pō'nē. ſ.
A ſmall horſe.

POOL, pōōl. ſ. (306).
A lake of ſtanding water.

POOP, pōōp. ſ. (306).
The hindermoſt part of the ſhip.

POOR, pōōr. a. (306).
Indigent, oppreſſed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneaſy; depreſſed, low; a word of tenderneſs, dear; a word of ſlight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpoſe; the Poor, thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community, thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a Poor ſoil; lean, emaciated, as a Poor horſe; without ſpirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pōōr'lē. ad.
Without wealth; with little ſucceſs; meanly, without ſpirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pōōr-jŏn'. ſ.
A ſort of fiſh.

POORNESS, pōōr'nĕs. ſ.
Poverty, indigence, want; meanneſs, lowneſs, want of dignity; ſterility, barrenneſs.

POORSPIRITED, pōōr-ſpĭr'ĭt-ĕd. a.
Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pōōr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Meanneſs, cowardice.

POP, pŏp. ſ.
A ſmall ſmart quick ſound.
☞ Undoubtedly derived from the noiſe cauſed by the ſudden expulſion of ſome ſmall body.

To POP, pŏp. v. n.
To move or enter with a quick, ſudden and unexpected motion.

To POP, pŏp. v. a.
To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly; to ſhift.

POPE, pōpe. ſ.
The biſhop of Rome; a ſmall fiſh, by ſome called a ruffe.

POPEDOM, pōpe'dŭm. ſ. (166).
Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pō'pŭr-ē. ſ. (555).
A name given by Proteſtants to the religion of the church of Rome.

POPESEYE, pōps'ī. ſ.
The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pŏp'gŭn. ſ.
A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

POPINJAY, pŏp'pĭn-jā. ſ.
A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, pō'pĭſh. a.
An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the pope; relative to what is called popery.

POPISHLY, pō'pĭſh-lē. ad.
In a popiſh manner.

POPLAR, pŏp'lăr. ſ. (88).
A tree.

POPPY, pŏp'pē. ſ.
A plant.

POPULACE, pŏp'pū-lās. ſ. (91).
The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pŏp'pū-lā-sē. ſ.
The common people, the multitude. Little uſed.

POPULAR, pŏp'pū-lăr. a. (88).
Vulgar, plebeian; ſuitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleaſing to the people; ſtudious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular diſtemper.

POPULARITY, pŏp-pū-lăr'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Graciouſneſs among the people, ſtate of being favoured by the people; repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception; in this ſenſe little uſed.

POPULARLY, pŏp'pū-lăr-lē. ad.
In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pŏp'pū-lāte. v. n.
To breed people.

POPULATION, pŏp-pū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pŏp'pū-lŭs. a. (314).
Full of people, numerouſly inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pŏp'pū-lŭs-lē. ad.
With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pŏp'pū-lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pōr'sĕ-lāne. ſ.
China, china ware.

PORCH, pōrſh. ſ. (352).
A roof ſupported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pōr'kū-pīne. ſ. (149).
A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pōre. ſ.
Spiracle of the ſkin, paſſage of perſpiration; any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

To PORE, pōre. v. n.
To look with great intenſeneſs and care.

POREBLIND, pōre'blīnd. a.
Nearſighted, ſhortſighted. Commonly written, and always pronounced, *purblind*.

PORINESS, pō'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of pores.

PORK, pōrk. ſ.
Swine's fleſh.

PORKER, pōrk'ŭr. ſ.
A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pōrk'ē-tŭr. ſ.
One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pōrk'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A young hog.

PORKLING, pōrk'lĭng. ſ. (410).
A young pig.

POROSITY, pō-rŏs'sĕ-tē. ſ.
Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pō'rŭs. a. (314).
Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.

POROUSNESS, pō'rŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of having pores.

PORPHYRE, pōr'fŭr. } ſ.
PORPHYRY, pōr'fŭr-ē. }
Marble of a particular kind.

PORPOISE, } pōr'pŭs. } ſ.
PORPUS, }
The ſea-hog.

PORRACEOUS, pōr-rā'ſhŭs. a.
Greeniſh.

PORRECTION, pōr-rĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pōr'rĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſcallion.

PORRIDGE, pōr'rĭdje. ſ.
Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

PORRIDGEPOT, pōr'rĭdje-pŏt. ſ.
The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pōr'rĭn-jŭr. ſ.
A veſſel in which broth is eaten. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs.

PORT, pōrt. ſ.
A harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a gate, Shew all thy praiſes within the ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ſhip at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.

PORTABLE, pōr'tă-bl. a. (405).
Manageable by the hand; ſuch as may be borne along with one; ſuch as is tranſported or carried from one place to another; ſufferable, ſupportable.

PORTABLENESS, pōr'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pōrt'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The price of carriage; port-hole.

PORTAL, pōr'tăl. ſ. (88).
The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANCE, pōr'tănſe. ſ.
Air, mien; demeanor. Obſolete.

PORTASS, pōr'tăs. ſ.
A breviary, a prayer book. Obſolete.

PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'lĭs. ſ.
A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'lĭs. v. a.
To bar, to ſhut up.

PORTED, pōrt'ĕd. a.
Borne in a certain or regular order.

To PORTEND, pōr-tĕnd'. v. a.
To foretoken, to foreſhow as omens.

PORTENSION, pōr-tĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pōr'tĕnt'. ſ.
Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening miſery.

PORTENTOUS, pōr-tĕn'tŭs. a.
Monſtrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pōr'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive meſſages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of ſtrong beer.

PORTERAGE, pōr'tŭr-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Money paid for carriage.

PORTICO, pōr'tĕ-kō. ſ.
A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pōr'ſhŭn. ſ.
A part; a part aſſigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, pōr'ſhŭn. v. a.
To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pōr'ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pōrt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanor.

PORTLY, pōrt'lē. a.
Grand of mien; bulky, ſwelling.

PORTMAN, pōrt'măn. ſ. (88).
An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.

PORTMANTEAU, pōrt-măn'tō. ſ.
A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pōr'trāte. ſ. (90).
A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pōr'trā-ture. ſ.
Picture; painted reſemblance.

To PORTRAY, pōr-trā'. v. a. (492).
To paint, to deſcribe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, pōr'trĕs. ſ.
A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pō'rē. a.
Full of pores.

To POSE, pōze. v. a.
To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

POSER, pō'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pŏz'zĭt-ĕd. a.
Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
State of being placed, ſituation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants.

POSITIONAL, pō-zĭſh'ŭn-ăl. a.
Reſpecting poſition.

POSITIVE, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv. a. (157).
Not negative, real, abſolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſettled by arbitrary appointment; certain, aſſured.

POSITIVELY, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-lē. ad.
Abſolutely, by way of direct poſition; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in ſtrong terms.

nor 167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); thin (466), THIS (469).

POSITIVENESS, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Actualneſs, not mere negation; peremptorineſs, confidence.

POSSE, pŏs'sē. ſ.
An armed power.

To POSSESS, pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. (170).
To have as an owner, to be maſter of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to ſeize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean ſpirit; to affect by inteſtine power.

☞ The *o* in the firſt ſyllable of *poſſeſs*, and its compounds, is exactly under the ſame predicament as the ſame letter in *occaſion*, *obedience*, &c. which ſee.

POSSESSION, pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pŏz-zĕs'sĭv. a.
Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSORY, pŏz'zĕs-sŭr-ē. a.
Having poſſeſſion.

☞ For the ſame reaſon that I have placed the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Dimiſſory*, I have placed it on the firſt ſyllable of this word; our language ſeems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *poſſeſſorius*, to forming it from our own word *poſſeſs*: and when this is the caſe, the accent is generally on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe the ſecondary accent was on that ſyllable in the Engliſh pronunciation of the Latin word. See ACADEMY. Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan give this word the ſame accentuation as I have done; but moſt of our other orthöepiſts accent the ſecond ſyllable.

POSSESSOR, pŏz-zĕs'sŭr. ſ. (166).
Owner, maſter, proprietor.

POSSET, pŏs'sĭt. ſ. (99).
Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pŏs-sē-bĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
The power of being in any manner, the ſtate of being poſſible.

POSSIBLE, pŏs'sē-bl. a. (405).
Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pŏs'sē-blē. ad.
By any power really exiſting; perhaps, without abſurdity.

POST, pōſt. ſ.
A haſty meſſenger, a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; quick courſe or manner of travelling; ſituation, ſeat; military ſtation; place, employment, office; a piece of timber ſet erect.

To POST, pōſt. v. n.
To travel with ſpeed.

To POST, pōſt. v. a.
To fix opprobriouſly on poſts; to place, to ſtation, to fix; to regiſter methodically, to tranſcribe from one book into another; to delay, obſolete.

POSTAGE, pōſt'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pōſt'bŏe. ſ.
Courier, boy that rides poſt.

To POSTDATE, pōſt'dāte. v. a.
To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōſt-dē-lū'vē-ăn. a.
Poſterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōſt-dē-lū'vē-ăn. ſ.
One that lived ſince the flood.

POSTER, pōſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A courier, one that travels haſtily.

POSTERIOR, pŏs-tē'rē-ŭr. a.
Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORS, pŏs-tē'rē-ŭrz. ſ. (166).
The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pŏs-tē-rē-ŏr'ĭ-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being after, oppoſite to Priority.

POSTERITY, pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Succeeding generations, deſcendants.

POSTERN, pŏs'tĕrn. ſ.
A ſmall gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pōſt-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. ſ. Future exiſtence.

POSTHASTE, pōſt-hāſte'. ſ.
Haſte like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pōſt'hŏrſe. ſ.
A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pōſt'hŏuſe. ſ.
Poſtoffice, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pŏſt'hū-mŭs. a.
Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

POSTIL, pŏs'tĭl. ſ.
Gloſs, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pŏs'tĭl. v. a.
To gloſs, to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pŏs'tĭl-ŭr. ſ.
One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pŏs-tĭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach; one who guides a poſt chaiſe.

POSTMASTER, pōſt'măs-tŭr. ſ.
One who has the charge of a publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pōſt'măs-tŭr-jĕn'ĕr-ăl. ſ.
He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pōſt-mē-rĭd'ē-ăn. a. Being in the afternoon. See MERIDIAN.

POSTOFFICE, pōſt'ŏf-fĭs. ſ.
Office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

To POSTPONE, pōſt-pōne'. v. a.
To put off, to delay; to ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

POSTSCRIPT, pōſt'ſkrĭpt. ſ.
The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

To POSTULATE, pŏs'tſhū-lāte. v. a.
To beg or aſſume without proof.

POSTULATE, pŏs'tſhū-lăt. ſ. (90).
Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pŏs-tſhū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption.

POSTULATORY, pŏs'tſhū-lā-tŭr-ē. a.
Aſſuming without proof; aſſumed without proof. (512).

POSTULATUM, pŏs-tſhū-lā'tŭm. ſ.
Poſition aſſumed without proof. (503).

POSTURE, pŏs'tſhūre. ſ. (463).
Place, ſituation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other; ſtate, diſpoſition.

To POSTURE, pŏs'tſhūre. v. a.
To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

POSTUREMASTER, pŏs'tſhūr-măs-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pō'zē. ſ.
A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.

POT, pŏt. ſ.
A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire; veſſel to hold liquids; veſſel made of earth; a pewter veſſel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; to go to Pot, to be deſtroyed or devoured.

To POT, pŏt. v. a.
To preſerve ſeaſoned meats in pots; to incloſe in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pō'tă-bl. a. (405).
Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pō'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Drinkableneſs.

POTARGO, pō-tăr'gō. ſ.
A Weſt-Indian pickle.

POTASH, pŏt'ăſh. ſ.
Potaſh is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Drinking about, draught.

POTATO, pō-tā'tō. ſ.
An eſculent root.

POTBELLIED, pŏt'bĕl-lĭd. a. (283).
Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBELLY, pŏt'bĕl-lē. ſ.
A ſwelling paunch.

To POTCH, pŏtſh. v. a.
To poach, to boil ſlightly. This word is more commonly and better written *Poach*.

POTCOMPANION, pŏt'kŭm-păn'yŭn. ſ. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

POTENCY, pō'tĕn-sē. ſ.
Power, influence; efficacy, ſtrength.

POTENT, pō'tĕnt. a.
Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pō'tĕn-tāte. ſ. (90).
Monarch, prince, ſovereign.

POTENTIAL, pō-tĕn'ſhăl. a.
Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pō-tĕn-ſhē-ăl'ĭ-tē. ſ. (542). Poſſibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pō-tĕn'ſhăl-ē. ad.
In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pō'tĕnt-lē. ad.
Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pō'tĕnt-nĕs. ſ.
Powerfulneſs, might, power.

POTGUN, pŏt'gŭn. ſ. (By miſtake or corruption uſed for POPGUN. *Johnſon*).
A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

POTHANGER, pŏt'hăng-ŭr. ſ.
Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pŏth'ĕ-kă-rē. ſ. (470).
One who compounds and ſells medicines.

☞ This contraction of *Apothecary* is allowable in nothing but in Comick Poetry:

"So modern '*pothecaries* taught the art
"By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part;
"Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules
"Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools."
Pope's Eſſay on Crit.

The other contraction, as if written *Potecary*, is almoſt too vulgar to deſerve notice.

POTHER, pŏTH'ŭr. ſ. (165) (469).
Buſtle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pŏTH'ŭr. v. a.
To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pŏt'ĕrb. ſ. (394).
An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pŏt'hŏŏk. ſ.
Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with, alſo ill-formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pō'shŭn. ſ.
A draught, commonly a phyſical draught.

POTLID, pŏt'lĭd. ſ.
The cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pŏt'tĭdje. ſ. (90).
Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'tŭr. ſ.
A maker of earthen veſſels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'tĕrn-ōre. ſ.
Which ſerves the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels.

POTTING, pŏt'tĭng. part. a. (410).
Drinking.

POTTLE, pŏt'tl. ſ. (405).
Liquid meaſure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pŏt-văl'yănt. a.
Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

POUCH, pŏŏtsh. ſ. (313).
A ſmall bag, a pocket; applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or a paunch.

POVERTY, pŏv'vŭr-tē. ſ.
Indigence, neceſſity; meanneſs, defect.

POULT, pōlt. ſ. (318).
A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.
☞ This word is corrupted by the great as well as the ſmall vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out*. See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER.

POULTERER, pōl'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pōl'tĭs. ſ. (142).
A cataplaſm, a ſoft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pōl'tĭs. v. a. (142).
To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POULTRY, pōl'trē. ſ.
Domeſtick fowls.

POUNCE, pŏŏnſe. ſ. (313).
The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum ſandarach.

To POUNCE, pŏŏnſe. v. a.
To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to ſprinkle through ſmall perforations; to ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pŏŏnſt. a. (359).
Furniſhed with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pŏŏn'sĭt-bŏks. ſ.
A ſmall box perforated.

POUND, pŏŏnd. ſ. (313).
A certain weight, conſiſting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupoiſe of ſixteen ounces; the ſum of twenty ſhillings; a pinfold, an encloſure, a priſon in which beaſts are encloſed.

To POUND, pŏŏnd. v. a.
To beat, to grind with a peſtle; to ſhut up, to impriſon, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pŏŏnd'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
A certain ſum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pŏŏnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The name of a heavy large pear; any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a peſtle.

To POUR, pŏŏr. v. a. (316).
To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel or into ſome place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to ſend forth, to let out, to ſend in a continued courſe.
☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce this word as I have done; Mr. Nares alone pronounces it *pore*.

To POUR, pŏŏr. v. n.
To flow rapidly; to ruſh tumultuouſly.

POURER, pŏŏ'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that pours. See Principles, No. 316.

POUT, pŏŏt. ſ. (313).
A kind of fiſh, a cod-fiſh; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pŏŏt. v. n.
To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pŏŏ'dŭr. ſ. (98) (322).
Duſt, any body comminuted; gunpowder; ſweet duſt for the hair.

To POWDER, pŏŏ'dŭr. v. a.
To reduce to duſt, to comminute, to pound ſmall; to ſprinkle as with duſt; to ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt.

POWDERBOX, pŏŏ'dŭr-bŏks. ſ.
A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, pŏŏ'dŭr-hŏrn. ſ.
A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, pŏŏ'dŭr-mĭl. ſ.
The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pŏŏ'dŭr-rōōm. ſ.
The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pŏŏ'dŭr-tshĕſts. ſ.
Wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pŏŏ'dŭr-ĭng-tŭb. ſ. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted; the place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

POWDERY, pŏŏ'dŭr-ē. ſ.
Duſty, friable.

POWER, pŏŏ'ŭr. ſ. (98) (322).
Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; ſovereign, potentate; one inveſted with dominion; divinity; hoſt, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pŏŏ'ŭr-fŭl. a.
Inveſted with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pŏŏ'ŭr-fŭl-ē. ad.
Potently, mightily, efficaciouſly, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pŏŏ'ŭr-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pŏŏ'ŭr-lĕs. a.
Weak, impotent.

POX, pŏks. ſ.
Puſtules, effloreſcencies; the venereal diſeaſe.

To POZE, pōze. v. a.
To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

PRACTICABILITY, prăk'tē-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tē ſ. Practicableneſs, a poſſibility of being performed. See IMPRACTICABILITY.

PRACTICABLE, prăk'tē-kă-bl. a.
Performable, feaſible, capable to be practiſed; aſſailable, fit to be aſſailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prăk'tē-kă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Poſſibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prăk'tē-kă-blē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prăk'tē-kăl. a.
Relating to action, not merely ſpeculative.

PRACTICALLY, prăk'tē-kăl-lē. ad.
In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prăk'tē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prăk'tĭs. ſ. (142).
The habit of doing any thing; uſe, cuſtomary uſe; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance diſtinguiſhed from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diſeaſes; exerciſe of any profeſſion; wicked ſtratagem, bad artifice. In this laſt ſenſe not now in uſe.

PRACTICK, prăk'tĭk. a.
Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prăk'tĭs. v. a. (499).
To do habitually; to do, not merely to profeſs, as to Practiſe law or phyſick; to uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prăk'tĭs. v. n.
To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to tranſact, to negotiate ſecretly; to uſe bad arts or ſtratagems; to uſe medical methods; to exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRACTISANT, prăk'tĭz-ănt. ſ.
An agent. Not in uſe.

PRACTISER, prăk'tĭs-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that practiſes any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭr. ſ.
He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prē-kŏg'nē-tă. ſ. (92).
Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe.

PRAGMATICK, prăg-măt'tĭk. (509)
PRAGMATICAL, prăg-măt'tē-kăl.
a. Meddling, impertinently buſy, aſſuming buſineſs without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-ē ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prāze. ſ. (202).
Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reaſon of praiſe.

To PRAISE, prāze. v. a.
To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worſhip.

PRAISEFUL, prāze'fŭl. a.
Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One who praiſes, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prāze'wŭr-thē. a.
Commendable, deſerving praiſe.

PRAME, prāme. ſ.
A flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prănſe. v. n. (78) (79).
To ſpring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly; to move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

To PRANK, prăngk. v. a.
To decorate, to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

PRANK, prăngk. ſ. (408).
A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prāte. v. n.
To talk careleſsly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prāte. ſ.
Tattle, ſlight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prā'tŭr. ſ. (98).
An idle talker, a chatterer.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *thin* (466), THIS (469).

PRATINGLY, prā'tĭng-lē. ad. (410).
With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prăt'tl. v. n. (405).
To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prăt'tl. f.
Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prăt'lŭr. f. (98).
A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prăv'ĕ-tē. f.
Corruption, badneſs, malignity.

PRAWN, prawn. f.
A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prā. v. n.
To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to aſk ſubmiſſively; I pray, or, Pray, ſingly, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.

To PRAY, prā. v. a.
To ſupplicate, to implore, to addreſs with petitions; to aſk for as a ſupplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prā'ŭr. f. (98).
Petition to heaven; entreaty, ſubmiſſive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prā'ŭr-bŏŏk. f.
Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prētſh. v. n. (227).
To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

To PREACH, prētſh. v. a.
To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations; to inculcate publickly, to teach with earneſtneſs.

PREACHER, prētſh'ŭr. f. (98).
One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects; one who is apt to harangue tediouſly in diſcourſe.

PREACHMENT, prētſh'mĕnt. f.
A ſermon or other diſcourſe mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prē'ăm-bl. f. (405).
Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prē-ăn-tē-pē-nŭl'tē-mate. a.
The fourth ſyllable from the laſt.

PREAPPREHENSION, prē-ăp-prē-hĕn'ſhŭn. f.
An opinion formed before examination.

PREBEND, prĕb'ĕnd. f.
A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches; ſometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDARY, prĕb'ĕn-dĕr-ē. f. (512)
A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prē-kā'rē-ŭs. a.
Dependant, uncertain becauſe depending on the will of another, held by courteſy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā'rē-ŭs-nĕs.
Uncertainty, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prē-kăw'ſhŭn. f.
Preſervative caution, preventive meaſures.

To PRECAUTION, prē-kăw'ſhŭn.
v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prĕs-ē-dā'nē-ŭs. a.
Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prē-ſēde'. v. a.
To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prē-ſē'dĕnſe. } f.
PRECEDENCY, prē-ſē'dĕn-ſē. }
The act or ſtate of going before, priority; ſomething going before, ſomething paſt; adjuſtment of place; the foremoſt place in ceremony; ſuperiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-ſē'dĕnt. a.
Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prĕs'ē-dĕnt. f.
Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the ſame kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prē-ſē'dĕnt-lē. ad.
Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prē-ſĕn'tŭr. f. (166).
He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, prē'ſĕpt. f. (532).
A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, make the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long; Dr. Kenrick alone makes it ſhort.

PRECEPTIAL, prē-ſĕp'ſhăl. a.
Conſiſting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prē-ſĕp'tĭv. a. (157).
Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prē-ſĕp'tŭr. f. (166).
A teacher, a tutor.

PRECESSION, prē-ſĕſh'ŭn. f.
The act of going before.

PRECINCT, prē-ſĭnkt'. f.
Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOSITY, prē-ſhē-ŏs'ē-tē. f. (534)
Value, preciouſneſs; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prĕſh'ŭs. a. (357).
Valuable, being of great worth; coſtly, of great price, as a precious ſtone.

PRECIOUSLY, prĕſh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prĕſh'ŭs-nĕs. f.
Valuableneſs, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prĕs'ē-pĭs. f. (142).
A headlong ſteep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prē-ſĭp'pē-tănſe. }
PRECIPITANCY, prē-ſĭp'pē-tăn-ſē. }
f. Raſh haſte, headlong haſte.

PRECIPITANT, prē-ſĭp'pē-tănt. a.
Falling or ruſhing headlong; haſty, urged with violent haſte; raſhly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prē-ſĭp'pē-tănt-lē. ad. In headlong haſte, in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'pē-tāte.
v. a. To throw headlong; to haſten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or raſhly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymiſtry oppoſed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'pē-tāte.
v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a ſediment; to haſten without juſt preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'pē-tăt. a. (91).
Steeply falling; headlong, haſty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prē-ſĭp'pē-tăt. f. (91).
A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prē-ſĭp'pē-tăt-lē.
ad. Headlong, ſteeply down; haſtily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prē-ſĭp-pē-tā'ſhŭn.
f. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haſte; in chymiſtry, ſubſidency, contrary of ſublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, prē-ſĭp'pē-tŭs. a.
Headlong, ſteep; haſty, ſudden; raſh, heady.

PRECISE, prē-ſīſe'. a. (427).
Exact, ſtrict, nice, having ſtrict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prē-ſīſe'lē. ad.
Exactly, nicely, accurately, with ſuperſtitious formality, with too much ſcrupuloſity.

☞ Though we ſeldom hear the adjective *preciſe* pronounced as if written *precize*, we very frequently hear the adverb *preciſely* pronounced as if written *precizely*: but it ought to be remembered as an invariable rule, that adverbs preſerve exactly the ſame accent and ſound as the adjective from which they are formed; and therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hiſſing or pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the ſame.

PRECISENESS, prē-ſīſe'nĕs. f.
Exactneſs, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prē-ſĭzh'ē-ăn. f. (88).
One who limits or reſtrains; one who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

PRECISION, prē-ſĭzh'ŭn. f.
Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prē-ſī'sĭv. a. (428).
Exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, prē-klūde'. v. a.
To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Ripe before the time.

PRECOSITY, prē-kŏs'ē-tē. f.
Ripeneſs before the time.

To PRECOGITATE, prē-kŏd'jē-tāte.
v. a. To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prē-kŏg-nĭſh'ŭn. f.
Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prē-kŏn-sēte'. f. (530).
An opinion previouſly formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prē-kŏn-sēve'.
v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kŏn-sĕp'ſhŭn.
f. Opinion previouſly formed. (531).

PRECONTRACT, prē-kŏn'trăkt. f.
A contract previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prē-kŏn-trăkt'.
v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prē-kŭrſe'. f.
Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prē-kŭr'sŏr. f. (166).
Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prē-dā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Living by prey.

PREDAL, prē'dăl. a. (88).
Robbing, practiſing plunder.

PREDATORY, prĕd'dā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Plundering, practiſing rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

PREDECEASED, prē-dē-ſēſt'. a. (531)
Dead before. (359).

PREDECESSOR, prĕd-ē-ſĕs'ſŭr. f.
One that was in any ſtate or place before another; anceſtor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'rē-ăn. f.
One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDESTINATE, prē-dĕs'tē-nāte.
v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'ſhŭn. f.
Fatal decree, preordination.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dĕs'tē-nā-tŭr. s. One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity. (166) (521)

To PREDESTINE, prē-dĕs'tĭn. v. a. To decree beforehand. (140).

PREDETERMINATION, prē-dē-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prē-dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree. (140).

PREDIAL, prē'dē-ăl, or prē'jē-ăl. a. (293). Conſiſting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prĕd'dē-kā-bl. a. Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDICABLE, prĕd'dē-kā-bl. ſ. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prē-dĭk'kā-mĕnt. ſ. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures, called alſo category; claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PRÆDICAMENTAL, prē-dĭk-ā-mĕn'tăl a. Relating to predicaments.

☞ See MEDICAMENT.

PREDICANT, prĕd'dē-kănt. ſ. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prĕd'dē-kāte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prĕd'dē-kăt. ſ. (91). That which is affirmed of the ſubject. Thus in the ſentence, "Man is a rational animal," *Man* is the ſubject, and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this ſentence alſo, "The "Wages of ſin is Death." Death is the ſubject, and *the wages of ſin* is the predicate, where it may likewiſe be obſerved, that it is the ſubject of a propoſition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative caſe.

PREDICATION, prĕd-ē-kā'shŭn. ſ. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To foretel, to foreſhow.

PREDICTION, prē-dĭk'shŭn. ſ. Propheſy, declaration of ſomething future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dĭk'tŭr. ſ. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē-dē-jĕs'tshŭn. ſ. Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

PREDILECTION, prē-dē-lĕk'shŭn. ſ. Preference, partiality, prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing.

☞ It is probable that this word was not in uſe when Dr. Johnſon wrote his Dictionary, or he would have inſerted it; perhaps it was firſt uſed by the author of the letters ſigned Junius; but the readineſs with which it has ſince been adopted by the moſt reſpectable writers, is a ſufficient proof of its propriety and utility. Scott and Entick are the only orthöepiſts who have inſerted this word.

To PREDISPOSE, prē-dĭs-pōze'. v. a. To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn ſ. Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dŏm'mē-nănſe. } ſ.
PREDOMINANCY, prē-dŏm'mē-năn-sē. }
Prevalence, ſuperiority, aſcendency, ſuperiour influence.

PREDOMINANT, prē-dŏm'mē-nănt. a. Prevalent, ſupreme in influence, aſcendent.

To PREDOMINATE, prē-dŏm'mē-nāte. v. n. (91). To prevail, to be aſcendent, to be ſupreme in influence.

To PRE-ELECT, prē-ē-lĕkt'. v. a. To chuſe by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prē-ĕm'mē-nĕnſe. ſ. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; ſuperiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē-ĕm'mē-nĕnt. a. Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē-ĕm'shŭn. ſ. (412) The right of purchaſing before another.

To PRE-ENGAGE, prē-ĕn-gādje'. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē-ĕn-gādje'-mĕnt. ſ. Precedent obligation.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, prē-ē-ſtāb'lĭſh. v. a. To ſettle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-ē-ſtāb'-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, prē-ĕgz-ĭſt'. v. n. To exiſt beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnſe. ſ. Exiſtence beforehand, exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt. a. Exiſtent beforehand, preceding in exiſtence.

PREFACE, prĕf'făs. ſ. (91) (532). Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign, introduction, ſomething proemial.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the firſt *e* in this word ſhort.

To PREFACE, prĕf'făs. v. n. (91). To ſay ſomething introductory.

To PREFACE, prĕf'făs. v. a. To introduce by ſomething proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prĕf'făs-ŭr. ſ. (98). The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prĕf'fā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Introductory.

PREFECT, prē'fĕkt. ſ. Governor, commander.

PREFECTURE, prĕf'fĕk-tūre. ſ. Command, office of government.

☞ Though I have agreed with all our orthöepiſts in making the firſt ſyllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them ſo implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſon, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; and the two firſt of theſe writers make the firſt ſyllable long, as in *prefect*. Mr. Perry alone has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and making that ſyllable ſhort. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, and a ſhort quantity on every vowel but *u*. See Principles, No. 533, 535.

To PREFER, prē-fĕr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raiſe; to offer ſolemnly, to propoſe publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prĕf'fĕr-ā-bl. a. Eligible before ſomething elſe.

PREFERABLENESS, prĕf'fĕr-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prĕf'fĕr-ā-blē. ad. In preference, in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prĕf'fĕr-ĕnſe. ſ. The act of preferring, eſtimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prē-fĕr'mĕnt. ſ. Advancement to a higher ſtation; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fĕr'rŭr. ſ. (98). One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prē-fĭg'yū-rāte. v. n. To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURATION, prē-fĭg-yū-rā'shŭn ſ. Antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIGURE, prē-fĭg'yūre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIX, prē-fĭks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PREFIX, prē'fĭks. ſ. (492). Some particle put before a word to vary its ſignification.

PREFIXION, prē-fĭk'shŭn. ſ. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prē-fŏrm'. v. n. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prĕg'nān-sē. ſ. The ſtate of being with young; fruitfulneſs, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prĕg'nănt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prĕg'nănt-lē. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prē-gŭs-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act of taſting before another.

To PREJUDGE, prē-jŭdje'. v. a. To determine any queſtion beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kāte. v. a. To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kăt. a. (91) Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepoſſeſſed.

PREJUDICATION, prē-jū-dē-kā'shŭn. ſ. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prĕd'jū-dĭs. ſ. (142). Prepoſſeſſion, judgment formed beforehand without examination; miſchief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, prĕd'jū-dĭs. v. a. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed; to injure, to hurt, to diminiſh, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prĕd-jū-dĭſh'ăl. a. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions; contrary, oppoſite; miſchievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prĕd-jū-dĭſh'ăl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being prejudicial, miſchievouſneſs.

PRELACY, prĕl'lā-sē. ſ. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order; epiſcopacy, the order of biſhops; biſhops.

PRELATE, prĕl'lăt. ſ. (91) (532). An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Bu-

chanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort.

PRELATICAL, prē-lăt'tē-kăl. a. Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, prē-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. Preference, ſetting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prĕl'lă-tūre. } PRELATURESHIP, prĕl'lă-tūre-ſhip } ſ. The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prē-lĕk'ſhŭn. ſ. Reading; lecture.

PRELIBATION, prĕ-lī-bā'ſhŭn. ſ. Taſte beforehand, effuſion previous to taſting. (530).

PRELIMINARY, prē-lĭm'ĕ-nă-rē. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lĭm'ĕ-nă-rē. ſ. Something previous, preparatory meaſures.

PRELUDE, prĕl'ūde. ſ. (532). Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert; ſomething introductory, ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort.

To PRELUDE, prē-lūde'. v. a. (492). To ſerve as an introduction, to be previous to.

PRELUDIOUS, prē-lū'jē-ŭs. a. (293). Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prē-lū'sĭv. a. (158). (428). Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prē-mă-tūre'. a. (531). Ripe too ſoon, formed before the time, too early, too ſoon ſaid or done, too haſty.

PREMATURELY, prē-mă-tūre'lē. ad. Too early, too ſoon, with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATURENESS, prē-mă-tūre'nĕs } PREMATURITY, prē-mă-tū'rē-tē. } ſ. Too great haſte, unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREMEDITATE, prē-mĕd'ē-tāte. v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prē-mĕd-ē-tā'ſhŭn ſ. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prē-mĕr'rĭt. v. a. To deſerve before.

PREMICES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz. Firſt fruits.

PREMIER, prĕme'yĕr. a. (113). Firſt, chief. This word is uſed as a ſubſtantive for the firſt miniſter of ſtate.

To PREMISE, prē-mīze'. v. a. To explain previouſly, to lay down premiſes; to ſend before the time. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

PREMISES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz. ſ. (99). Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved; in law language, houſes or lands.

PREMISS, prĕm'ĭs. ſ. An antecedent propoſition.

☞ As the ſingular ends with *ſs*, the preceding word in the plural ought to have *ſs* alſo.

PREMIUM, prē'mē-ŭm. ſ. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward propoſed.

To PREMONISH, prē-mŏn'nĭſh. v. a. To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prē-mŏn'nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prē-mō-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prē-mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē. a. Previouſly adviſing. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK. (512).

To PREMONSTRATE, prē-mŏn'ſtrāte. v. a. To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prĕm'mū-nī-rē. ſ. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute; the penalty ſo incurred; a difficulty, a diſtreſs.

PREMUNITION, prē-mū-nĭſh'ŭn. ſ. An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prē-nŏm'mē-nāte v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prē-nŏm-mē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. The privilege of being named firſt.

PRENOTION, prē-nō'ſhŭn. ſ. Foreknowledge, preſcience.

PRENTICE, prĕn'tĭs. ſ. (142). One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade. This word, ſays Dr. Johnſon, is contracted by colloquial licence from *apprentice*.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn'tĭs-ſhip. ſ. The ſervitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prē-nŭn-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. See PRONUNCIATION. The act of telling before

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ŏk'kū-păn-sē. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prē-ŏk'kū-pāte. v. a. To anticipate; to prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prē-ŏk-kū-pā'ſhŭn ſ. Anticipation; prepoſſeſſion; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prē-ŏk'kū-pī. v. a. To prepoſſeſs, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prē-ŏm'mē-nāte. v. a. To prognoſticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prē-ō-pĭn'yŭn. ſ. (113) Opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion.

To PREORDAIN, prē-ŏr-dāne'. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prē-ŏr'dē-nănſe. ſ. Antecedent decree, firſt decree.

PREORDINATION, prē-ŏr-dē-nā'ſhŭn ſ. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prĕp-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe; previous meaſures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs; any thing made by proceſs of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prē-păr'rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prē-păr'rā-tĭv. ſ. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting; that which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

PREPARATIVELY, prē-păr'rā-tĭv-lē. ad. Previouſly, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prē-păr'rā-tŭr-ē. a. Antecedently neceſſary; introductory, previous, antecedent. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

To PREPARE, prē-pāre'. v. a. To fit for any thing, to adjuſt to any uſe, to make ready for any purpoſe; to qualify for any purpoſe; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular proceſs, as he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prē-pāre'. v. n. To take previous meaſures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's ſelf ready, to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā'rĕd-lē. ad. By proper precedent meaſures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā'rĕd-nĕs. ſ. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā'rŭr. ſ. (98). One that prepares, one that previouſly fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prē-pĕnſe'. } PREPENSED, prē-pĕnſt'. (359) } a. Forethought, preconceived, contrived beforehand, as malice Prepenſe.

To PREPONDER, prē-pŏn'dĕr. v. a. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ănſe. } PREPONDERANCY, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ăn-sē. } ſ. The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperiority of weight.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-āte v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-āte v. a. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prē-pŏn-dĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pōze'. v. a. To put before.

PREPOSITION, prĕp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ. In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

PREPOSITOR, prē-pŏz'zĭt-ŭr. ſ. A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt. See CONSTRUE.

To PREPOSSESS, prē-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice. (531).

PREPOSSESSION, prē-pŏz-zĕſh'ŭn. ſ. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſſion; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs. a. Having that firſt which ought to be the laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted; applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-lē. ad. In a wrong ſituation, abſurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. Abſurdity, wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, prē-pō'tĕn-sē. ſ. Superiour power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prĕp'pūſe. ſ. That which covers the glans, foreſkin.

To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre'. v. a. To demand previouſly.

PREREQUISITE, prē-rĕk'kwĭz-ĭt. a. Something previouſly neceſſary.

PREROGATIVE, prē-rŏg'gă-tĭv. ſ. An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, prē-rŏg'gă-tĭv'd. a. Having an excluſive privilege, having prerogative. (359).

PRESAGE, prĕs'sādje. ſ. (492) (532). Prognoſtick, pretenſion of futurity.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort; and Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnſton make it long.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To PRESAGE, prē-sādje'. v. a.
To forbode, to foreknow, to foretel, to propheſy; to foretoken, to foreſhow.

PRESAGEMENT, prē-sādje'mēnt. ſ.
Forebodement, preſenſion; foretoken.

PRESBYTER, prēz'bē-tēr. ſ.
A prieſt; a preſbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, prēz-bē-tē'rē-ān. a.
Conſiſting of elders, a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, prēz-bē-tē'rē-ān. ſ.
An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

PRESBYTERY, prēz'bē-tēr-ē. ſ.
Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prē'ſhē-ēnſe. ſ. (532).
Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, prē'ſhē-ēnt. a. (357).
Foreknowing, prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, prē'ſhē-ūs. a.
Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND, prē-ſind'. v. a.
To cut off, to abſtract.

PRESCINDENT, prē-ſind'ēnt. a.
Abſtracting.

To PRESCRIBE, prē-ſkribe'. v. a.
To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prē-ſkribe'. v. n.
To influence by long cuſtom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a cuſtom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prē'ſkript. a.
Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prē'ſkript. ſ.
Directions, precept, model preſcribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prē-ſkrip'ſhūn. ſ.
Rules produced and authorized by cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prē-sē'ānſe. ſ.
Priority of place in ſitting.

PRESENCE, prēz'zēnſe. ſ.
State of being preſent; ſtate of being in the view of a ſuperior; a number aſſembled before a great perſon; port, air, mien, demeanour; readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients; the perſon of a ſuperior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prēz'zēns-tſhām-būr.
PRESENCE-ROOM, prēz'zēns-rōōm
ſ. The room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRESENSION, prē-sēn'ſhūn. ſ.
Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prēz'zēnt. a.
Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand; not paſt, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotton; not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive; the Preſent, an elliptical expreſſion for the Preſent time, the time now exiſting; At Preſent, at the preſent time, now.

PRESENT, prēz'zēnt. ſ.
A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prē-zēnt'. v. a. (492).
To place in the preſence of a ſuperior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniouſly; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prē-zēnt'ā-bl. a.
What may be preſented.

PRESENTANEOUS, prēz-zēn-tā'nē-ūs a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, prēz-zēn-tā'ſhūn. ſ. The act of preſenting; the act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prē-zēn'tā-tiv. a.
Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, prēz-zēn-tēē'. ſ.
One preſented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prē-zēn'tūr. ſ. (98).
One that preſents.

PRESENTIAL, prē-zēn'ſhāl. a.
Suppoſing actual preſence.

PRESENTIALITY, prē-zēn-ſhē-āl'ē-tē ſ. State of being preſent.

PRESENTIFICK, prēz-zēn-tif'fik. a.
Making preſent.

PRESENTIFICKLY, prēz-zēn-tif'fik-lē. ad. (509).
In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

PRESENTLY, prēz'zēnt-lē. ad.
At preſent, at this time, now; immediately, ſoon after.

PRESENTMENT, prē-zēnt'mēnt. ſ.
The act of preſenting; any thing preſented or exhibited, repreſentation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prēz'zēnt-nēs. ſ.
Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prēz-zēr-vā'ſhūn. ſ.
The act of preſerving, care to preſerve.

PRESERVATIVE, prē-zēr'vā-tiv. ſ.
That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive.

To PRESERVE, prē-zērv'. v. a.
To ſave, to defend from deſtruction or any evil, to keep; to ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prē-zērv'. ſ.
Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

PRESERVER, prē-zērv'ūr. ſ.
One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief; he who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prē-ſide'. v. n. (447).
To be ſet over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prēz'zē-dēn-sē. ſ.
Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prēz'zē-dēnt. ſ.
One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, perfect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prēz'zē-dēnt-ſhip. ſ. The office and place of preſident.

PRESIDIAL, prē-ſid'jē-āl. a. (293).
Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS, prēs. v. a.
To ſqueeze, to cruſh; to diſtreſs; to conſtrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect ſtrongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear ſtrongly on; to compreſs, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military ſervice.

To PRESS, prēs. v. n.
To act with compulſive violence, to urge, to diſtreſs; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invaſion, to encroach; to croud, to throng; to come unſeaſonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; to Preſs upon, to invade, to puſh againſt.

PRESS, prēs. ſ.
The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; the inſtrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a a kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes; a commiſſion to force men into military ſervice.

PRESSBED, prēs'bēd. ſ.
Bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRESSER, prēs'sūr. ſ. (98).
One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

PRESSGANG, prēs'gāng. ſ.
A crew employed to force men into naval ſervice.

PRESSINGLY, prēs'sing-lē. ad.
With force, cloſely.

PRESSION, prēſh'ūn. ſ.
The act of preſſing.

PRESSMAN, prēs'mān. ſ. (88).
One who forces another into ſervice, one who forces away; one who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs, diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prēs'mūn-ē. ſ.
Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced away into the ſervice.

PRESSURE, prēſh'ſhūre. ſ. (450).
The act of preſſing or cruſhing; the ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed; force acting againſt any thing, gravitation, preſſion; violence inflicted, oppreſſion; affliction, grievance, diſtreſs; impreſſion, ſtamp, character made by impreſſion.

PRESTO, prēs'tō. ſ.
Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prē-zū'mā-blē. ad.
Without examination.

To PRESUME, prē-zūme'. v. n. (454).
To ſuppoſe, to believe previouſly without examination; to ſuppoſe, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without poſitive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prē-zū'mūr. ſ. (98).
One that preſuppoſes, an arrogant perſon.

PRESUMPTION, prē-zūm'ſhūn. ſ. (512). Suppoſition previouſly formed; confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed; an argument ſtrong but not demonſtrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, preſumptuouſneſs; unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prē-zūm'tiv. a.
Taken by previous ſuppoſition; ſuppoſed, as the Preſumptive heir, oppoſed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, preſumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prē-zūm'tſhū-ūs. a. Arrogant, confident, inſolent; irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced in three ſyllables, by corrupting and contracting the two laſt ſyllables into *ſhus*, as if written *prezumſhus*: but correct ſpeakers carefully preſerve theſe ſyllables diſtinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *chew*, and the pronoun *us*. See UNCTUOUS.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prē-zūm'tſhū-ūs-lē. ad.
Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prē-zūm'tſhū-ūs-nēs. ſ.
Quality of being preſumptuous, confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prē-sŭp-pō'zăl. (531)
Suppoſal previouſly formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prē-sŭp-pōze'. v. a.
To ſuppoſe as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prē-sŭp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. ſ.
Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMISE, prē-sŭr-mīze'. ſ.
Surmiſe previouſly formed.

PRETENCE, prē-tĕnſe'. ſ.
A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates; the act of ſhowing or alledging what is not real; aſſumption, claim to notice; claim true or falſe; ſomething threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prē-tĕnd'. v. a.
To make any appearance of having, to allegde falſely; to ſhew hypocritically; to hold out as a deluſive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prē-tĕnd'. v. n.
To put in a claim truly or falſely; to preſume on ability to do any thing, to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

PRETENDER, prē-tĕnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prē-tĕnd'ĭng-lē. ad.
Arrogantly, preſumptuouſly.

PRETENSION, prē-tĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
Claim true or falſe; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prē'tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt. a.
In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETERIT, prē'tĕr-ĭt. a.
Paſt.

PRETERITION, prē-tĕr-rĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of going paſt, the ſtate of being paſt.

PRETERITNESS, prē'tĕr-ĭt-nĕs. ſ.
State of being paſt, not preſence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prē-tĕr-lăpſt'. a.
Paſt and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prē-tĕr-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prē-tĕr-mĭt'. v. a.
To paſs by.

PRETERNATURAL, prē-tĕr-năt'tſhū-răl. a.
Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prē-tĕr-năt'-tſhū-răl-ē. ad.
In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prē-tĕr-năt'tſhū-răl-nĕs. ſ.
Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prē-tĕr-pĕr'fĕkt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prē-tĕr-plū'-pĕr-fĕkt. a.
The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETEXT, prē-tĕkſt'. ſ.
Pretence, falſe appearance, falſe allegation.

PRETOR, prē'tŏr. ſ. (166).
The Roman judge; it is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prē-tō'rē-ăn. a.
Judicial, exerciſed by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prĭt'tē-lē. ad.
Neatly, pleaſingly.

PRETTINESS, prĭt'tē-nĕs. ad.
Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prĭt'tē. a. (101).
Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in converſation; not very ſmall.

PRETTY, prĭt'tē. ad.
In ſome degree.

To PREVAIL, prē-vāle'. v. n.
To be in force, have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the ſuperiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to perſuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prē-vā'lĭng. a.
Predominant, having moſt influence.

PREVAILMENT, prē-vāle'mĕnt. ſ.
Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prĕv'vă-lĕnſe. } ſ.
PREVALENCY, prĕv'vă-lĕn-ſē. }
Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prĕv'vă-lĕnt. a.
Victorious, gaining ſuperiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, prĕv'vă-lĕnt-lē. ad.
Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prē-văr'rē-kāte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to ſhuffle.

PREVARICATION, prē-văr-rē-kā'ſhŭn ſ. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, prē-văr'rē-kā-tŭr. ſ. A caviller, a ſhuffler. (521).

To PREVENE, prē-vēne'. v. a.
To hinder.

PREVENIENT, prē-vē'nē-ĕnt. a.
Proceeding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, prē-vĕnt'. v. a.
To go before as a guide, to go before marking the way eaſy; to go before, to anticipate; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, to attempt firſt; to hinder, to obviate, to obſtruct. This laſt is almoſt the only ſenſe now uſed.

PREVENTER, prē-vĕnt'ŭr. ſ.
One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obſtructer.

PREVENTION, prē-vĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of going before; pre-occupation, anticipation; hindrance, obſtruction; prejudice, prepoſſeſſion.

PREVENTIONAL, prē-vĕn'ſhŭn-ăl. a.
Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'ĭv. a. (157).
Tending to hinder; preſervative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'ĭv. ſ.
A preſervative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prē-vĕnt'ĭv-lē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prē'vē-ŭs. a. (314).
Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prē'vē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prē'vē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Antecedence.

PREY, prā. ſ. (269).
Something to be devoured, ſomething to be ſeized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prā. v. n.
To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waſte.

PREYER, prā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prī'ă-pĭzm. ſ.
A preternatural tenſion.

PRICE, prīſe. ſ.
Equivalent paid for any thing; value, eſtimation, ſuppoſed excellence; rate at which any thing is ſold; reward, thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICK, prĭk. v. a.
To pierce with a ſmall puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to ſet up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to ſpur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorſe; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prĭk. v. n.
To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow; to come upon the ſpur.

PRICK, prĭk. ſ.
A ſharp ſlender inſtrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teaſing and tormenting thought, remorſe of conſcience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prĭk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſharp-pointed inſtrument; a light horſeman.

PRICKET, prĭk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A buck in his ſecond year.

PRICKLE, prĭk'kl. ſ. (405).
Small ſharp point, like that of a brier.

PRICKLINESS, prĭk'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prĭk'lŏuſe. ſ.
A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prĭk'ſŏng. ſ.
Song ſet to muſick. Obſolete.

PRICKLY, prĭk'lē. a.
Full of ſharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prĕk'wŭd. ſ.
A tree.

PRIDE, prīde. ſ.
Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf eſteem; inſolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftineſs of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, ſhow, decoration; ſplendor, oſtentation; the ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

To PRIDE, prīde. v. a.
To make proud, to rate himſelf high. Uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prī'ŭr. ſ. (416).
One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prēēſt. ſ. (275).
One who officiates in ſacred offices; one of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prēēſt'krăft. ſ.
Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prēēſt'tĕs. ſ.
A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prēēſt'hŭd. ſ.
The office and character of a prieſt; the order of men ſet apart for holy offices; the ſecond order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prēēſt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIESTLY, prēēſt'lē. a.
Becoming a prieſt, ſacerdotal, belonging to a prieſt.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prēēſt'rĭd-d'n. a.
Managed or governed by prieſts. (103).

PRIG, prĭg. ſ.
A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

PRILL, prĭl. ſ.
A brit, or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prim. a.
Formal, preciſe, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prim. v. a.
To deck up preciſely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prī'mā-sē. ſ.
The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.
☞ Mr. Elphinſton is the only orthöepiſt who gives the ſhort ſound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one underſtands the analogies of our language better; but in this and ſeveral other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is general cuſtom. I am well acquainted with the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent, (535); and if cuſtom were wavering, this ought to decide: but in this word and *primary*, cuſtom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy.

PRIMAL. prī'mal. a.
Firſt. A word not in uſe.

PRIMARILY, prī'mā-rē-lē. ad.
Originally, in the firſt intention.

PRIMARINESS, prī'mā-rē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prī'mā-rē. a.
Firſt in intention; original, firſt; firſt in dignity, chief, principal. See PRIMACY.

PRIMATE, prī'māt. ſ. (91).
The chief eccleſiaſtick.

PRIMATESHIP. prī'māt-ſhĭp. ſ.
The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prīme. ſ.
The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the beſt part; the ſpring of life; ſpring; the height of perfection; the firſt part, the beginning.

PRIME, prīme. a.
Early, blooming; principal, firſt rate; firſt, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prīme. v. a.
To put in the firſt powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the firſt colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prīme'lē. ad.
Originally, primarily, in the firſt place; excellently, ſupremely well.

PRIMENESS, prīme'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being firſt; excellence.

PRIMER, prīm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſmall prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prĭ-mē'rō. ſ. (133).
A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prī-mē'văl. (133). } a.
PRIMEVOUS, prī-mē'vŭs. }
Original, ſuch as was at firſt.

PRIMITIAL, prĭ-mĭſh'ăl. a. (133).
Being of the firſt production.

PRIMITIVE, prĭm'ĕ-tĭv. a.
Ancient, original, eſtabliſhed from the beginning; formal, affectedly ſolemn, imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prĭm'ĕ-tĭv-lē. ad.
Originally, at firſt; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prĭm'ĕ-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL, prī-mō-jē'nē-ăl. a.
Firſtborn, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prī-mō-jĕn'ē-tūre ſ. Seniority, elderſhip, ſtate of being firſt-born.

PRIMORDIAL, prī-mōr'dē-ăl, or prī-mōr'jē-ăl, ſ. (293) (376).
Original, exiſting from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, prī-mōr'dē-āte. a. (91). Original, exiſting from the firſt.

PRIMROSE, prĭm'rōze. ſ.
A flower; Primroſe is uſed by Shakeſpeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prĭnſe. ſ.
A ſovereign, a chief ruler; a ſovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever ſex; the ſon of a king, the kinſman of a ſovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prĭnſe. v. n.
To play the prince, to take ſtate.

PRINCEDOM, prĭns'dŭm. ſ. (166).
The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prĭns'līke. a.
Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prĭns'lē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lē. a.
Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, auguſt.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lē. ad.
In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prĭn'sĭz-fĕTH'ŭr ſ. The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prĭn'sĕs. ſ. (502).
A ſovereign lady, a woman having ſoverign command; a ſovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-păl. a. (88).
Chief, of the firſt rate, capital, eſſential.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-păl. ſ.
A head, a chief, not a ſecond; one primarily or originally engaged, not an acceſſary or auxiliary; a capital ſum placed out at intereſt; the preſident or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prĭn-sē-păl'ē-tē. ſ.
Sovereignty, ſupreme power; a prince, one inveſted with ſovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; ſuperiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prĭn'sē-păl-ē. ad.
Chiefly, above all, above the reſt.

PRINCIPALNESS, prĭn'sē-păl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prĭn-sĭp-ē-ā'shŭn. ſ. Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl. ſ. (405).
Element, conſtituent part; original cauſe; being productive of other being, operative cauſe; fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl. v. a.
To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet, to impreſs with any tenet good or ill; to eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prĭn'kŏks. ſ.
A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obſolete.

To PRINK, prĭngk. v. n.
To prank, to deck for ſhow.

To PRINT, prĭnt. v. a.
To mark by preſſing any thing upon another; to impreſs any thing ſo as to leave its form; to impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs.

To PRINT, prĭnt. v. n.
To publiſh a book.

PRINT, prĭnt. ſ.
Mark or form made by impreſſion; that which being impreſſed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper; picture made by impreſſion; the form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books; the ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer; ſingle ſheet printed and ſold; formal method.

PRINTER, prĭnt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that prints books; one that ſtamps linen.

PRINTLESS, prĭnt'lĕs. a.
That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr. a. (166).
Former, being before ſomething elſe, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr. ſ.
The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORES, prī'ŭr-ĕs. ſ.
A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prī-ŏr'rĕ-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being firſt, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prī'ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The ſtate or office of a prior.

PRIORY, prī'ŭr-ē. ſ.
A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prĭzm. ſ.
A Priſm of glaſs is a glaſs bounded, with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, prĭz-măt'tĭk. a. (509).
Formed as a priſm.

PRISMATICALLY, prĭz-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. In the form of a priſm.

PRISMOID, prĭzm'moid. ſ.
A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRISON, prĭz'z'n. ſ. (170).
A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined, a jail.

To PRISON, prĭz'z'n. v. a.
To impriſon, to confine.

PRISONBASE, prĭz'z'n-bāſe. ſ.
A kind of ruſtick play, commonly called *Priſonbars*.

PRISONER, prĭz'z'n-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arreſt.

PRISONHOUSE, prĭz'z'n-hŏuſe. ſ.
Jail, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. ſ.
Confinement, impriſonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prĭs'tĭn. a. (140).
Firſt, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prĭTH'ē.
A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

PRIVACY, prī'vă-sē, or prĭv'ă-sē.
State of being ſecret, ſecrecy; retirement, retreat.
☞ The firſt pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Entick; and the laſt by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Scott. Mr. Elphinſton is in this word conſiſtent with his pronunciation of *primacy*;

but my ear and obſervation greatly fail me if the firſt mode of pronouncing this word is not the moſt agreeable to polite as well as general uſage. It ſeems to retain the ſound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *pirate*; which word *piracy* Mr. Elphinſton, in oppoſition to all our orthöepiſts, pronounces with the *i* ſhort.

PRIVADO, pri-vā'dō. ſ.
A ſecret friend. Not uſed. See LUMBAGO.

PRIVATE, prī'vāt. a. (91).
Secret; alone; being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community, oppoſed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; in private, ſecretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prī-vā-tēēr'. ſ.
A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prī-vā-tēēr'. v. n.
To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRIVATELY, prī'vāt-lē. ad.
Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prī'vāt-nēs. ſ.
The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community; ſecrecy, privacy; obſcurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prī-vā'shŭn. ſ. (133).
Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, priv'vā-tiv. a. (133).
Cauſing privation of any thing; conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Entick, make the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort as I have done; and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the firſt pronunciation it may be obſerved, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the firſt of which is a formative of our own; and the ſecond, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which in our pronunciation of the Latin does not ſhorten the *i* in the firſt ſyllable as *privativus* does, (ſee ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE); and therefore theſe words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, beſides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to ſhorten every vowel it falls on, but *u* (535) ſeems to have another claim to the ſhort vowel from its termination; thus *sănative*, *dŏnative*, *prĭmitive*, *derĭvative*, &c. all plead for the ſhort ſound.

PRIVATIVE, priv'vă-tiv. ſ. (157).
That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

PRIVATIVELY, priv'vă-tiv-lē. ad.
By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'vă-tiv-nēs. ſ.
Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRIVET, priv'vit. ſ. (99).
Evergreen; a kind of phillerea.

PRIVILEGE, priv'vē-lidje. ſ.
Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, priv'vē-lidje. v. a. (133).
To inveſt with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from cenſure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

PRIVILY, priv'vē-lē. ad.
Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, priv'vē-tē. ſ. (530).
Private communication; conſciouſneſs, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, priv'vē. a.
Private, not publick, aſſigned to ſecret uſes; ſecret, clandeſtine; admitted to ſecrets of ſtate; concious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, priv'vē. ſ.
Place of retirement, neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE, prize. ſ.
A regard gained by conteſt with competitors; reward gained by any performance; ſomething taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prize. v. a.
To rate, to value at a certain price; to eſteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prī'zŭr. ſ. (98).
He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prize'fī-tŭr. ſ.
One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prō.
For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, prŏb-ă-bil'ē-tē. ſ.
Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prŏb'bă-bl. a.
Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

☞ Were this word uſed to ſignify the poſſibility of ſearching a wound with a probe, the *o* would in that caſe be pronounced long.

PROBABLY, prŏb'ă-blē. ad.
Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prō'bat. ſ.
The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court.

PROBATION, prō-bā'shŭn. ſ.
Proof, evidence, teſtimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monaſtick life, noviciate.

☞ The *o* in the inſeperable propoſition of this and ſimilar words, when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, is exactly like the *o* in *Obedience*, which ſee.

PROBATION-ARY, prō-bā'shŭn-ă-rē. a.
Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr. ſ.
One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr-ship. ſ.
State of being a probationary noviciate.

PROBATORY, prŏb'bă-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prō-bā'tŭm ĕst. ſ.
A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prōbe. ſ.
A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prōbe'siz-zŭrs. ſ.
Sciſſors uſed to open wounds. (166).

To PROBE, prōbe. v. a.
To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

PROBITY, prŏb'ē-tē. ſ. (530).
Honeſty, ſincerity.

PROBLEM, prŏb'lĕm. ſ.
A queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prŏb-lē-măt'tē-kăl a. (509). Uncertain, unſettled, diſputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prŏb-lē-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prō-bŏs'sis. ſ.
A ſnout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prō-kā'shŭs. a.
Petulant, looſe.

PROCACITY, prō-kās'sē-tē. ſ. (530).
Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prō-kăt-ărk'tik. a.
Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prō-kăt-ărks'is. ſ.
The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent.

PROCEDURE, prō-sēē'jŭre. ſ. (376).
Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progreſs, proceſs.

To PROCEED, prō-sēēd'. v. n. (533).
To paſs from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end deſigned; to come forth from a place or from a ſender; to iſſue, to be produced from; to proſecute any deſign; to be tranſacted, to be carried on; to make progreſs, to advance; to carry on juridical proceſs; to tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

PROCEED, prō-sēēd'. ſ.
Produce, as the Proceeds of an eſtate. A law term.

PROCEEDER, prō-sēēd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who goes forward, one who makes a progreſs.

PROCEEDING, prō-sēēd'ing. ſ. (410).
Pregreſs from one thing to another, ſeries of conduct, tranſaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prō-sĕr'ē-tē. ſ.
Tallneſs, height of ſtature.

PROCESS, prŏs'sĕs. ſ. (533).
Tendency, progreſſive courſe; regular and gradual progreſs; methodical management of any thing; courſe of law.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; and thoſe who give the quantity of the vowels, make it ſhort. Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the firſt ſyllable, makes it long.

Mr. Nares ſuſpects the accentuation of this word on the ſecond ſyllable to be the moſt ancient, though Shakeſpeare ſo frequently places the accent on the firſt;

"Tell her the *proceſs* of Antonio's end."
Merchant of Venice.

"In brief, to ſet the needleſs *proceſs* by."
Meaſure for Meaſure.

"In *proceſs* of the ſeaſons I have ſeen."
Shakeſpeare's Sonnets.

But Milton accents the ſecond ſyllable:

"Cannot without *proceſs* of ſpeech be told."
Par. Loſt, vii. 178.

"———— which might riſe
"By policy and long *proceſs* of time."
Ib. ii. 297.

There is a phraſe, as Mr. Nares obſerves, *in proceſs of time*, where we oftener hear the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word than the firſt. This is undoubtedly a proof of the juſtneſs of his obſervation reſpecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but as it is now antiquated in other phraſes, it ought not to be uſed in this.

PROCESSION, prō-sĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl. a.
Relating to proceſſion.

PROCESSIONARY, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ă-rē. a. Conſiſting in proceſſion. (512).

PROCINCT, prō-sinkt'. ſ.
Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To Proclaim, prō-klāme'. v. a. (202). To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

Proclaimer, prō-klā'mŭr. ſ. (98). One that publiſhes by authority.

Proclamation, prŏk-klă-mā'shŭn. ſ. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

Proclivity, prō-klĭv'ĕ-tē. ſ. (530). Tendency, natural inclination, propenſion; readineſs, facility of attaining.

Proclivous, prō-klī'vŭs. a. (503). Inclined, tending by nature.

Proconsul, prō-kŏn'sŭl. ſ. A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

Proconsulship, prō-kŏn'sŭl-ſhip. ſ. The office of a proconſul.

To Procrastinate, prō-krăs'tĭn-āte v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

Procrastination, prō-krăs-tĭn-ā'shŭn. ſ. Delay, dilatorineſs.

Procrastinator, prō-krăs'tĭn-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521). A dilatory perſon.

Procreant, prō'krē-ănt. a. (505). Productive, pregnant.

To Procreate, prō'krē-āte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

Procreation, prō-krē-ā'shŭn. ſ. Generation, production.

Procreative, prō'krē-ā-tĭv. a. Generative, productive. (512).

Procreativeness, prō'krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. (512) (534). Power of generation.

Procreator, prō'krē-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521). Generator, begetter.

Proctor, prŏk'tŭr. ſ. (166). A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the ſpiritual court; the magiſtrate of the univerſity.

Proctorship, prŏk'tŭr-ſhip. ſ. Office or dignity of a proctor.

Procumbent, prō-kŭm'bĕnt. a. Lying down, prone.

Procurable, prō-kū'rā-bl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

Procuracy, prŏk'ū-rā-sē. ſ. The management of any thing.

Procuration, prŏk-kū-rā'shŭn. ſ. The act of procuring.

Procurator, prŏk-kū-rā'tŭr. ſ. Manager, one who tranſacts affairs for another. (166) (521).

Procuratorial, prŏk-kū-rā-tō'rē-ăl. a. Made by a proctor.

Procuratory, prō-kū'rā-tŭr-ē. a. Tending to procuration. (512).

To Procure, prō-kūre'. v. a. To manage, to tranſact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to perſuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To Procure, prō-kūre'. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

Procurement, prō-kūre'mĕnt. ſ. The act of procuring.

Procurer, prō-kū'rŭr. ſ. (98). One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pandar.

Procuress, prō-kū'rĕs. ſ. A bawd.

Prodigal, prŏd'ĕ-găl. a. Profuſe, waſteful, expenſive, laviſh.

Prodigal, prŏd'dĕ-găl. ſ. A waſter, a ſpendthrift.

Prodigality, prŏd-dĕ-găl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Extravagance, profuſion, waſte, exceſſive liberality.

Prodigally, prŏd'dĕ-găl-ē. ad. Profuſely, waſtefully, extravagantly.

Prodigious, prō-dĭd'jŭs. a. (314). Amazing, aſtoniſhing, monſtrous.

Prodigiously, prō-dĭd'jŭs-lē. ad. Amazingly, aſtoniſhingly,, potentiouſly, enormouſly.

Prodigiousness, prō-dĭd'jŭs-nĕs. ſ. Enormouſneſs, potentouſneſs, amazing qualities.

Prodigy, prŏd'dĕ-jē. ſ. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent; monſter; any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

Prodition, prō-dĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Treaſon, treachery.

Proditor, prŏd'ĕ-tŭr. ſ. (166). A traitor. Not in uſe.

Proditorious, prŏd-ĕ-tō'rē-ŭs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make diſcoveries. Not uſed.

To Produce, prō-dūſe'. v. a. (492). To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cauſe, to effect, to generate, to beget.

Produce, prŏd'jūſe. ſ. (532). Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort; and Buchanan and Dr. Aſh, long.

Producent, prō-dū'sĕnt. ſ. One that exhibits, one that offers.

Producer, prō-dū'sŭr. ſ. One that generates or produces.

Producible, prō-dū'sē-bl. a. Such as may be exhibited; ſuch as may be generated or made.

Producibleness, prō-dū'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being producible.

Product, prŏd'ŭkt. ſ. (532). Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, compoſition; thing conſequential, effect.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort; and Dr. Aſh, as far as we can gather by his poſition of the accent, makes it long.

Productile, prō-dŭk'tĭl. a. (140). Which may be produced.

Production, prō-dŭk'shŭn. ſ. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; compoſition.

Productive, prō-dŭk'tĭv. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

Proem, prō'ĕm. ſ. Preface, introduction.

Profanation, prŏf-ă-nā'shŭn. ſ. (533). The act of violating any thing ſacred; irreverence to holy things or perſons.

Profane, prō-fāne'. a. (533). Irreverent to ſacred names or things; not ſacred, ſecular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.

To Profane, prō-fāne'. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong uſe.

Profanely, prō-fāne'lē. ad. With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

Profaner, prō-fāne'ŭr. ſ. Polluter, violater.

Profaneness, prō-fāne'nĕs. ſ. Irreverence of what is ſacred.

Profection, prō-fĕk'shŭn. ſ. Advance, progreſſion.

To Profess, prō-fĕs'. v. a. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion, to make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

To Profess, prō-fĕs'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendſhip.

Professedly, prō-fĕs'sĕd-lē. ad. (364). According to open declaration made by himſelf.

Profession, prō-fĕsh'ŭn. ſ. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, ſtrong aſſurance; the act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

Professional, prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

Professor, prō-fĕs'sŭr. ſ. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party; one who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.

Professorship, prō-fĕs'sŭr-ſhip. ſ. The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.

To Proffer, prŏf'fŭr. v. a. To propoſe, to offer.

Proffer, prŏf'fŭr. ſ. Offer made, ſomething propoſed to acceptance.

Profferer, prŏf'fŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that offers.

Proficience, prō-fĭsh'ĕns. } ſ.
Proficiency, prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sē. }
Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.

Proficient, prō-fĭsh'ĕnt. ſ. One who has made advancement in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

Profile, prō-fēēl'. ſ. (112). The ſide face, half face.

Profit, prŏf'fĭt. ſ. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, acceſſion of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To Profit, prŏf'fĭt. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To Profit, prŏf'fĭt. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of uſe or advantage.

Profitable, prŏf'fĭt-ă-bl. a. Gainful, lucrative; uſeful, advantageous.

Profitableness, prŏf'fĭt-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Gainfulneſs; uſefulneſs, advantageouſneſs.

Profitably, prŏf'fĭt-ă-blē. ad. Gainfully; advantageouſly, uſefully.

Profitless, prŏf'fĭt-lĕs. a. Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, prof'flé-gat. a. (91). Abandoned, loſt to virtue and decency, ſhameleſs.

PROFLIGATE, prof'flé-gat. ſ. (91). An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

PROFLIGATELY, prof'flé-gat-lé. ad. Shameleſly.

PROFLIGATENESS, prof'flé-gat-nés. ſ. The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, prof'flu-enſe. ſ. Progreſs, courſe.

PROFLUENT, prof'flu-ent. a. (532). Flowing forward.

PROFOUND, pro-found'. a, Deep, deſcending far below the ſurface, low with reſpect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, ſubmiſſive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, pro-found'. ſ. The deep, the main, the ſea; the abyſs.

PROFOUNDLY, pro-found'lé. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep inſight.

PROFOUNDNESS, pro-found'nés. ſ. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, pro-fund'é-té. ſ. Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, pro-fuſe'. a. (427). Laviſh, prodigal, overabounding.

PROFUSELY, pro-fuſe'lé. ad. Laviſhly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, pro-fuſe'nés. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality.

PROFUSION, pro-fu'zhun. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG, prog. v. n. To rob, to ſteal; to ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

PROG, prog. ſ. Victuals, proviſion of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, pro-jen-er-a'ſhun ſ. The act of begetting, propagation.

PROGENITOR, pro-jen'it-ur. ſ. A forefather, an anceſtor in a direct line.

PROGENY, prod'je-né. ſ. Offſpring, race, generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, prog-nos'té-ka-bl a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNOSTICATE, prog-nos'té-kate. v. a. To foretel, to foreſhow.

PROGNOSTICATION, prog-nos-té-ka'ſhun. ſ. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prog-nos'té-ka-tur. ſ. (521). Foreteller, foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, prog-nos'tik. a. Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, prog-nos'tik. ſ. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRESS, prog'gres. ſ. (532). Courſe, proceſſion; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of ſtate, a circuit.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Perry, pronounce the *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort; but Buchanan and Entick make it long.

PROGRESSION, pro-greſh'un. ſ. Proceſs, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, pro-greſh'un-al. a. Such as are in a ſtate of increaſe or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, pro-gres'siv. a. Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, pro-gres'siv-lé. ad. By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRESSIVENESS, pro-gres'siv-nés. ſ. The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, pro-hib'it. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, pro-hib'it-tur. ſ. Forbidder, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, pro-hé-biſh'un. ſ. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, pro-hib'hé-tur-é. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To PROJECT, pro-jekt'. v. a. (492). To throw out, to caſt forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to ſcheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To PROJECT, pro-jekt'. v. n. To jut out, to ſhoot forward, to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PROJECT, prod'jekt. ſ. (492) (532). Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'til. ſ. (140). A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'til. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, pro-jek'ſhun. ſ. The act of ſhooting forwards; plan, delineation; ſcheme, plan of action; in chemiſtry, criſis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, pro-jek'tur. ſ. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns; one who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

PROJECTURE, pro-jek'tſhure. ſ. (463) A jutting out.

To PROLATE, pro-late'. v. a. (492). To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prol'ate. a. (532). Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, pro-la'ſhun. ſ. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prol-lé-gom'mé-na. ſ. (530). Previous diſcourſe, introductory obſervations.

PROLEPSIS, pro-lep'ſis. ſ. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, pro-lep'té-kal. a. Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, pro-lep'té-kal-lé. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, pro-lif-fé-ka'ſhun. ſ. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, pro-lif'fik. a. (509). Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, pro-lif'fé-kal-é. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, pro-liks'. a. Long, tedious, not conciſe; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, pro-lik'ſhus. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not uſed.

PROLIXITY, pro-liks'é-té. ſ. Tediouſneſs, tireſome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, pro-liks'lé. ad. At great length, tediouſly.

PROLIXNESS, pro-liks'nés. ſ. Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCUTOR, prol-lo-ku'tur. ſ. (503) The foreman, the ſpeaker of a convocation.

☞ In compliance with ſo many authorities I placed the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable of *Interlocutor*, and nearly the ſame authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for ſo Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But ſurely theſe two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be conſidered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the ſame manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very ſingular in placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable. See INTERLOCUTOR.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prol-lo-ku'tur-ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prol'log. ſ. (338) (532). Preface, introduction to any diſcourſe or performance; ſomething ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, and Buchanan only long.

To PROLOGUE, prol'log. v a, To introduce with a formal preface. Not in uſe.

To PROLONG, pro-long'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a diſtant time.

PROLONGATION, prol-long-ga'ſhun. ſ. (530). The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, pro-lu'zhun. ſ. Entertainments, performance of diverſion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prom'mé-nent. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prom'mé-nenſe. } ſ.
PROMINENCY, prom'mé-nen-sé. }
Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, pro-miſ'ku-us, a. Mingled, confuſed, undiſtinguiſhed.

PROMISCUOUSLY, pro-miſ'ku-us-lé. ad. With confuſed mixture, indiſcriminately.

PROMISE, prom'miz. ſ. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To PROMISE, prom'miz. v. a. To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, prom'miz. v. n. To aſſure one by a promiſe; it is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prom'miz-bretſh. ſ. Violation of promiſe.

PROMISEBREAKER, prom'miz-bra-kur. ſ. Violater of promiſes.

PROMISER, prom'miz-ur. ſ. (98). One who promiſes.

PROMISSORY, prom'mis-sur-é. a. Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred. (518).

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Promissorily, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ĕ-lē. ad. By way of promiſe.

Promontory, prŏm'mŭn-tŭr-ē. ſ. A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the ſea. (557).

To Promote, prō-mōte'. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

Promoter, prō-mōte'ŭr. ſ. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

Promotion, prō-mō'shŭn. ſ. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to ſome new honour or rank, preferment.

To Promove, prō-mōōv'. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not uſed.

Prompt, prŏmt. a. (412). Quick, ready; petulant; ready without heſitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

To Prompt, prŏmt. v. a. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction, to help at a loſs; to incite, to inſtigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

Prompter, prŏmt'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters; an admoniſher, a reminder.

Promptitude, prŏmt'tē-tūde. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs.

Promptly, prŏmt'lē. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiouſly.

Promptness, prŏmt'nĕs. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs, alacrity.

Prompture, prŏmt'tshūre. ſ. (463). Suggeſtion, motion given by another. Not uſed.

To Promulgate, prō-mŭl'gāte. v. a. To publiſh, to make known by open declaration.

Promulgation, prŏm-ŭl-gā'shŭn. ſ. (530). Publication, open exhibition.

Promulgator, prŏm-ŭl-gā'tŭr. ſ. Publiſher, open teacher.

To Promulge, prō-mŭlje'. v. a. To promulgate, to publiſh, to teach openly.

Promulger, prō-mŭl'jŭr. ſ. (98). Publiſher, promulgator.

Prone, prōne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; ſloping; inclined, diſpoſed.

Proneness, prōne'nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of bending downwards; the ſtate of lying with the face downwards; deſcent, declivity; inclination, diſpoſition to ill.

Prong, prŏng. ſ. A fork.

Pronoun, prō'nŏun. ſ. (313). Words uſed inſtead of nouns or names.

To Pronounce, prō-nŏunſe'. v. a. (313). To ſpeak, to utter; to utter ſolemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech; to utter rhetorically.

To Pronounce, prō-nŏunſe'. v. n. To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

Pronouncer, prō-nŏun'sŭr. ſ. (98). One who pronounces.

Pronunciation, prō-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act or mode of utterance.

☞ There are few words more frequently miſpronounced than this. A mere Engliſh ſcholar, who conſiders the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot eaſily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the ſecond ſyllable, and therefore, to correct the miſtake, ſounds the word as if written *Pronounciation*: Thoſe who are ſufficiently learned to eſcape this error, by underſtanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *prononciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by ſinking the firſt aſpiration, and prononncing the third ſyllable like the noun *ſea*. But theſe ſpeakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *c*, *ſ*, and *t*, preceded by the accent, either primary or ſecondary, and followed by *ia*, *ia*, *io*, or any ſimilar diphthong, always become aſpirated, and are pronounced as if written *ſhe*. Thus the very ſame reaſons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *eſpecially*, &c. as if written *parſhēality*, *propiſhēation*, *eſpeſhēally*, &c. oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunſheaſhŭn*. See Principles, No. 357, 456, 461, and the word Ecclesiastick.

But though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar error of ſinking the aſpiration, in my opinion, he falls into one full as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four ſyllables, as if written *Pro-nun-ſha-ſhun*. I am groſsly miſtaken if correct ſpeakers do not always pronounce this and ſimilar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himſelf ſeems dubious with reſpect to ſome of them; for though he pronounces *glaciate*, *glaciation*, *aſſociation*, &c. *gla-ſhate*, *gla-ſha-ſhun*, *as-so-ſha-ſhun*, &c. yet he ſpells *conglaciate*, *conglaciation*, and *aſſociation*,—*con-gla-ſyate*, *con-gla-ſya-ſhun*, and *con-ſo-ſya-ſhun*. See Principles, No. 542, 543.

Proof, prōōf. ſ. (306). Evidence, teſtimony, convincing token; teſt, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

Proof, prōōf. a. Impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

Proofless, prōōf'lĕs. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To Prop, prŏp. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

Prop, prŏp. ſ. A ſupport, a ſtay, that on which any thing reſts.

Propagable, prŏp'pā-gā-bl. a. Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be propagated.

To Propagate, prŏp'pā-gāte. v. a. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production; to carry on from place to place; to increaſe, to promote; to generate.

To Propagate, prŏp'pā-gāte. v. n. To have offſprings.

Propagation, prŏp-pā-gā'shŭn. ſ. Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

Propagator, prŏp'pā-gā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One who continues by ſucceſſive production; a ſpreader, a promoter.

To Propel, prō-pĕl'. v. a. To drive forward.

To Propend, prō-pĕnd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. Not uſed.

Propendency, prō-pĕn'dĕn-sē. ſ. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing; pre-conſideration. Not uſed.

Propense, prō-pĕnſe'. a. Inclined, diſpoſed.

Propension, prō-pĕn'shŭn. } ſ.
Propensity, prō-pĕn'sē-tē. } Inclination, diſpoſition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

Proper, prŏp'pŭr. a. (98). Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, ſuitable, qualified; accurate, juſt; not figurative; pretty; tall, luſty, handſome with buſk.

Properly, prŏp'pŭr-lē. ad. Fitly, ſuitably; in a ſtrict ſenſe.

Properness, prŏp'pŭr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being proper.

Property, prŏp'pŭr-tē. ſ. Peculiar quality; quality, diſpoſition; right of poſſeſſion; poſſeſſion held in one's own right; the thing poſſeſſed; ſomething uſeful; neceſſary implements.

To Property, prŏp'pŭr-tē. v. a. To inveſt with qualities; to ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in uſe.

Prophecy, prŏf'fē-sē. ſ. (499). A declaration of ſomething to come, prediction.

Propiitesier, prŏf'fē-sī-ŭr. ſ. One who propheſies.

To Prophesy, prŏf'fē-sī. v. a. (499). To predict, to foretell, to prognoſticate; to foreſhow.

To Prophesy, prŏf'fē-sī. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a ſcriptural ſenſe.

Prophet, prŏf'fĕt. ſ. (99). One who tells future events; one of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

Prophetess, prŏf'fĕt-tĕs. ſ. A woman that foretells future events.

Prophetick, prō-fĕt'tĭk. (509). }
Prophetical, prō-fĕt'tē-kăl. } a. Foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

Prophetically, prō-fĕt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To Prophetize, prŏf'fĕt-tize. v. n. To give predictions.

Prophylactick, prŏf-ē-lăk'tĭk. a. Preventive, preſervative. (530).

Propinquity, prō-pĭng'kwē-tē. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity, nearneſs of time; kindred, nearneſs of blood.

Propitiable, prō-pĭsh'ē-ā-bl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, ſuch as may be made propitious.

To Propitiate, prō-pĭsh'ē-āte. v. a. (542). To induce to favour, to conciliate.

Propitiation, prō-pĭsh-ē-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

Propitiator, prō-pĭsh'ē-ā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One that propitiates.

Propitiatory, prō-pĭsh'ē-ā-tŭr-ē. a. Having the power to make propitious.

Propitious, prō-pĭsh'ŭs. a. (292). Favourable, kind.

Propitiously, prō-pĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Favourably, kindly.

Propitiousness, prō-pĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Favourableneſs, kindneſs.

Proplasm, prō'plăzm. ſ. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prō-plăs'tĭs. s.
The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPONENT, prō-pō'nĕnt. ſ. (503).
One that makes a propoſal.

PROPORTION, prō-pōr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; ſettled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; ſymmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, ſize.

To PROPORTION, prō-pōr'ſhŭn. v. a.
To adjuſt by comparative relations; to form ſymmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ă-bl. a.
Adjuſted by comparative relation, ſuch as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ă-blĕ. ad.
According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăl, a.
Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

PROPORTIONALITY, prō-pōr-ſhŭn-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăl-lĕ. ad.
In a ſtated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăt. a. (91).
Adjuſted to ſomething elſe according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte. v. a.
To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe. Little uſed.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăt-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted.

PROPOSAL, prō-pō'zăl. ſ. (88).
Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze'. v. a.
To offer to the conſideration.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze'. v. n.
To lay ſchemes. Not uſed.

PROPOSER, prō-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that offers any thing to conſideration.

PROPOSITION, prŏp-ō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; propoſal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prŏp-ō-zĭſh'ŭn-ăl. a.
Conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOUND, prō-pŏund'. v. a. (313).
To offer to conſideration, to propoſe; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prō-pŏund'ŭr. ſ.
He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prō-prī'ĕ-tăr-ē. ſ.
Poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prō-prī'ĕ-tŭr. ſ. (98).
A poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prō-prī'ĕ-trĕs. ſ.
A female poſſeſſor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prō-prī'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Peculiarity of poſſeſſion, excluſive right; accuracy, juſtneſs.

PROPT, for PROPPED, prŏpt. (359).
Suſtained by the ſame prop.

To PROPUGN, prō-pūne'. v. a. (385)
To defend, to vindicate.

☞ This word and its compounds are exactly under the ſame predicament as *impugn*; which ſee.

PROPUGNATION, prŏp-pŭg-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. Defence. (530).

PROPUGNER, prō-pū'nŭr. ſ. (386).
A defender.

PROPULSION, prō-pŭl'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of driving forward.

PRORE, prōre. ſ.
The prow, the forepart of the ſhip.

PROROGATION, prŏr-rō-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Continuance, ſtate of lengthening out to diſtant time, prolongation; interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prō-rōg'. v. a. (337)
To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

PRORUPTION, prō-rŭp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of burſting out.

PROSAICK, prō-zā'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to proſe, reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE, prō-skrībe'. v. a.
To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction.

PROSCRIBER, prō-skrī'bŭr. ſ. (98).
One that dooms to deſtruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prō-skrĭp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Doom to death or confiſcation.

PROSE, prōze. ſ.
Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables.

To PROSECUTE, prŏs'sĕ-kūte. v. a. (444).
To purſue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing; to purſue by law, to ſue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prŏs-sĕ-kū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Purſuit, endeavour to carry on; ſuit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PROSECUTOR, prŏs'sĕ-kū-tŭr. ſ. (166) (521).
One that carries on any thing, a purſuer of any purpoſe, one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PROSELYTE, prŏs'sĕ-līte. ſ.
A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSEMINATION, prō-sĕm-mĕ-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Propagation by ſeed.

PROSODIAN, prō-sō'dē-ăn. ſ.
One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

PROSODY, prŏs'sō-dē. ſ. (444) (503).
The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prŏs-sō-pō-pē'yă. ſ.
Perſonification, figure by which things are made perſons.

PROSPECT, prŏs'pĕkt. ſ.
View of ſomething diſtant; place which affords an extended view; ſeries of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, oppoſed to retroſpect; regard to ſomething future.

PROSPECTIVE, prō-ſpĕk'tĭv. a.
Viewing at a diſtance; acting with foreſight.

To PROSPER, prŏs'pŭr. v. a. (98).
To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prŏs'pŭr. v. n.
To be proſperous, to be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prŏs-pĕr'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Succeſs, attainment of wiſhes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Succeſsful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Succeſsfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Proſperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prō-ſpĭſh'ē-ĕnſe. ſ. (542).
The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prŏs-tĕr-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Dejection, depreſſion, ſtate of being caſt down.

To PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. v. a.
To ſell to wickedneſs, to expoſe to crimes for a reward; to expoſe upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. a.
Viſcious for hire, ſold to infamy or wickedneſs.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. ſ.
A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale; a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prŏs-tē-tū'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſetting to ſale, the ſtate of being ſet to ſale for vile purpoſes; the life of a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTRATE, prŏs'trāt. a. (91).
Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prŏs'trāte. v. a. (91).
To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prŏs-trā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depreſſion.

PROSYLLOGISM, prō-sĭl'lō-jĭzm. ſ.
A Proſyllogiſm is when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together.

To PROTECT, prō-tĕkt'. v. a.
To defend, to cover from evil, to ſhield.

PROTECTION, prō-tĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Defence, ſhelter from evil; a paſſport, exemption from being moleſted.

PROTECTIVE, prō-tĕk'tĭv. a. (512).
Defenſive, ſheltering.

PROTECTOR, prō-tĕk'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Defender, ſhelterer, ſupporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, prō-tĕk'trĕs. ſ.
A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prō-tĕnd'. v. a.
To hold out, to ſtretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prō-tĕr'vĕ-tē. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs, petulance.

To PROTEST, prō-tĕſt'. v. n. (492).
To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

To PROTEST, prō-tĕſt'. v. a.
A form in law of entering a caveat againſt a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witneſs, not uſed.

PROTEST, prō-tĕſt', or prŏt'ĕſt. ſ.
A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

☞ The firſt pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the ſecond by Mr. Nares, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Johnſon, and Entick. As this ſubſtantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb: and that this accent was the moſt prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the reſpectable authorities for the

second pronunciation, and the pretence of diſtinguiſhing it from the verb, may very probably eſtabliſh it, to the detriment of the ſound of the language, without any advantage to its ſignification. See BOWL.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt. a. Belonging to Proteſtants.

PROTESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt. ſ. One who proteſts againſt the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, prŏt-tĕs-tā'shŭn. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prō-tĕſt'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who proteſts, one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prō-*th*ŏn'nō-tăr-ē. ſ. The head regiſter. (518).

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prō-*th*ŏn'nō-tăr-rē-ſhĭp. ſ. (518). The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

PROTOCOL, prō'tō-kŏl. ſ. The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prō-tō-măr'tŭr. ſ. The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prō'tō-plăſt. ſ. Original, thing firſt formed.

PROTOTYPE, prō'tō-tīpe. ſ. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To PROTRACT, prō-trăkt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to ſpin to length.

PROTRACTER, prō-trăk'tŭr. ſ. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prō-trăk'shŭn. ſ. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prō-trăk'tĭv. a. Dilatory, delaying, ſpinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prō-trĕp'tē-kăl. a. Hortatory, ſuaſory.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūde'. v. a. To thruſt forward.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūde'. v. n. To thruſt itſelf forward.

PROTRUSION, prō-trōō'zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting forward, thruſt, puſh.

PROTUBERANCE, prō-tū'bĕr-ănſe. ſ. Something ſwelling above the reſt, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prō-tū'bĕr-ănt. a. Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prō-tū'bĕr-āte. v. n. To ſwell forward, to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prŏud. a. (313). Elated, valuing himſelf; arrogant, haughty; daring, preſumptuous; grand, lofty; oſtentatious; ſalacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prŏud'lē. ad. Arrogantly, oſtentatiouſly, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prōōv. v. a. (164). To evince, to ſhow by argument or teſtimony; to try, to bring to the teſt; to experience.

To PROVE, prōōv. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to ſucceed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prōōv'ă-bl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, prŏv-vē-dōre'. ſ. One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prŏv'vĕn-dŭr. ſ. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prŏv'vĕrb. ſ. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw, an adage; a word, name, or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prŏv'vĕrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prō-vĕr'bē-ăl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; reſembling a proverb, ſuitable to a proverb; comprized in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prō-vĕr'bē-ăl-lē. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prō-vīde'. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furniſh, to ſupply; to ſtipulate; to Provide againſt, to take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill; to Provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED that, prō-vī'dĕd. Upon theſe terms, this ſtipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prŏv'vē-dĕnſe. ſ. (533) Foreſight, timely care, forecaſt, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendance; prudence, frugality, reaſonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, prŏv'vē-dĕnt. a. Forecaſting, cautious, prudent with reſpect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prŏv-ē-dĕn'shăl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prŏv-ē-dĕn'shăl-ē. ad. By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prŏv'vē-dĕnt-lē. ad. With foreſight, with wiſe precaution.

PROVIDER, prō-vī'dŭr. ſ. (98). He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prŏv'vĭnſe. ſ. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or buſineſs of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vĭn'shăl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpoliſhed; belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vĭn'shăl. ſ. A ſpiritual governor.

To PROVINCIATE, prō-vĭn'shē-āte. v. a. To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prō-vĭzh'ŭn. ſ. The act of providing beforehand; meaſures taken beforehand; accumulation of ſtores beforehand, ſtock collected; victuals, food, provender; ſtipulation, terms ſettled.

PROVISIONAL, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl. a. Temporarily eſtabliſhed, provided for preſent need.

PROVISIONALLY, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad. By way of proviſion.

PROVISO, prō-vī'zō. ſ. Stipulation, caution, proviſional condition.

PROVOCATION, prŏv-ō-kā'shŭn. ſ. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed; an appeal to a judge. (530).

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vŏk'kă-tĭv. ſ. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vŏk'kă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke'. v. a. To rouſe, to excite by ſomething; to anger, to incenſe; to cauſe, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke'. v. n. To appeal, a latiniſm; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prō-vō'kŭr. ſ. One that raiſes anger; cauſer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prō-vō'kĭng-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger. (410).

PROVOST, prŏv'vŭſt. ſ. The chief of any body, as the Provoſt of a college.

PROVOST, prō-vō'. ſ. Corrupted from the French *Prevot*. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, prŏv'vŭſt-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a provoſt.

PROW, prŏu, or prō. ſ. The head or forepart of a ſhip.

☞ Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, are for the firſt pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Barclay, for the ſecond. When authorities are ſo nicely balanced, analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the firſt pronunciation. See Principles, No. 323.

PROWESS, prŏu'ĕs, or prō'ĭs. ſ. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Perry, adopt the firſt ſound of this word; and Mr. Nares only the ſecond: here too analogy muſt decide for the firſt. See Principles, No. 323.

To PROWL, prŏul, or prōle. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

☞ This word, among many others compoſed of the diphthong *ow*, is ſubject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *cowl*, and the other with *ſtroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy may be ſeen from the more numerous inſtances of this ſound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of ſpelling this word in Philips's Paſtorals. edit. 1748. Tonſon and Draper.

" I, only with the *proling* wolf, conſtrain'd
" All night to wake: with hunger he is
" pain'd,
" And I with love. His hunger he may tame;
" But who can quench, O cruel Love, thy
" flame?"

The authorities for the firſt pronunciation are Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnſton; and for the ſecond, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry: and analogy muſt decide as in the two foregoing words. See Principles, No. 325.

PROWLER, prŏul'ŭr. ſ. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prŏks'ē-māt. a. (91). Next in the ſeries of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prŏks'ē-māt-lē. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prŏks'ĭm. a. (140). Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prŏks-ĭm'ē-tē. ſ. Nearneſs.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

PROXY, prŏks'ē. s.
The agency of another; the ſubſtitution of another, the agency of a ſubſtitute; the perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prōōs. s.
Pruſſian leather. Not uſed.

PRUDE, prōōd. s. (359).
A woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prōō'dĕnſe. s. (339).
Wiſdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prōō'dĕnt. a.
Practically wiſe; foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prōō-dĕn'ſhăl. a.
Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prōō-dĕn'ſhălz. s.
Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prōō-dĕn-ſhē-ăl'-ē-tē. s.
Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prōō-dĕn'ſhăl-ē. ad.
According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prōō'dĕnt-lē. ad.
Diſcreetly, judiciouſly.

PRUDERY, prōōd'ĕr-ē. s.
Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prōōd'ĭſh. a.
Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prōōn. v. a. (339).
To lop, to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities; to clear from excreſcences.

To PRUNE, prōōn. v. n.
To dreſs, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prōōn. s.
A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prōō-nĕl'lō. s.
A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prōōn'ūr. s. (98).
One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prōō-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prōōn'ĭng-hŏŏk.
PRUNINGKNIFE, prōōn'ĭng-nīfe.
s. A hook or knife uſed in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prōō'rē-ĕnſe.
PRURIENCY, prōō'rē-ĕn-sē.
s. An itching or a great deſire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prōō'rē-ĕnt. a.
Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prōō-rĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a.
Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prī. v. n.
To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sām. s. (78) (403) (412).
A holy ſong.

PSALMIST, sāl'mĭſt. s. (78) (403).
Writer of holy ſongs.

PSALMODY, sāl'mō-dē. s. (403).
The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, sāl-mŏg'grā-fē. s.
The act of writing pſalms. (518).

PSALTER, sāwl'tūr. s. (412).
The volume of pſalms, a pſalm-book.

PSALTERY, sāwl'tūr-ē. s. (412).
A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

PSEUDO, sū'dō. s. (412).
A prefix, which being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit, as Pſeudoapoſtle, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, sū-dŏg'grā-fē. s.
Falſe writing.

☞ For the propriety of ſuppreſſing the *p* in theſe words, ſee *Pneumaticks*.

PSEUDOLOGY, sū-dŏl'ō-jē. s. (518).
Falſehood of ſpeech.

PSHAW, ſhāw. interj. (412).
An expreſſion of contempt.

PTISAN, tĭz-zăn'. s. (412).
A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

PUBERTY, pū'bĕr-tē. s.
The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pū-bĕs'sĕnſe. s. (510).
The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pū-bĕs'sĕnt. a.
Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pŭb'lē-kăn. s. (88).
In ſcripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pŭb-lē-kā'ſhŭn. s.
The act of publiſhing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pŭb'lĭk. a.
Belonging to a ſtate or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pŭb'lĭk. s.
The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pŭb'lĭk-lē. ad.
In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pŭb'lĭk-nĕs. s.
State of belonging to the community; openneſs, ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pŭb-lĭk-ſpĭr'ĭt-ĕd a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pŭb'lĭſh. v. a.
To diſcover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pŭb'lĭſh-ūr. s.
One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pū'sĕl-ădje. s. (90).
A ſtate of virginity.

PUCK, pŭk. s.
Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pŭk'bāll. s.
A kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To PUCKER, pŭk'kūr. v. a. (98).
To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pŭd'dūr. s. (98).
A tumult, a turbulent and irregular buſtle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'dūr. v. n.
To make a tumult, to make a buſtle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'dūr. v. a.
To perplex, to diſturb.

PUDDING, pŭd'dĭng. s. (174) (410).
A kind of food very variouſly compounded; but generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pŭd'dĭng-pī. s.
A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pŭd'dĭng-tīme. s.
The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pŭd'dl. s. (405).
A ſmall muddy lake, a dirty plaſh.

To PUDDLE, pŭd'dl. v. a.
To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pŭd'dl-ē. a.
Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDENCY, pū'dĕn-sē. s.
Modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

PUDICITY, pū-dĭs'sē-tē. s.
Modeſty, chaſtity.

PUEFELLOW, pū'fĕl-lō. s.
A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pū'ĕ-rĭl. a. (145).
Childiſh, boyiſh.

PUERILITY, pū-ĕ-rĭl'ĕ-tē. s.
Childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs.

PUET, pū'ĭt. s. (99).
A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pŭf. s.
A quick blaſt with the mouth; a ſmall blaſt of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paſte; ſomething to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF, pŭf. v. n.
To ſwell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blaſt; to blow with ſcornfulneſs; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to ſwell with the wind.

To PUFF, pŭf. v. a.
To ſwell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blaſts of wind; to drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully; to ſwell or blow up with praiſe; to ſwell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pŭf'fŭr. s. (98).
One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pŭf'fĭn. s.
A water-fowl; a kind of fiſh; a kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PUFFINGLY, pŭf'fĭng-lē. ad. (410).
Tumidity, with ſwell; with ſhortneſs of breath.

PUFFY, pŭf'fē. a. (183).
Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pŭg. s.
A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pōōh. interj.
A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pŭg-nā'ſhŭs. a. (387).
Inclinable to fight, quarrelſome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pŭg-năs'sē-tē. s.
Quarrelſomeneſs, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pū'nē. a. (458).
Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconſiderable, ſmall.

PUISSANCE, pū-ĭs'ſănſe, or pū'ĭs-ſănſe s. Power, ſtrength, force.

☞ The beſt way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to ſhow the authorities for each: and as the negative of theſe words, *impuiſſance*, is governed by its poſitive, it may not be improper to join it to the liſt.

Puis'ſance. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Perry, Fenning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Pu'issance. Mr. Sheridan.
Puis'sant. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick.
Pu'issant. Mr. Sheridan.
Impuis'sance. Dr. Johnſton, Dr. Aſh, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning.
Impu'issance. Mr. Sheridan.

Nothing can be more deciſive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on theſe words, and this has obliged me to alter my former opinion, which, like Mr. Sheridan's, was caught from the ſtage, where we find it generally ſo accented by Shakeſpeare.

PUISSANT, pū-ĭs'sănt, or pū'ĭs-sănt. Powerful, ſtrong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pū-ĭs'sănt-lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pūke. ſ. Vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE, pūke. v. n. To ſpew, to vomit.

PUKER, pū'kŭr. ſ. (98). Medicine cauſing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pŭl'krē-tūde. ſ. Beauty, grace, handſomeneſs.

To PULE, pūle. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pū'lĭk. ſ. An herb.

PULICOSE, pū-lē-kōſe'. a. (427). Abounding with fleas.

To PULL, pŭl. v. a. (173). To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; to Pull down, to ſubvert, to demoliſh; to degrade; to Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pŭl. ſ. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pŭl'lŭr. ſ. (98). One that pulls.

PULLET, pŭl'lĭt. ſ. (174). A young hen.

PULLEY, pŭl'lē. ſ. (174). A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

To PULLULATE, pŭl'lū-lāte. v. n. (177). To jerminate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pŭl'mō-nār-ē. a. (177) Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pŭl-mŏn'nĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pŭlp. ſ. Any ſoft maſs; the ſoft part of fruit.

☞ All our orthöepiſts, except Mr. Elphinſton, give the *u* in this word the ſame ſound as in *dull*, and not as in *pull* as he has done.

PULPIT, pŭl'pĭt. ſ. (174). A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands; the higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnſton, pronounce the *u* in this word as I have done. Mr. Perry alone gives it the ſound of *u* in *dull*.

PULPOUS, pŭlp'ŭs. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pŭlp'ŭs-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, pŭlp'ē. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pŭl-sā'shŭn. ſ. The act of beating or moviug with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSE, pŭlſe. ſ. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oſcillation, vibration; to feel one's Pulſe, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pŭl'shŭn. ſ. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in oppoſition to ſuction.

PULVERABLE, pŭl'vĕr-ā-bl. a. Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

PULVERIZATION, pŭl-vĕr-ē-zā'shŭn. ſ. The act of powdering, reduction to duſt or powder.

To PULVERISE, pŭl'vĕr-īze. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to duſt.

PULVERULENCE, pŭl-vĕr'ū-lĕnſe. ſ. Duſtineſs, abundance of duſt.

PULVIL, pŭl'vĭl. ſ. Sweet ſcents.

To PULVIL, pŭl'vĭl. v. a. To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pŭ'mĭs, or pŭm'mĭs. ſ. A ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil.

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preſerving the *u* open when the accent is on it, and followed by a ſingle conſonant; and therefore Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this ſound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the ſhort *u*. See LUCULENT.

PUMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. ſ. (99). See POMMEL.

PUMP, pŭmp. ſ. A engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air; a ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

To PUMP, pŭmp. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To PUMP, pŭmp. v. a. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by ſly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pŭmp'ŭr. ſ. (98). The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

PUMPION, pŭmp'yŭn. ſ. (113). A plant.

PUN, pŭn. ſ. An equivocation, a quibble, an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pŭn. v. n. To quibble, to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

To PUNCH, pŭnſh. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH, pŭnſh. ſ. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow; in contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PUNCHEON, pŭnſh'ŭn. ſ. (359). An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion; a meaſure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pŭnſh'ŭr. ſ. (98). An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

PUNCTILIO, pŭnk-tĭl'yō. ſ. (113). A ſmall nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTILIOUS, pŭnk-tĭl'yŭs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tĭl'yŭs-nĕs ſ. Nicety, exactneſs of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pŭngk'tō. ſ. (408). Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pŭngk'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Compriſed in a point, conſiſting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pŭngk-tshū-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PUNCTUALLY, pŭngk'tshū-ăl-ē. ad. Nicely, exactly, ſcrupulouſly.

PUNCTUALNESS, pŭngk'tshū-ăl-nĕs, ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pŭngk-tshū-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pŭngk'tshūre. ſ. (461). A hole made with a very ſharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, pŭngk'tshū-lāte. v. a. To mark with ſmall ſpots.

PUNGENCY, pŭn'jĕn-sē. ſ. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridneſs; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniouſneſs, keenneſs.

PUNGENT, pŭn'jĕnt. a. Pricking, ſharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, ſharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICEOUS, pū-nĭsh'ŭs. a. (357). Purple.

PUNINESS, pū'nē-nĕs. ſ. Pettineſs, ſmallneſs.

To PUNISH, pŭn'nĭsh. v. a. (176). To chaſtiſe, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pŭn'nĭsh-ă-bl. a. Worthy of puniſhment, capable of puniſhment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'nĭsh-ă-bl-nĕs ſ. The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PUNISHER, pŭn'nĭsh-ŭr. ſ. (98). One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pŭn'nĭsh-mĕnt. ſ. Any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pū-nĭsh'ŭn. ſ. Puniſhment.

PUNITIVE, pū'nē-tĭv. a. Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

PUNITORY, pū'nē-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Puniſhing, tending to puniſhment.

PUNK, pŭngk. ſ. A whore, a common proſtitute.

PUNSTER, pŭn'stŭr. ſ. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

PUNY, pū'nē. a. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pū'nē. ſ. A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

To PUP, pŭp. v. n. To bring forth whelps, uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pū'pĭl. ſ. The apple of the eye; a ſcholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pū'pil-ādje. ſ. (90).
State of being a ſcholar; wardſhip, minority.

PUPILLARY, pū'pil-ār-ē. a. (512).
Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

☞ For the accent of this word, ſee PAPILLARY.

Dr. Johnſon has ſpelled this word with one *l*, as if derived from our own word *pupil*, and not from the Latin *pupillaris*.

PUPPET, pŭp'it. ſ. (99).
A ſmall image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.

☞ This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the loweſt vulgar.

PUPPETMAN, pŭp'pit-mān. ſ.
Maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'pit-shō. ſ.
A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp'pē. ſ.
A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, pŭp'pē. v. n.
To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, pûr'blind. a.
Nearſighted. Corrupted from *Poreblind*.

PURBLINDNESS, pûr'blind-nēs. ſ.
Shortneſs of ſight.

PURCHASABLE, pûr'tshās-ā-bl. a.
That may be purchaſed or bought.

To PURCHASE, pûr'tshās. v. a.
To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pûr'tshās. ſ.
Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

PURCHASER, pûr'tshās-ûr. ſ.
A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, pūre. a.
Not ſullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinſick; free; free from guilt, guiltleſs, innocent, not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaſte, modeſt.

PURELY, pūre'lē. ad.
In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pūre'nēs. ſ.
Clearneſs, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; ſimplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

PURFILE, pûr'fil. ſ. (140).
A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To PURFLE, pûr'fl. v. a. (405).
To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pûr'fl. }
PURFLEW, pûr'flū. } ſ.
A border of embroidery.

PURGATION, pûr-gā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pûr'gā-tiv. a. (157).
Cathartick, having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

PURGATORY, pûr'gā-tûr-ē. ſ. (512).
A place of purgation from ſmaller ſins after death. (557).

To PURGE, pûrdje. v. a.
To cleanſe, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to ſweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by ſtool, to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pûrdje. v. n.
To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE, pûrdje. ſ.
A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

PURGER, pûr'jûr. ſ. (98).
One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pū-rē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of making pure; the act of cleanſing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pū-rif'fē-kā-tiv. }
PURIFICATORY, pū-rif'fē-kā-tûr-ē. (512) (557). } a.
Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pū'rē-fī-ûr. ſ. (98).
Cleanſer, refiner.

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fī. v. n.
To grow pure.

PURITAN, pū'rē-tān. ſ. (88).
A nick name given formerly to the diſſenters from the church of England.

PURITANICAL, pū-rē-tān'nē-kāl. a.
Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pū'rē-tān-izm. ſ.
The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pū'rē-tē. ſ.
Cleanneſs, freedom from foulneſs or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chaſtity, freedom from contamination of ſexes.

PURL, pûrl. ſ.
An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL, pûrl. v. n.
To murmur, to flow with a gentle noiſe.

To PURL, pûrl. v. a.
To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not uſed.

PURLIEU, pûr'lū. ſ.
The grounds on the borders of a foreſt, border, incloſure.

PURLINS, pûr'lins. ſ.
In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pûr-lŏin'. v. a.
To ſteal, to take by theft.

PURLOINER, pûr-lŏin'ûr. ſ.
A thief, one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

PURPLE, pûr'pl. a. (405).
Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To PURPLE, pûr'pl. v. a.
To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pûr'plz. ſ.
Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr'pl-ish. a.
Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pûr'pōrt. ſ.
Deſign, tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

To PURPORT, pûr'pōrt. v. n.
To intend, to tend to ſhew.

PURPOSE, pûr'pŭs. ſ. (166).
Intention, deſign, effect, conſequence; inſtance, example.

To PURPOSE, pûr'pŭs. v. n.
To intend, to deſign, to reſolve.

PURPOSELY, pûr'pŭs-lē. ad.
By deſign, by intention.

To PURR, pûr. v. a.
To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE, pûrſe. ſ.
A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pûrſe. v. a.
To put into a purſe; to contract as a purſe.

PURSENET, pûrſe'nēt. ſ.
A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

PURSEPROUD, pûrſe'prŏud.
Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pûr'sûr. ſ. (98).
The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PURSINESS, pûr'sē-nēs. ſ.
Shortneſs of breath.

PURSLAIN, pûrs'lin. ſ. (208).
A plant.

PURSUABLE, pûr-sū'ā-bl. a.
What may be purſued.

PURSUANCE, pûr-sū'ānſe. ſ.
Proſecution, proceſs.

PURSUANT, pûr-sū'ānt. a.
Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSUE, pûr-sū'. v. a. (454).
To chaſe, to follow in hoſtility; to proſecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pûr-sū'. v. n.
To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pûr-sū'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who follows in hoſtility.

PURSUIT, pûr-sūte'. ſ.
The act of following with hoſtile intention; endeavour to attain; proſecution.

PURSUIVANT, pûr'ſwē-vānt. ſ. (340)
A ſtate meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pûr'sē. a.
Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pûr'tēn-ānſe. ſ.
The pluck of an animal.

To PURVEY, pûr-vā'. v. a. (269).
To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To PURVEY, pûr-vā'. v. n.
To buy in proviſions.

PURVEYANCE, pûr-vā'ānſe. ſ.
Proviſion, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pûr-vā'ûr. ſ. (166).
One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURULENCE, pū'rū-lēnſe. }
PURULENCY, pū'rū-lēn-sē. } ſ. (177)
Generation of pus and matter. See MUCULENT.

PURULENT, pū'rū-lēnt. a.
Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pŭs. ſ.
The matter of a well-digeſted ſore.

To PUSH, pŭsh. v. a. (173) (174).
To ſtrike with a thruſt; to force or drive by impulſe of any thing; to force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to preſs

forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a concluſion; to importune, to teaze.

To PUSH, pŭſh. v. n.
To make a thruſt; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pŭſh. ſ.
Thruſt, the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument; an impulſe, force impreſſed; aſſault, attack; a forcible ſtruggle, a ſtrong effort; exigence, trial; a ſudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this ſenſe not uſed.

PUSHER, pŭſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who puſhes forward.

PUSHING, pŭſh'ĭng. a. (410).
Enterpriſing, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pŭſh'pĭn. ſ.
A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pū-sĭl-lăn-ĭm'mē-tē. ſ.
Cowardice, meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sĭl-ăn'nē-mŭs. a.
Meanſpirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pū-sĭl-ăn'nē-mŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS, pŭs. ſ. (173) (174).
The fondling name of a cat; the ſportſman's term for a hare.

PUSTULE, pŭs'tſhūle. ſ. (463).
A ſmall ſwelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pŭs'tſhū-lŭs. a.
Full of puſtules, pimply.

To PUT, pŭt. v. a. (173) (174).
To lay or repoſit in any place; to place in any ſituation; to give up; to puſh into action; to uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed; to cauſe, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any ſtate; to oblige, to urge; to propoſe, to ſtate; to bring into any ſtate of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; to Put by, to turn off, to divert, to thruſt aſide; to Put down, to baffle, to repreſs, to cruſh; to degrade; to bring into diſuſe; to confute; to Put forth, to propoſe; to extend; to emit as a ſprouting plant; to exert; to put in, to interpoſe; to Put in practice, to uſe, to exerciſe; to Put off, to diveſt, to lay aſide; to defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe; to delay, to defer, to procraſtinate; to paſs fallaciouſly; to diſcard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; to Put on or upon, to impute, to charge: to inveſt with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impoſe, to inflict; to aſſume, to take; to Put over, to refer; to Put out, to place at uſury; to extinguiſh; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to diſconcert; to Put to, to kill by, to puniſh by; to Put to it, to diſtreſs, to perplex, to preſs hard; to put to, to aſſiſt with; to Put to death, to kill; to Put together, to accumulate into one ſum or maſs; to Put up, to paſs unrevenged; to expoſe publickly; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide; to Put upon, to incite, to inſtigate; to impoſe, to lay upon; to Put upon trial, to expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pŭt, or pŭt. v. n.
To ſhoot or germinate; to ſteer; to Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to ſhoot out; to Put in, to enter a haven; to Put in for, to claim, to ſtand candidate for; to Put in, to offer a claim, to Put off, to leave land; to Put over, to ſail croſs; to Put to ſea, to ſet ſail, to begin the courſe; to Put up, to offer one's ſelf a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's ſelf forward; to Put up with, to ſuffer without reſentment.

☞ The common pronunciation of the capital is the firſt ſound given to this word; but in Ireland and the different counties of England it is generally pronounced regularly ſo as to rhyme with *but*, *nut*, &c. W. Johnſton has adopted this ſound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but ſeems to prefer the regular ſound. Mr. Nares is decidedly in favour of this ſound; and as the other ſenſe of this word is always ſo pronounced, it ſeems a needleſs departure from rule, and embarraſſing the language, to have the ſame word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which perhaps all languages are ſubject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as poſſible. See BOWL.
Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the firſt ſound.

PUT, pŭt. ſ. (175).
A ruſtick, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pū'tĭdje. ſ. (90).
In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pū'tā-nĭzm. ſ.
The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PUTATIVE, pū'tā-tĭv. a. (157).
Suppoſed, reputed.

PUTID, pū'tĭd. a.
Mean, low, worthleſs.

PUTIDNESS, pū'tĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Meanneſs, vileneſs.

PUTLOG, pŭt'lŏg. ſ.
Putlogs are pieces of timber or ſhort poles about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pū-trĕd'ē-nŭs. a.
Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pū-trē-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-trē-făk'tĭv. a.
Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pū'trē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenneſs.

PUTREFY, pū'trē-fī. v. n.
To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pū-trĕs'sĕnſe. (510).
The ſtate of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pū-trĕs'sĕnt. a.
Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pū'trĭd. a.
Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pū'trĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Rottenneſs.

PUTTER, pŭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who puts; Putter on, inciter, inſtigator. See PUT.

PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'tĭng-ſtōne. ſ.
In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call Puttingſtones, for trials of ſtrength.

PUTTOCK, pŭt'tŭk. ſ. (166).
A buzzard.

PUTTY, pŭt'tē. ſ.
A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground; a kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. v. a. (405).
To perplex, to confound, to embarraſs, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. v. n.
To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. ſ.
Embarraſſment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pŭz'zl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pī'gārg. ſ.
A bird.

PYGMEAN, pĭg-mē'ăn. a.
Belonging to a pygmy.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the ſame reaſon as *Epicurean*. It is derived from *Pygmæi Pygmies*; and its adjective, if it had one, muſt have had the diphthong in it, which would neceſſarily fix the accent on that ſyllable. See EUROPEAN.

" They leſs than ſmalleſt dwarfs in narrow room
" Throng numberleſs like that *pygmean* race
" Beyond the Indian mount." *Milton.*

PYGMY, pĭg'mē. ſ.
A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pē-lō'rŭs. ſ. (187) (503).
The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PYPOWDER, pī'pōū-dŭr. ſ.
See PIEPOWDER.

PYRAMID, pĭr'ā-mĭd. ſ.
In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pē-răm'ē-dăl. (187).
PYRAMIDICAL, pĭr-ā-mĭd'ē-kăl.
a. Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pĭr-ā-mĭd'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pĭr'ā-mĭs. ſ.
A pyramid.

PYRE, pīre. ſ.
A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pē-rī'tēz. ſ. (187).
Fireſtone.

☞ This word is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and on the firſt by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, and Entick. The firſt is the analogical pronunciation; for as it is derived from the Greek πυρίτης and the Latin *Pyrites*, both with the accent on the penultimate, and preſerving the form of its originals, it ought to have the accent on the ſame ſyllables. See Principles, No. 503.

PYROMANCY, pĭr'ō-măn-sē. ſ.
Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nē-kăl. a. (530). Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nĭks. ſ.
The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pĭr'ō-tĕk-nē. ſ.
The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONISM, pĭr'rō-nĭzm. ſ.
Scepticiſm, univerſal doubt.

PYX, pĭks. ſ.
The box in which the hoſt is kept.

Q.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

TO QUACK, kwăk. v. a. (85) (86)
To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boaſting pretender to phyſick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwăk. ſ.
A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand; a vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful trickling practitioner in phyſick.

QUACKERY, kwăk'kŭr-ē. ſ.
Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

QUACKSALVER, kwăk'săl-vŭr. ſ.
One who brags of medicines or ſalves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwŏd-rā-jĕs'sē-măl. a. (414).
Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwŏd'răng-gl. (414).
A ſquare, a ſurface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwā-drăn'gū-lŭr. a. Square, having four right angles. (414).

QUADRANT, kwā'drănt, ſ. (85).
The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an inſtrument with which latitudes are taken.

☞ It has been obſerved in the Principles, No. 85, 86, &c. that *w*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad ſound equivalent to the diphthong *au*, and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the ſame effect. (414). This is evident from the ſound of *a* in this and ſimilar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its ſlender ſound; but the publick ear ſeems in oppoſition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad ſound is the genuine Engliſh pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is ſucceeded by *r*. As this conſonant, when final, or followed by another conſonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian ſound heard in *father*; ſo when theſe letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad ſound heard in *water*. Thus as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the ſound of the Italian *a*, ſo we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Equator*, *quæver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a ſufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us where uſage is doubtful.

QUADRANTAL, kwā-drăn'tăl. a.
Included to the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwā'drāte. a. (91).
Square, having four equal or parallel ſides; diviſible into four equal parts; ſuited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwā'drāte. ſ. (414).
A ſquare, a ſurface with four equal and parellel ſides.

TO QUADRATE, kwā'drāte. v. n.
To ſuit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATICK, kwā-drăt'ĭk. a. (414).
Belonging to a ſquare.

QUADRATURE, kwŏd'rā-tūre. ſ.
The act of ſquaring; the firſt and laſt quarter of the moon; the ſtate of being ſquare, a quadrate, a ſquare.

QUADRENNIAL, kwā-drĕn'nē-ăl. a.
Compriſing four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwŏd'rē-bl. a. (405).
That may be ſquared.

QUADRIFID, kwŏd'drē-fĭd. a.
Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwŏd-drē-lăt'tĕr-ăl. a. (414).
Having four ſides.

QUADRILLE, kā-drĭl'. ſ. (415).
A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwā-drĭp'pār-tīte. a. Having four parties, divided into four parts. (155). See BIPARTITE.

QUADRIREME, kwŏd'drē-rēme. ſ.
A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwŏd-drē-sĭl'lā-bl. ſ. (414).
A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRUPED, kwŏd'drū-pĕd. ſ.
An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beaſts.

QUADRUPED, kwŏd'drū-pĕd. a.
Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwŏd'drū-pl. a.
Fourfold, four times told.

TO QUADRUPLICATE, kwā-drū'plē-kāte. v. a.
To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwŏd'drū-plē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwŏd'drū-plē. ad.
To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwē'rē.
Enquire, ſeek.

TO QUAFF, kwăf. v. a. (85).
To drink, to ſwallow in large draughts.

TO QUAFF, kwăf. v. n.
To drink luxuriouſly.

QUAFFER, kwăf'fŭr. ſ.
He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwăg'gē. a. (85) (283).
Boggy, ſoft, not ſolid.

QUAGMIRE, kwăg'mire. ſ.
A ſhaking marſh.

QUAIL, kwāle. ſ.
A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwāle'pipe. ſ.
A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwānt. a.
Scrupulouſly, minutely exact; neat, petty; ſubtly excogitated, fine-ſpun; affected, foppiſh.

QUAINTLY, kwānt'lē. ad.
Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwānt'nĕs. ſ.
Nicety, petty elegance.

TO QUAKE, kwāke. v. n.
To ſhake with cold or fear, to tremble; to ſhake, not to be ſolid or firm.

QUAKE, kwāke. ſ.
A ſhudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwā'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One of a certain religious ſect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwā'king-grăs. ſ.
An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwŏl-lē-fē-kā'shŭn ſ. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing; accompliſhment; abatement; diminution.

TO QUALIFY, kwŏl'lē-fī. v. a. (86).
To fit for any thing; to furniſh with qualifications, to accompliſh; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to ſoften; to aſſuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lē-tē. ſ. (86).
Nature relatively conſidered; property, accident; particular efficacy; diſpoſition, temper; virtue or vice; accompliſhment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, ſuperiority of birth or ſtation.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lē-tē. ſ. (86).
Perſons of high rank.

QUALM, kwăm. ſ. (403).
A ſudden fit of ſickneſs, a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwăm'ĭsh. a.
Seized with ſickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwŏn-dā'rē. ſ.
A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwŏn'tē-tĭv. a.
Eſtimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwŏn'tē-tē. ſ. (86).
That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed; any indeterminate weight or meaſure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

QUANTUM, kwŏn'tŭm. ſ.
The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwŏr-răn-tēēn'. ſ. (112). The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip ſuſpected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl. ſ. (86) (414).
A brawl, a petty fight, a ſcuffle; a diſpute, a conteſt; a cauſe of debate; objection, ill-will.

TO QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl. v. n. (99).
To debate, to ſcuffle, to ſquabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwŏr'rĭl-lŭr. ſ. (98).
He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwŏr'rĭl-ŭs. a.
Petulant, eaſily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm. a.
Inclined to brawls, eaſily irritated, iraſcible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm-lē. ad. In a quarrelſome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwor'ril-sum-nes. ſ.
Cholerickneſs, petulance.

QUARRY, kwor're. ſ. (86).
A ſquare; game flown at by a hawk; a ſtone mine, a place where they dig ſtones.

To QUARRY, kwor're. v. n.
To prey upon, to dig out ſtones.

QUARRYMAN, kwor're-man. ſ. (88).
One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwort. ſ. (86) (414).
The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwor'tan. ſ.
The fourth-day ague.

QUARTATION, kwor-ta'ſhun. ſ.
A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwor'tur. ſ. (86).
A fourth part; a region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed; proper ſtation; remiſſion of life, mercy granted by a conquerer; treatment ſhown by an enemy; friendſhip, amity, concord, in this ſenſe not uſed; a meaſure of eight buſhels.

To QUARTER, kwor'tur. v. a.
To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into diſtinct regions; to ſtation or lodge ſoldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwor'tur-idje. ſ. (90).
A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwor'tur-da. ſ.
One of the four days in the year on which rent or intereſt is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwor'tur-dek. ſ.
The ſhort upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwor'tur-le. a.
Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwor'tur-le. ad.
Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwor'tur-ma-ſtur ſ. One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

QUARTERN, kwor'turn. ſ. (98).
A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwor'tur-ſtaf. ſ.
A ſtaff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwor'til. ſ. (140) (145).
An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees, diſtant from each other.

QUARTO, kwor'to. ſ.
A book in which every ſheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwoſh. v. a.
To cruſh, to ſqueeze; to ſubdue ſuddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To QUASH, kwoſh. v. n.
To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

QUATERCOUSINS, ka'ter-kuz-z'nz. ſ. (415). Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwa-ter'nar-e. ſ.
The number four.

QUATERNION, kwa-ter'ne-un. ſ.
The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwa-ter'ne-te. ſ.
The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwa'trin. ſ. (202).
A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwa'vur. v. n. (86).
To ſhake the voice, to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate. See QUADRANT.

QUAY, ke. ſ. (220).
A key, an artificial bank to the ſea or river.

QUEAN, kwene. ſ. (8).
A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwe'ze-nes. ſ.
The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUEASY, kwe'ze. a.
Sick with nauſea; faſtidious, ſqueamiſh; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

QUEEN, kween. ſ. (8).
The wife of a king.

To QUEEN, kween. v. n.
To play the queen.

QUEEN-APPLE, kween'ap-pl. ſ.
A ſpecies of apple.

QUEENING, kween'ing. ſ. (410).
An apple.

QUEER, kweer. a.
Odd, ſtrange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kweer'le. ad.
Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kweer'nes. ſ.
Oddneſs, particularity.

To QUELL, kwel. v. a.
To cruſh, to ſubdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwel. ſ.
Murder. Not in uſe.

QUELLER, kwel'lur. ſ. (98).
One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kek'ſhoze. ſ.
A trifle, a kickſhaw. *French.*

To QUENCH, kwenſh. v. a.
To extinguiſh fire; to ſtill any paſſion or commotion; to allay thirſt; to deſtroy.

To QUENCH, kwenſh. v. n.
To cool, to grow cool. Not in uſe.

QUENCHABLE, kwenſh'a-bl. a.
That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwenſh'ur. ſ. (98).
Extinguiſher.

QUENCHLESS, kwenſh'les. a.
Unextinguiſhable.

QUERENT, kwe'rent. ſ.
The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwer-re-mo'ne-us. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwer-re-mo'ne-us-le. ad.
Querulouſly, with complaint.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwer-re-mo'ne-us-nes. ſ.
Complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwe'riſt. ſ.
An inquirer, an aſker of queſtion.

QUERN, kwern. ſ.
A handmill. Not in uſe.

QUERPO, kwer'po. ſ.
To dreſs cloſe to the body, a waiſtcoat.

QUERRY, kwer're. ſ.
A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables.

QUERULOUS, kwer'ru-lus. a.
Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwer'ru-lus-nes. ſ. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwe're. ſ.
A queſtion, an inquiry to be reſolved.

To QUERY, kwe're. v. a.
To aſk queſtions.

QUEST, kweſt. ſ.
Search, act of ſeeking; an empanelled jury; ſearchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwes'tant. ſ.
Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in uſe.

QUESTION, kwes'tſhun. ſ. (464).
Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, diſquiſition; a diſpute, a ſubject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controverſy, diſpute; examination by torture; ſtate of being the ſubject of preſent inquiry.

To QUESTION, kwes'tſhun. v. n.
To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwes'tſhun. v. a.
To examine one by queſtions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be truſted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwes'tſhun-a-bl. a.
Doubtful, diſputable; ſuſpicious, liable to ſuſpicion, liable to queſtion.

QUESTIONARY, kwes'tſhun-a-re. a.
Inquiring, aſking queſtions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwes'tſhun-a-bl-nes. ſ.
The quality of being queſtionable.

QUESTIONER, kwes'tſhun-ur. ſ.
An enquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwes'tſhun-les. ad.
Certainly, without doubt.

QUESTMAN, kweſt'man. (88).
QUESTMONGER, kweſt'mung-gur. ſ. Starter of lawſuits or proſecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwes'triſt. ſ.
Seeker, purſuer.

QUESTUARY, kwes'tſhu-a-re. a.
Studious of profit.

To QUIBBLE, kwib'bl. v. n. (405).
To pun, to play on the ſound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwib'bl. ſ.
A low conceit depending on the ſound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwib'bl-ur. ſ. (98).
A punſter.

QUICK, kwik. a.
Living, not dead; ſwift, nimble, done with celerity; ſpeedy, free from delay, active, ſprightly, ready.

QUICK, kwik. ad.
Nimbly, ſpeedily, readily.

QUICK, kwik. ſ.
The living fleſh, ſenſible parts; plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwik'beme. ſ.
A ſpecies of wild aſh.

To QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make alive; to haſten; to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. n.
To become alive, as a woman Quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwik'k'n-ur. ſ.
One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, kwik'lime. ſ.
Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwik'le. ad.
Nimbly, ſpeedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwik'nes. ſ.
Speed; activity; keen ſenſibility; ſharpneſs.

QUICKSAND, kwik'ſand. ſ.
Moving ſand, unſolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt. v. a.
To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt. ſ.
Living plant ſet to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwĭk-sī'tĕd. a.
Having a ſharp ſight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwĭk-sī'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Sharpneſs of ſight.

QUICKSILVER, kwĭk'sĭl-vûr. ſ. (98).
A mineral ſubſtance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwĭk'sĭl-vûr'd. a.
Overlaid with quickſilver. (359).

QUIDDIT, kwĭd'dĭt. ſ.
A ſubtilty, an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Eſſence, that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion Quid eſt? a ſcholaſtick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

☞ This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quidditas*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in Engliſh, *Whattity*.

QUIESCENCE, kwī-ĕs'sĕnſe. ſ. (510).
Reſt, repoſe.

QUIESCENT, kwī-ĕs'sĕnt. a.
Reſting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwī'ĕt. a. (99).
Still, peaceably; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwī'ĕt. ſ.
Reſt, repoſe, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwī'ĕt. v. a.
To calm, to lull, to pacify; to ſtill.

QUIETER, kwī'ĕt-tûr. ſ.
The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwī'ĕt-ĭzm. ſ.
Tranquillity of mind.

QUIETLY, kwī'ĕt-lē. ad.
Calmly; peaceably, at reſt.

QUIETNESS, kwī'ĕt-nĕs. ſ.
Coolneſs of temper; peace, tranquillity; ſtillneſs, calmneſs.

QUIETSOME, kwī'ĕt-sŭm. a.
Calm, ſtill, undiſturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwī'ĕ-tūde. ſ.
Reſt, repoſe.

QUILL, kwĭl. ſ.
The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
Subtilty, nicety.

QUILT, kwĭlt. ſ.
A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, kwĭlt. v. a.
To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUINARY, kwī'nă-rē. a.
Conſiſting of five.

QUINCE, kwĭnſe. ſ.
The tree; the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwĭn-kŭn'ſhăl. a.
Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwĭng'kŭngks. ſ.
Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

☞ As the accent is on the firſt ſyllable of this word, it is under the ſame predicament as the firſt ſyllable of *Congregate*. See Principles, No. 408.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwĭn-kwăng'gū-lăr. a. (408).
Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwĭn-kwĕn'nē-ăl. a. Laſting five years, happenning once in five years.

QUINSY, kwĭn'zē. ſ.
A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, kĭnt. ſ.
A ſet of five; ſequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

QUINTAIN, kwĭn'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A poſt with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, kwĭn'tĕs-sĕnſe. ſ.
A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

☞ All our orthöepiſts but Dr. Aſh place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word. My opinion is, that it is among thoſe which may have the accent either on the firſt or third as the rhythm of the phraſe requires, (524); and this perhaps requires it oftener on the third than the firſt.

QUINTIN, kwĭn'tĭn. ſ.
An upright poſt for the exerciſe of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwĭn'tū-pl. ſ.
Fivefold.

QUIP, kwĭp. ſ.
A ſharp jeſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

QUIRE, kwīre. ſ.
A body of ſingers; a chorus; the part of the church where the ſervice is ſung; a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE, kwīre. v. n.
To ſing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwĭr'rĭs-tûr. ſ.
Choriſter, one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of the firſt *i* in this word which gives it the ſound of ſhort *ĕ*; this ſound is proper in *quirk* where the *r* is ſucceeded by a conſonant, but not in the word in queſtion where theſe letters are ſucceeded by a vowel. See Principles, No. 108.

QUIRK, kwĕrk. ſ. (108).
Quick ſtroke, ſharp fit; ſmart taunt; ſubtility, nicety, artful diſtinction; looſe light tune.

To QUIT, kwĭt. v. a.
To diſcharge an obligation, to make even; to ſet free; to carry through, to diſcharge, to perform; to clear himſelf of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forſake; to reſign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwĭtſh'grăs. ſ.
Dog graſs.

QUITE, kwīte. ad.
Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwĭt'rĕnt. ſ.
Small rent reſerved.

QUITS, kwĭts. interj.
An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwĭt'tănſe. ſ.
Diſcharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.

To QUITTANCE, kwĭt'tănſe. v. a.
To repay, to recompence.

QUITTERBONE, kwĭt'tûr-bōne. ſ.
A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horſe.

QUIVER, kwĭv'vûr. ſ. (98).
A caſe for arrows.

To QUIVER, kwĭv'vûr. v. n.
To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to ſhiver, to ſhudder.

QUIVERED, kwĭv'vûr'd. a. (395).
Furniſhed with a quiver; ſheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwŏd'lĕ-bĕt. ſ.
A nice point, a ſubtilty.

QUOIF, kwŏif. ſ. Properly *Coif*, (415). Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a ſerjeant at law. See COIF.

To QUOIF, kwŏif. v. a. (415).
To cap, to dreſs with a head-dreſs.

QUOIFFURE, kwŏif'fûre. ſ. Properly *Coiffure*. Head-dreſs.

QUOIT, kwŏit. ſ. Properly *Coit*. (415)
Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point; the diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh Quoit, but improperly.

☞ Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be eaſy to ſettle its pronunciation. That the words *Quoif* and *Quoit* ought to be written *Coif* and *Coit*, appears from the derivation of the firſt from the French *coeffe*, and of the ſecond from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will neceſſarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *Coif* and *Coit*, (415).

To QUOIT, kwŏit. v. n.
To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUOIT, kwŏit. v. a.
To throw.

QUONDAM, kwŏn'dăm. a.
Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kwō'rŭm. ſ.
A bench of juſtices, ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

QUOTA, kwō'tă. ſ.
A ſhare, a proportion as aſſigned to each.

QUOTATION, kwō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. (415).
The act of quoting, citation; paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration.

☞ In this and ſimilar words Mr. Sheridan, and ſeveral reſpectable orthöepiſts, pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but as Mr. Nares juſtly obſerves it is not eaſy to ſay why. If it be anſwered, that the Latins ſo pronounced theſe letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter thoſe Engliſh words which are derived from that language.

To QUOTE, kwōte. v. a.
To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kwō'tûr. ſ. (98).
Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kwōth. verb imperfect.
Quoth I, ſay I, or ſaid I; Quoth he, ſays he or ſaid he.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long as in *both*; but Buchanan ſhort, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general ſound of *o* before *th*,

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81): mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwuth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinſton gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tĭd'jĕ-ăn. a.
Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tĭd'jĕ-ăn. ſ. (224) (293). A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwō'shĕnt. ſ.
In arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the diviſions of the two given numbers the one by the other. Thus divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the quotient.

R.

TO RABATE, rā-bāte'. v. n.
In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again.

TO RABBET, răb'bĭt. v. a. (99).
To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

RABBET, răb'bĭt. ſ.
A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, răb'bī, or răb'bĭ. } ſ.
RABBIN, răb'bĭn.
A doctor among the Jews.

☞ The firſt of theſe words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the laſt ſyllable like the verb to *buy*.

RABBIT, răb'bĭt. ſ.
A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, răb'bl. ſ. (405).
A tumultuous croud, an aſſembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, răb'bl-mĕnt. ſ.
Croud, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

RABID, răb'bĭd. a. (544).
Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rāſe. ſ.
A family aſcending; family deſcending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; race of ginger, a root or ſprig of ginger; a particular ſtrength or taſte of wine; conteſt in running; courſe on the feet; progreſs, courſe.

RACEHORSE, rāſe'hŏrſe. ſ.
Horſe bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rās-sē-mā'shŭn. ſ.
(530). Cluſter like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rās-sē-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs. a.
Bearing cluſters.

RACER, rāſe'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Runner, one that contends in ſpeed.

RACINESS, rā'sē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being racy.

RACK, răk. ſ.
An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; a diſtaff, commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; inſtruments to lay a ſpit on in roaſting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a ſpirituous liquor.

TO RACK, răk. v. n.
To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

TO RACK, răk. v. a.
To torment by the rack; to torment, to haraſs; to ſcrew, to force to performance; to ſtretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, răk'rĕnt. ſ.
Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RACK-RENTER, răk'rĕnt-ŭr. ſ.
One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

RACKET, răk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
An irregular clattering noiſe; a confuſed talk in burleſque language; the inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball.

RACKOON, răk-kōōn'. ſ.
A New-England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rā'sē. a.
Strong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil.

RADDOCK, răd'dŭk. ſ. (166).
A bird.

RADIANCE, rā'dē-ănſe, or rā'jē-ănſe. (293) (294). } ſ.
RADIANCY, rā'dē-ăn-sē, or rā'jē-ăn-sē. (376).
Sparkling luſtre, glitter.

RADIANT, rā'dē-ănt, or rā'jē-ănt. a.
Shining, brightly ſparkling, emitting rays.

TO RADIATE, rā'dē-āte, or rā'jē-āte. v. n. To emit rays, to ſhine.

RADIATION, rā-dē-ā'shŭn, or rā-jē-ā'shŭn. ſ. (534).
Beamy luſtre, emiſſion of rays; emiſſion from a centre every way.

RADICAL, răd'dē-kăl. a.
Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, răd-dē-kăl'ē-tē. ſ.
Origination.

RADICALLY, răd'dē-kăl-ē. ad.
Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, răd'dē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being radical.

TO RADICATE, răd'dē-kāte. v. a. (91). To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, răd-ē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, răd'dē-kl. ſ. (405).
That part of the ſeed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, răd'dĭſh. ſ.
A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen gardens.

☞ This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *Reddiſh*. The deviation is but ſmall; nor do I think it ſo incorrigible as that of its brother eſculents, ASPARAGUS, CUCUMBER, and LETTUCE; which ſee.

RADIUS, rā'dē-ŭs, or rā'jē-ŭs. ſ.
(293) (294). The ſemi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

TO RAFFLE, răf'fl. v. n. (405).
To caſt dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, răf'fl. ſ.
A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, răft. ſ.
A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFTER, răf'tŭr. ſ. (98).
The ſecondary timbers of the houſe, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, răf'tŭr'd. a. (359).
Built with rafters.

RAG, răg. ſ. (74).
A piece of cloth torn from the reſt, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn-out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, răg-ă-mŭf'fĭn. ſ.
A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rādje. ſ.
Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

TO RAGE, rādje. v. n. (74).
To be in fury, to be heated with exceſſive anger; to ravage, to exerciſe fury; to act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

RAGEFUL, rādje'fŭl. a.
Furious, violent.

RAGGED, răg'gĭd. a. (99) (381).
Rent into tatters; uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited; dreſſed in tatters; rugged, not ſmooth.

RAGGEDNESS, răg'gĭd-nĕs. ſ.
State of being dreſſed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rā'jĭng-lē. ad.
With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, răg'măn. ſ. (88).
One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rā-gōō'. ſ. *French*.
Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RAGSTONE, răg'stōne. ſ.
A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, răg'wŭrt. ſ. (166).
A plant.

RAIL, rāle. ſ (202).
A croſs beam fixed in the ends of two upright poſts; a ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is encloſed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

TO RAIL, rāle. v. a.
To encloſe with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rale. v. n.
To uſe inſolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rale'ur. ſ. (98).
One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILLERY, ral'ler-e. ſ.
Slight ſatire, ſatirical merriment.

☞ We muſt not ſuppoſe this word to be the offspring of the Engliſh word to *rail*, however nearly they may be ſometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that language for the aſſiſtance it ſo often affords us, we pronounce the firſt ſyllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment like the generality of thoſe we pay the French; for were we to pronounce the firſt ſyllable like *rail*, it might obſcure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it.

RAIMENT, ra'ment. ſ. (202).
Veſture, veſtment, clothes, dreſs, garment.

To RAIN, rane. v. n. (202).
To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; it Rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rane. v. a.
To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rane. ſ.
The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rane'bo. ſ. (327).
The iris, the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

RAINDEER, rane'deer. ſ.
A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnows.

RAININESS, rane'e-nes. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAINY, rane'e. a.
Showery, wet.

To RAISE, raze. v. a. (202).
To lift, to heave; to ſet upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious; to increaſe in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to ſtir up; to rouſe, to ſtir up; to give beginning to, as he Raiſed the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits; to bring from death to life; to occaſion, to begin; to ſet up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain ſum; to collect, to aſſemble, to levy; to give riſe to; to Raiſe paſte, to form paſte into pies without a diſh.

RAISER, raze'ur. ſ. (98).
He that raiſes.

RAISIN, re'z'n. ſ.
A dried grape.

☞ If antiquity can give a ſanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falſtaff, in the firſt part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the Prince to give *reaſons* for his conduct, tells him, that if *raiſins* were as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give him one upon compulſion. This pun evidently ſhews theſe words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakeſpeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written *ray-sn*, is not only contrary to the moſt ſettled uſage, but deſtructive of the wit of Shakeſpeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, on his ſide; and I have Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares on mine.

RAKE, rake. ſ.
An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow.

To RAKE, rake. v. a.
To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to ſcour, to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ſhip in the direction of head and ſtern.

To RAKE, rake. v. n.
To ſearch, to grope; to paſs with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rake'ur. ſ. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rake'hel. ſ.
A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rake'hel-le. a.
Wild, diſſolute.

RAKISH, rake'iſh. a.
Looſe, lewd, diſſolute.

To RALLY, ral'le. v. a.
To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

To RALLY, ral'le. v. n.
To come again into order; to exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM, ram. ſ.
A male ſheep; an inſtrument to batter walls.

To RAM, ram. v. a.
To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, ram'bl. v. n. (405).
To rove looſely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, ram'bl. ſ.
Wandering irregular excurſion.

RAMBLER, ram'bl-ur. ſ. (98).
Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, ram-booze'. ſ.
A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar.

RAMIFICATION, ram-me-fe-ka'ſhun. ſ. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, ram'me-fi. v. a. (183).
To ſeparate into branches.

To RAMIFY, ram'me-fi. v. n.
To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, ram'mur. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard; the ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, ram'miſh. a.
Strong ſcented.

RAMOUS, ra'mus. a. (314).
Branchy, conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP, ramp. v. n.
To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, ramp. ſ. Leap, ſpring.

RAMPALLIAN, ram-pal'yan. ſ. (113)
A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

RAMPANCY, ram'pan-se. ſ.
Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, ramp'ant. a.
Exuberant, overgrowing reſtraint; in heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, ram'part. }
RAMPIRE, ram'pire. } ſ.
The platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

☞ Mr. Sheridan ſpells this word *Rampyr*, and pronounces the *y* in the laſt ſyllable ſhort; but this is contrary to Dr. Johnſon's orthography, and the pronunciation is, in oppoſition, to analogy. See UMPIRE.

RAN, ran. Preterit of Run.

To RANCH, ranſh. v. a. (corrupted from *wrench*). To ſprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, ran'sid. a. Strong ſcented.

RANCIDNESS, ran'sid-nes. }
RANCIDITY, ran-sid'e-te. } ſ.
Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rang'kur-us. a. (314).
Malignant, ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

RANCOUR, rang'kur. ſ. (314).
Inveterate malignity, ſtedfaſt implacability.

RANDOM, ran'dum. ſ. (166).
Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, ran'dum. a.
Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, rang. Preterit of Ring.

To RANGE, ranje. v. a. (74).
To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, ranje. v. n.
To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, ranje. ſ.
To rank, any thing placed in a line; a claſs, an order; excurſion, wandering; room for excurſion; compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive.

RANGER, ran'jur. ſ. (98).
One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

RANK, rangk. a.
High growing, ſtrong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants; ſtrong ſcented, rancid; high taſted, ſtrong in quality; rampant, high grown; groſs, coarſe.

RANK, rangk. ſ.
Line of men placed a-breaſt; a row; range of ſubordination; claſs, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rangk. v. a.
To place a-breaſt; to range in any particular claſs; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, rangk. v. n.
To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, rangk'kl. v. n.
To feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rangk'le. ad.
Coarſely, groſsly.

RANKNESS, rangk'nes. ſ.
Exuberance, ſuperfluity of growth.

RANNY, ran'ne. ſ. The ſhrewmouſe.

To RANSACK, ran'sak. v. a.
To plunder, to pillage; to ſearch narrowly.

RANSOME, ran'sum. ſ. (166).
Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

☞ I cannot conceive Dr. Johnſon's reaſon for writing this word with the final *e* ſince it comes from the French *rançon*, and all his examples are without this letter.

To RANSOME, ran'sum. v. a.
To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

RANSOMELESS, ran'sum-les. a.
Free from ranſome.

To RANT, rant. v. a.
To rave in violent or high ſounding language.

RANT, rant. ſ.
High ſounding language.

RANTER, rant'ur. ſ. (98).
A ranting fellow.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), lăt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

RANTIPOLE, răn'tē-pōle. a.
Wild, roving, rakiſh.

RANULA, răn'nū-lă. ſ.
A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rā-nŭng'kū-lŭs. ſ.
Crowfoot.

To RAP, răp. v. n.
To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

To RAP, răp. v. a.
To affect with rapture, to ſtrike with ecſtaſy, to hurry out of himſelf; to ſnatch away.

RAP, răp. ſ.
A quick ſmart blow; counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'ſhŭs. a.
Given to plunder, ſeizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-păs'sē-tē. ſ.
Addictedneſs to plunder, exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

RAPE, rāpe. ſ.
Violent diffloration of chaſtity; ſomething ſnatched away; a plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RAPID, răp'ĭd. a.
Quick, ſwift.

RAPIDITY, rā-pĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Velocity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIDLY, răp'ĭd-lē. ad.
Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, răp'ĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Celerity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIER, rā'pē-ĕr. ſ. (113).
A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā'pē-ĕr-fĭſh. ſ.
The ſword-fiſh.

RAPINE, răp'ĭn. ſ. (140).
The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, răp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtrikes.

RAPPORT, răp-pōrt'. ſ. *French.*
Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, răp'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
Ecſtaſy, tranſport, violence of any pleaſing paſſion; rapidity, haſte.

RAPTURED, răp'tſhūr'd. a. (359).
Raviſhed, tranſported.

RAPTUROUS, răp'tſhūr-ŭs. a. (314).
Ecſtatick, tranſporting.

RARE, rāre. a.
Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree ſeldom found; thinly ſcattered; thin, ſubtle, not denſe; raw, not fully ſubdued by the fire. See REAR.

RARESHOW, rā'rē-ſhō. ſ.
A ſhow carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, răr-rē-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, răr'rē-fī-ă-bl. a.
Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, răr'rē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make thin, contrary to condenſe.

To RAREFY, răr'rē-fī. v. n.
To become thin.

RARELY, rāre'lē. ad.
Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rāre'nĕs. ſ.
Uncommonneſs, value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RARITY, rā'rē-tē. ſ.
Uncommonneſs, infrequency, a thing valued for its ſcarcity.

RARITY, răr'ē-tē. (530).
Thinneſs, ſubtlety, the contrary to denſity.

☞ The difference in the pronunciation of theſe words is not only neceſſary to convey their different ſignification, but to ſhow their different etymology. The firſt comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the laſt from the Latin *raritas*; which therefore, according to the moſt ſeuled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate ſyllable ſhort. See Principles, No. 511; alſo the word CHASTITY.

RASCAL, răs'kăl. ſ. (88).
A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel.

RASCALLION, răs-kăl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
One of the loweſt people.

RASCALITY, răs-kăl'ē-tē. ſ.
The low mean people.

RASCALLY, răs'kăl-ē. a.
Mean, worthleſs.

To RASE, rāze, or rāce, v. a. See *Raze*,
To ſkim, to ſtrike on the ſurface; to overthrow, to deſtroy, to root up; to blot out by raſure, to eraſe.

☞ There ſeems to be no ſmall difficulty in ſettling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnſon adviſes, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly, to write it *raſe*; and when it ſignifies to ruin, *raze*. Whatever may be the utility of this diſtinction to the eye, the ear ſeems to have made no ſuch diſtinction in the ſound of the *s*; as *graze*, which is evidently formed from this word, and ſeems to have been adopted for the purpoſe of ſignifying to ſtrike ſlightly, has preſerved the *z*; while *eraſe*, which means to deſtroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthöepiſts, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *raſe*, whether ſignifying to ſtrike ſlightly, or to overthrow, has been ſo generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that moſt of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this ſound, it may be obſerved, ſeems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *eraſe*, (437) (467). But as nothing ſeems to be more fixed in the language than the ſharp hiſſing ſound of *s* in *eraſe*, ſo if analogy and uſage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be eaſier to bring *raſe* to the ſound of *race* as Mr. Elphinſton has done, than *eraſe* to the ſound of *eraze*, as Dr. Kenrick has done; but to ſound it with the hiſſing *s* when it is written *raze* as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a ſoleciſm in pronunciation: for though *s* often goes into the ſound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confuſion obſervable among our authors in this word ſufficiently ſhows how inconvenient it is to make the ſame letters ſound differently when a different ſenſe is conveyed. Dr. Johnſon ſeems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *raſe* is to be pronounced like *race* or *raze*; nor do any of our orthöepiſts make this diſtinction of ſound according to the ſenſe. With great deference to Dr. Johnſon, perhaps ſuch a diſtinction, both in ſound and ſpelling, is unneceſſary and embarraſſing. The beſt way therefore, in my opinion, will be always to ſpell this word with the *z* as in *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z* when it is written *raſe*. See BOWL.

RASH, răſh. a.
Haſty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, răſh. ſ.
An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, răſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A thin ſlice of bacon.

RASHLY, răſh'lē. ad.
Haſtily, violently, without due conſideration.

RASHNESS, răſh'nĕs. ſ.
Fooliſh contempt of danger.

RASP, răſp. ſ.
A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry.

To RASP, răſp. v. a.
To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, răſp. ſ.
A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, răſp'ă-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A chirurgeon's raſp.

RASPBERRY, or *Raſberry*, răs'bĕr-ē. ſ.
A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, răs'bĕr-rē-bŭſh. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble.

RASURE, rā'zhūre. ſ. (452).
The act of ſcraping or ſhaving; a mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out. See RASE.

RAT, răt. ſ.
An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips; to ſmell a Rat, to be put on the watch by ſuſpicion.

RATABLE, rā'tă-bl. a.
Set at a certain rate or value.

RATABLY, rā'tă-blē. ad.
Proportionably.

RATAFIA, răt-ă-fē'ă. ſ.
A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATAN, răt-tăn'. ſ.
An Indian cane.

RATE, rāte. ſ.
Price fixed on any thing; allowance ſettled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity aſſignable; that which ſets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax impoſed by the pariſh.

To RATE, rāte. v. a.
To value at a certain price; to chide haſtily and vehemently.

RATH, răth. a.
Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, răTH'ŭr, or rā'THŭr. ad.
More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reaſon; in a greater degree than otherwiſe; more properly; eſpecially; to have Rather, to deſire in preference, a bad expreſſion; it ſhould be, Will Rather.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, ſignifying *ſoon*, and that it ſtill retains its original ſignification; as we may ſay, "I would *ſooner* "do a thing," with as much propriety as "I would *rather* do it." Some very reſpectable ſpeakers pronounce this word with the firſt ſyllable like that in *Rā-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Aſh and Bailey ſeem to be of the ſame opinion; but all the other orthöepiſts, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it ſhort. There is a pronunciation of this, and ſome few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus in familiar converſation, when we wiſh to expreſs very little,

we ſometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leetle*. In the ſame manner, when *rather* ſignifies juſt preferably, we lengthen the firſt vowel, and pronounce it long and ſlender, as if written *raythe*r; and this, perhaps, may be the reaſon why the long ſlender ſound of the vowel has ſo much obtained, for uſage ſeems to be clearly on the ſide of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, ſoon.

RATIFICATION, răt-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, răt'tē-fī-ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, răt'tē-fī. v. a.
To confirm, to ſettle.

RATIO, rā'ſhē-ō. ſ.
Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, răſh-ē-ŏs'ē-nāte. v. a. To reaſon, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, răſh-ē-ŏs-ē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. (536).
The act of reaſoning, the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

RATIONAL, răſh'ŭn-ăl. a. (507).
Having the power of reaſoning; agreeable to reaſon; wiſe, judicious, as a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, răſh'ŭn-ăl-ĭſt. ſ.
One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

RATIONALITY, răſh-ē-ŏ-năl'ē-tē. ſ.
The power of reaſoning; reaſonableneſs.

RATIONALLY, răſh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad.
Reaſonably, with reaſon.

RATIONALNESS, răſh'ŭn-ăl-nēs. ſ.
The ſtate of being rational.

RATSBANE, răts'bāne. ſ.
Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

RATTEEN, răt-tēēn'. ſ.
A kind of ſtuff.

To RATTLE, răt'tl. v. n. (405).
To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions; to ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

To RATTLE, răt'tl. v. a.
To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe; to ſtun with a noiſe, to drive with a noiſe; to ſcold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, răt'tl. ſ.
A quick noiſe nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an inſtrument which agitated makes a clattering noiſe; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, răt'tl-hĕd-ĕd. a.
Giddy, not ſteady.

RATTLESNAKE, răt'tl-ſnāke. ſ.
A kind of ſerpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, răt'tl-ſnāke-rōōt. ſ.
A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake.

RATTOON, răt-tōōn'. ſ.
A Weſt-Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, răv'vĭdje. v. a. (90).
To lay waſte, to ſack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, răv'vĭdje. ſ.
Spoil, ruin, waſte.

RAVAGER, răv'vĭdje-ŭr. ſ. (98).
Plunderer, ſpoiler.

RAUCITY, răw'ſē-tē. ſ.
Hoarſeneſs, loud rough noiſe.

To RAVE, rāve. v. n.
To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreaſonably fond.

To RAVEL, răv'v'l. v. a. (102).
To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twiſt.

To RAVEL, răv'v'l. v. n.
To fall into perplexity or confuſion; to work in perplexity, to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

RAVELIN, răv'lĭn. ſ.
In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.

RAVEN, rā'v'n. ſ. (103).
A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, răv'v'n. v. a. (103).
To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

☞ After enumerating ſeveral derivations of this word, Skinner ſeems at laſt to have fixed on the true one, by deriving it from the word *raven*, as this bird is the moſt voracious and greedy of all others.

RAVENOUS, răv'v'n-ŭs. a.
Furiouſly voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, răv'v'n-ŭs-lē. ad.
With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, răv'v'n-ŭs-nēs. ſ.
Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, răv'ĭn. ſ.
Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciouſneſs.

RAVINGLY, rā'vĭng-lē. ad. (410).
With frenzy, with diſtraction.

To RAVISH, răv'ĭſh. v. a.
To conſtuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to tranſport.

RAVISHER, răv'ĭſh-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHMENT, răv'ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ.
Violation, forcible conſtupration; tranſport, rapture, pleaſing violence on the mind.

RAW, răw. a.
Not ſubdued by the fire; not covered with the ſkin; ſore; immature, unripe; unſeaſoned, unripe in ſkill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, răw'bŏn'd. a. (359).
Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

RAWHEAD, răw'hĕd. ſ.
The name of a ſpectre.

RAWLY, răw'lē. ad.
In a raw manner; unſkilfully, newly.

RAWNESS, răw'nēs. ſ.
State of being raw; unſkilfulneſs.

RAY, rā. ſ.
A beam of light; any luſtre, corporeal or intellectual; a fiſh; an herb.

To RAY, rā. v. a.
To ſtreak, to mark in long lines. Not uſed.

RAZE, rāze. ſ.
A root of ginger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is derived from the Spaniſh *rayz*, a root, and ſhould either be pronounced with the *z*, or written with the *c*.

To RAZE, rāze. v. a. See RASE.
To overthrow, to ruin, to ſubvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rā'zŭr. ſ. (166).
A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

RAZORABLE, rā'zŭr-ă-bl. a.
Fit to be ſhaved.

RAZORFISH, rā'zŭr-fĭſh. ſ.
A fiſh.

RAZURE, rā'zhŭre. ſ. (484).
Act of eraſing.

REACCESS, rē-ăk-sĕs'. ſ.
Viſit renewed.

To REACH, rētſh. v. a. (227).
To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant; to fetch from ſome place diſtant and give; to bring forward from a diſtant place; to hold out, to ſtretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to ſpread abroad.

To REACH, rētſh. v. n. (352).
To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rētſh. ſ.
Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful ſcheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rē-ăkt'. v. a.
To return the impreſſion.

REACTION, rē-ăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rēēd. v. a. pret. Read, part. paſſ. Read. To peruſe any thing written; to diſcover by characters or marks; to learn by obſervation; to know fully.

To READ, rēēd. v. n. (227).
To perform the act of peruſing writing; to be ſtudious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rĕd. particip. a. (231).
Skilful by reading.

READING, rēēd'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Study in books, peruſal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READEPTION, rē-ăd-ĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rēēd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that peruſes any thing written; one ſtudious in books; one whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rēēd'ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rĕd'dē-lē. ad. (234).
Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, rĕd'dē-nēs. ſ.
Expediteneſs, promptitude; the ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obſtruction; ſtate of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, rē-ăd-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, rē-ăd-mĭt'. v. a.
To let in again.

To READORN, rē-ă-dōrn'. v. a.
To decorate again, to deck a-new.

READY, rĕd'dē. a. (234).
Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpoſe, not to ſeek; prepared, accommodated to any deſign; willing, eager; being at the point, not diſtant, near; being at hand; next to hand; facil, eaſy, opportune, near; quick, not done with heſitation; expedite, not embarraſſed; to make Ready, to make preparations.

READY, rĕd'dē. ad.
Readily, ſo as not to need delay.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

READY, rĕd'dē. f.
Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rē-ăf-fĕr'mănse. f.
Second confirmation.

REAL, rē'ăl. a.
Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē-ăl'ĕ-tē. f.
Truth, what is, not what merely ſeems; ſomething intrinſically important.

To REALIZE, rē'ăl-īze. v. a.
To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'ăl-ē. ad.
With actual exiſtence; truly, not ſeemingly; it is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm. f. (234).
A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'ăl-tē. f.
Loyalty. Little uſed.

REAM, rēme. f. (227).
A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē-ăn'nē-māte. v. a.
To revive, to reſtore to life.

To REANNEX, rē-ăn-nĕks'. v. a.
To annex again.

To REAP, rēpe. v. a. (227).
To cut corn at harveſt; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rēpe. v. n.
To harveſt.

REAPER, rē'pŭr. f. (98).
One that cuts corn at harveſt.

REAPINGHOOK, rē'pĭng-hŏŏk. f.
A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

REAR, rēre. f. (227).
The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the laſt claſs.

REAR, rēre. a. (227).
Raw, half roaſted, half ſodden.

☞ This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare*. But though *rare*, rhyming with *fear*, is the true pronunciation, we muſt not ſuppoſe it to have the leaſt affinity in ſignification with *rear* (behind). Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere*, ſignifying *fluent* or *trembling* like the white or yolk of an egg when unconcocted; hence Junius explains the phraſe a *Reer-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word Ῥέω, to flow, becauſe unconcocted eggs eaſily flow or move about; or he ſuppoſes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *hrere*, may poſſibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as oppoſed to *denſe*, becauſe eggs, when boiled, loſe their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner ſeems a little too far fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it ſeems to have been uſed in that language for *crude* and *unconcocted*; from the Saxon it comes to us in that ſenſe, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *Rere*.

To REAR, rēre. v. a.
To raiſe up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to inſtruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouſe, to ſtir up.

REARWARD, rēre'wărd. f.
The laſt troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, rēre'mŏŏuſe. f.
The leather-winged bat.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd'. v. n.
To climb again.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd'. v. a.
To mount again.

REASON, rē'z'n. f. (170) (227).
The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; cauſe, ground or principle; cauſe efficient; final cauſe; argument, ground of perſuaſion, motive; clearneſs of faculties; right, juſtice; reaſonable claim, juſt practice; rational, juſt account; moderation; moderate demands. See RAISIN.

To REASON, rē'z'n. v. n.
To argue rationally, to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes; to debate, to diſcourſe, to raiſe diſquiſitions, to make inquiries.

To REASON, rē'z'n. v. a.
To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē'z'n-ă-bl. a.
Having the faculty of reaſon; acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally; juſt, rational, agreeable to reaſon; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. f. The faculty of reaſon; agreeableneſs to reaſon; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'z'n-ă-blē. ad.
Agreeable to reaſon; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'z'n-ŭr. f. (98).
One who reaſons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'z'n-ĭng. f. (410).
Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'z'n-lĕs. a.
Void of reaſon.

To REASSEMBLE, rē-ăs-sĕm'bl. v. a.
To collect anew.

To REASSERT, rē-ăs-sĕrt'. v. a.
To aſſert anew.

To REASSUME, rē-ăs-sūme'. v. a.
To reſume, to take again.

☞ See Principles, No. 454, and the word ASSUME.

To REASSURE, rē-ă-ſhūre'. v. a.
To free from fear, to reſtore from terror.

To REAVE, rēve. v. a.
To take away by ſtealth or violence.

To REBAPTIZE, rē-băp-tīze'. v. a.
To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rē-băp-tē-zā'ſhŭn. f. Renewal of baptiſm.

To REBATE, rē-bāte'. v. n.
To blunt, to beat to obtuſeneſs, to deprive of keenneſs.

REBECK, rē'bĕk. f.
A three-ſtringed fiddle.

REBEL, rĕb'ĕl. f. (102) (492).
One who oppoſes lawful authority.

To REBEL, rē-bĕl'. v. n.
To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

REBELLER, rē-bĕl'lŭr. f.
One that rebels.

REBELLION, rē-bĕl'yŭn. f. (113).
Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rē-bĕl'yŭs. a.
Oppoſent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rē-bĕl'yŭs-lē. ad.
In oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rē-bĕl'yŭs-nĕs. f.
The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, rē-bĕl'lō. v. n.
To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

To REBOUND, rē-bŏŏnd'. v. n.
To ſpring back, to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, rē-bŏŏnd'. v. a.
To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rē-bŏŏnd'. f.
The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted, reſilition.

REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. f.
Repercuſſion, quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

To REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. v. a.
To beat back, to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUILD, rē-bĭld'. v. a.
To re-edify, to reſtore from demolition, to repair.

REBUKABLE, rē-bū'kă-bl. a.
Worthy of reprehenſion.

To REBUKE, rē-būke'. v. a.
To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rē-būke'. f.
Reprehenſion, chiding expreſſion, objurgation; in low language it ſignifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rē-bū'kŭr. f. (98).
A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, rē'bŭs. f.
A word repreſented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, rē-bŭt'. v. n.
To retire back.

REBUTTER, rē-bŭt'tŭr. f. (98).
An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, rē-kăll'. v. a.
To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rē-kăll'. f. (406).
Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, rē-kănt'. v. a.
To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

RECANTATION, rĕk-kăn-tā'ſhŭn. f. (530). Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, rē-kănt'ŭr. f. (98).
One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rē-kă-pĭt'tſhū-lāte. v. a. (91).
To repeat again diſtinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rē-kă-pĭt-tſhū-lā'ſhŭn. f.
Detail repeated, diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē-kă-pĭt'tſhū-lă-tŭr-ē. a. (512) (557).
Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rē-kăr'rē. v. a.
To carry back.

To RECEDE, rē-sēēd'. v. n.
To fall back, to retreat; to deſiſt.

RECEIPT, rē-sēte'. f. (412).
The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admiſſion; preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

RECEIVABLE, rē-sē'vă-bl. a.
Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rē-sēve'. v. a.
To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually;

to allow; to admit; to take as into a veſſel; to take into a place or ſtate; to entertain as a gueſt.

RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē'vĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365). General allowance.

RECEIVER, rē-sē'vŭr. ſ. (98).
One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals; the veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill; the veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rē-sĕl'lē-brāte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rē'sĕn-sē. ſ.
Newneſs, new ſtate.

RECENSION, rē-sĕn'shŭn. ſ.
Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē'sĕnt. a.
New, not of long exiſtence; late, not antique; freſh, not long diſmiſſed from.

RECENTLY, rē'sĕnt-lē. ad.
Newly, freſhly.

RECENTNESS, rē'sĕnt-nĕs. ſ.
Newneſs, freſhneſs.

RECEPTACLE, rĕs'sĕp-tā-kl, or rē-sĕp'tā-kl. ſ.
A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

☞ The firſt of theſe pronunciations is by far the moſt faſhionable, but the ſecond moſt agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter ſyllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with eaſe, and they ought always to have it. See ACCEPTABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

The beſt way to ſhow what is the general uſage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthöepiſts:

Rec'eptacle, Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton.
Recep'tacle, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry. Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick.

RECEPTIBILITY, rē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ. Poſſibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rĕs'sĕp-tā-rē. ſ.
Thing received. See RECEPTORY.

RECEPTION, rē-sĕp'shŭn. ſ.
The act of receiving; the ſtate of being received; admiſſion of any thing communicated; re-admiſſion; the act of containing; treatment at firſt coming, welcome entertainment; opinion, generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rē-sĕp'tĭv. a.
Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rĕs'sĕp-tŭr-ē. a.
Generally or popularly admitted.

☞ Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, and on the ſecond of *Deceptory*; but as theſe words are both of the ſame form, till ſome reaſon can be given for accenting them differently, I ſhall conſider them both as accented on the firſt ſyllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only moſt agreeable to polite uſage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination. See PEREMPTORY.

A view of the diverſity of accentuation among our orthöepiſts will enable the inſpector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted:

Rec'eptary, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, folio and quarto, and Barclay.
Recep'tary, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.
Rec'eptory, Dr. Johnſon, folio, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Barclay.
Recep'tory, Dr. Johnſon, quarto, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick.
Dec'eptory, *Decep'tory*, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning.

RECESS, rē-sĕs'. ſ.
Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of ſecrecy, private abode; remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure; removal to diſtance, ſecret part.

RECESSION, rē-sĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē-tshānje'. v. a.
To change again.

To RECHARGE, rē-tshārje'. v. a.
To accuſe in return; attack anew; among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game.

RECIDIVATION, rē-sĭd-ē-vā'shŭn. ſ.
Backſliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rĕs'sē-pē. ſ.
A medical preſcription.

RECIPIENT, rē-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. ſ.
The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

RECIPROCAL, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl. a.
Acting in viciſſitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl-ē. ad.
Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl-nĕs ſ. Mutual return, alternateneſs.

To RECIPROCATE, rē-sĭp'prō-kāte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rē-sĭp-prō-kā'shŭn ſ. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECIPROCITY, rĕs-ē-prŏs'ē-tē.
A mutual return.

RECISION, rē-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rē-sī'tăl. ſ.
Repetition, rehearſal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rĕs-sē-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Repetition, rehearſal.

RECITATIVE, rĕs-sē-tā-tēēv'. } ſ.
RECITATIVO, rĕs-sē-tā-tēēv'ō. }
A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.

To RECITE, rē-site'. v. a.
To rehearſe, to repeat, to enumerate; to tell over.

To RECK, rĕk. v. n.
To care, to heed. Not in uſe.

To RECK, rĕk. v. a.
To heed, to care for. Out of uſe.

RECKLESS, rĕk'lĕs. a.
Careleſs, heedleſs, mindleſs.

RECKLESSNESS, rĕk'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Careleſſneſs, negligence.

To RECKON, rĕk'k'n. v. a. (103).
To number, to count; to eſteem, to account.

To RECKON, rĕk'k'n. v. n. (170).
To compute, to calculate; to ſtate an account; to pay a penalty; to lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rĕk'k'n-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who computes, one who calculates coſt.

RECKONING, rĕk'k'n-ĭng. ſ. (410).
Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a hoſt; account taken; eſteem, account, eſtimation.

To RECLAIM, rē-klāme'. v. a. (202).
To reform, to correct; to reduce to the ſtate deſired; to recall, to cry out againſt; to tame.

To RECLINE, rē-klīne'. v. a.
To lean back, to lean ſidewiſe.

To RECLINE, rē-klīne'. v. n.
To reſt, to repoſe, to lean.

RECLINE, rē-klīne'. a.
In a leaning poſture.

To RECLOSE, rē-klōze'. v. a.
To cloſe again.

To RECLUDE, rē-klūde'. v. a.
To open.

RECLUSE, rē-klūſe'. a. (437).
Shut up, retired.

RECLUSE, rē-klūſe'. ſ.
A perſon ſhut up or retired.

RECOAGULATION, rē-kō-ăg-gū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rē-kŏg'nē-zănſe. ſ. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing; badge; a bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money acknowledged in ſome court of record.

☞ For the pronunciation of *g* in this and the following words, ſee Principles, No. 387, and the words COGNIZANCE and CONUSANCE.

To RECOGNISE, rĕk'kŏg-nize. v. a.
To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing; to review, to re-examine.

RECOGNISEE, rē-kŏg-nē-zēē'. ſ.
He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rē-kŏg-nē-zŏr'. ſ.
He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNITION, rĕk-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confeſſed; acknowledgement.

To RECOIL, rē-kŏĭl'. v. n. (299).
To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance; to fall back; to fail, to ſhrink.

To RECOIN, rē-kŏĭn'. v. a. (299) (300). To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rē-kŏĭn'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The act of coming anew.

To RECOLLECT, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt'. v. a.
To recover to memory; to recover reaſon or reſolution; to gather what is ſcattered, to gather again. See COLLECT.

RECOLLECTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. ſ.
Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rē-kŭm'fŭrt. v. a.
To comfort or conſole again; to give new ſtrength.

To RECOMMENCE, rē-kŏm-mĕnſe'. v. a. To begin anew. (531).

To RECOMMEND, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a. To praiſe to another; to make acceptable; to uſe one's intereſt with another in favour of a third perſon; to commit with prayers. (531). See COMMAND.

RECOMMENDABLE, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ă-bl. a.
Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

RECOMMENDATION, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of recommending; that which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn'dā-tŭr-ē. a. (512).
That which recommends to another. For the laſt *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

RECOMMENDER, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ŭr.
One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rē-kŏm-mĭt'. v. a.
To commit anew.

To RECOMPACT, rē-kŏm-păkt'. v. a.
To join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnſe.
v. a. To repay, to requite; to compenſate, to make up by ſomething equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnſe. ſ.
Equivalent, compenſation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē-kŏm-pīle'mĕnt ſ. (531). New compilement.

To RECOMPOSE, rē-kŏm-pōze'. v. a.
To ſettle or quiet anew; to form or adjuſt anew. (531).

RECOMPOSITION, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭſh'ŭn ſ. Compoſition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rĕk'kŏn-sīle. v. a.
To compoſe differences, to obviate ſeeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing conſiſtent; to reſtore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lă-bl.
a. Capable of renewed kindneſs; conſiſtent, poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

☞ Though Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan have written *Reconcileable*, *Unreconcileable*, and *Reconcileableneſs*, with the mute *e* in the middle of theſe words, they have omitted it in *Irreconcilable*, *Irreconcilably*, and *Irreconcilableneſs*. This has ſometimes occaſioned an impropriety in the pronunciation of theſe words, by ſounding the preceding *i* ſhort, as in *ſilver*, and giving the words a ſyllable more than they ought to have, as if divided into *Rec-on-ſil-e-a-ble*, &c.; but as the orthography is wrong, ſo is the pronunciation. The mute *e* ought to have no place, when followed by a vowel, in words of our own compoſition, where the preceding vowel has its general ſound; and therefore, as it is *Inclinable*, *Deſirable*, &c. ſo it ought to be *Reconcilable*, *Reconcilably*, &c. See MOVEABLE.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lă-bl-nĕſs. ſ.
Conſiſtence, poſſibility to be reconciled; diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rĕk-kŏn-sīle'mĕnt ſ. Reconciliation, renewal of kindneſs, favour reſtored; friendſhip renewed.

RECONCILER, rĕk'kŏn-sī-lŭr. ſ.
One who renews friendſhip between others; one who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions, ſeemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Renewal of friendſhip; agreement of things ſeeming oppoſite.

To RECONDENSE, rē-kŏn-dĕnſe'.
v. a. To condenſe anew.

RECONDITE, rĕk'kŏn-dite. a.
Secret, profound, abſtruſe.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey on the laſt; and Fenning only on the firſt. But notwithſtanding ſo many authorities are againſt me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few inſtances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a ſyllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than in the original, (503). Thus *recondite* derived from *reconditus* may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*; *calumny* from *calumnia*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, *controverſy* from *controverſia*, and a thouſand others. Beſides, it may be obſerved, that Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, by accenting this word on the laſt ſyllable, do not decide againſt the accent on the firſt; for all words of three ſyllables which may be accented on the laſt, may alſo have an accent on the firſt, though not inverſely, (524). The antepenultimate accent to which our language has ſuch a tendency ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithſtanding the numerous authorities againſt it. The word *Incondite* muſt certainly follow the fortunes of the preſent word; and we find thoſe orthöepiſts who have the word accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr. Sheridan on the laſt ſyllable, but Mr. Fenning inconſiſtently on the ſecond.

To RECONDUCT, rē-kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a.
To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē-kŏn-jŏin'. v. a.
To join anew.

To RECONQUER, rē-kŏng'kŭr. v. a.
To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē-kŏn'sē-krāte.
To conſecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē-kŏn-vēne'. v. a.
To aſſemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rē-kŏn-vā'. v. a.
To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kŏrd'. v. a.
To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt; to celebrate, to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

RECORD, rĕk'ŏrd, or rē-kŏrd'. ſ.
Regiſter, authentick memorial.

☞ The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at preſent, pronounced with the accent either on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable; till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we ſeldom heard the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the juſtneſs of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and ſince his time this pronunciation, eſpecially in our courts of juſtice, ſeems to have been the moſt general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the moſt ſettled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form. See Principles, No. 492.

"But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,
"Is regiſter'd in heav'n; and there no doubt
"Have each their *record* with a curſe annex'd."
Cooper's Taſk.

RECORDATION, rĕk-ŏr-dā'shŭn. ſ.
Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē-kŏrd'ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind inſtrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. v. a.
To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder; to repair; to regain; to releaſe; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. v. n.
To grow well from a diſeaſe.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ă-bl. a.
Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs; poſſible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ē. ſ.
Reſtoration from ſickneſs; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kŏunt'. v. a.
To relate in detail, to tell diſtinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē-kŏunt'mĕnt. ſ.
Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kŏrſe'. ſ.
Application as for help or protection; acceſs.

RECREANT, rĕk'krē-ănt. a.
Cowardly, meanſpirited; apoſtate, falſe.

To RECREATE, rĕk'krē-āte. v. a.
To refreſh after toil, to amuſe or divert in wearineſs; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rĕk-krē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Relief after toil or pain, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs; refreſhment, amuſement, diverſion.

RECREATIVE, rĕk'krē-ă-tĭv. a.
Refreſhing, giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rĕk'krē-ă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rĕk'krē-mĕnt. ſ.
Droſs, ſpume, ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RECREMENTAL, rĕk-krē-mĕn'tăl.
RECREMENTITIOUS, rĕk-krē-mĕn-tĭſh'ŭs.
a. Droſſy.

To RECRIMINATE, rē-krĭm'ē-nāte.
v. n. To return one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATION, rē-krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn ſ. Return of one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, rē-krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr. ſ.
He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rĕk-krōō-dĕs'sĕnt.
a. Growing painful or violent again. (510).

To RECRUIT, rē-krōōt'. v. a.
To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies; to ſupply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rē-krōōt'. v. n.
To raiſe new ſoldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-krōōt'. ſ. (343).
Supply of any thing waſted; new ſoldiers.

RECTANGLE, rĕk'tăng-gl. ſ.
A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr. a.
Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr-lē. ad.
With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rĕk'tē-fī-ă-bl. a. (183). Capable to be ſet right.

RECTIFICATION, rĕk-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting right what is wrong; in chymiſtry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

To RECTIFY, rĕk'tē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make right, to reform, to redreſs; to exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

RECTILINEAR, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭr.
RECTILINEOUS, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭs. } a.
Conſiſting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, rĕk'tĕ-tūde. ſ.
Straitneſs, not curvity; uprightneſs, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rĕk'tŭr. ſ.
Ruler, lord, governor; parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RECTORSHIP, rĕk'tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, rĕk'tŭr-ē. ſ.
A Rectory or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintainance of the miniſter thereof.

RECUBATION, rĕk-kū-bā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rē-kŭm'bĕn-sē. ſ.
The poſture of lying or leaning; reſt, repoſe.

RECUMBENT, rē-kŭm'bĕnt. a.
Lying, leaning.

To RECUR, rē-kŭr'. v. n.
To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourſe to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rē-kŭr'rĕnſe. } ſ.
RECURRENCY, rē-kŭr'rĕn-sē. }
Return.

RECURRENT, rē-kŭr'rĕnt. a.
Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rē-kŭr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Return.

RECURVATION, rē-kŭr-vā'ſhŭn. } ſ.
RECURVITY, rē-kŭr'vē-tē. }
Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rē-kŭr'vŭs. a.
Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rē-kū'zănt, or rĕk'kū-zănt. ſ.
One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

☞ I muſt in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnſton might, like myſelf, ſuppoſe uſage on their ſide; but the authority of Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, is ſufficient to make us ſuſpect that uſage has not ſo clearly decided: and therefore, though ſome words of this form and number of ſyllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin words from which they are derived, as *ignorant*, *laborant*, *adjutant*, *permanent*, *confident*, &c.; yet the general rule ſeems to incline to the preſervation of the accent of the original, when the ſame number of ſyllables are preſerved in the Engliſh word. See Principles, No. 503.

To RECUSE, rē-kūze'. v. n.
To refuſe. A juridical word.

RED, rĕd. a.
Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rĕd'brĕſt. ſ.
A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt, called alſo a Robin.

REDCOAT, rĕd'kōte. ſ.
A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

To REDDEN, rĕd'd'n. v. a. (103).
To make red.

To REDDEN, rĕd'd'n. v. n.
To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rĕd'dĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Tendency to redneſs.

REDDITION, rĕd-dĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Reſtitution.

REDDITIVE, rĕd'dē-tĭv. a.
Anſwering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rĕd'dl. ſ. (405).
A ſort of mineral of the metal kind.

REDE, rēde. ſ.
Counſel, advice. Out of uſe.

To REDEEM, rē-dēēm'. v. a. (246).
To ranſom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to reſcue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

REDEEMABLE, rē-dēēm'ă-bl. a.
Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rē-dēēm'ă-bl-nĕs ſ. The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rē-dēēm'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ranſoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world.

To REDELIVER, rē-dē-lĭv'ŭr. v. a.
To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rē-dē-lĭv'ŭr-ē. ſ.
The act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, rē-dē-mănd'. v. a.
To demand back.

REDEMPTION, rē-dĕm'ſhŭn. ſ. (412)
Ranſom, releaſe; purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

REDEMPTORY, rē-dĕm'tŭr-ē. a. (412) (512) (557). Paid for ranſom.

REDHOT, rĕd'hŏt. a.
Heated to redneſs.

REDINTEGRATE, rē-dĭn'tē-grāte. a.
Reſtored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rē-dĭn-tē-grā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Renovation, reſtoration; Redintegration, chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution.

REDLEAD, rĕd-lĕd'. ſ.
Minium.

REDNESS, rĕd'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rĕd'ō-lĕnſe. (503) } ſ.
REDOLENCY, rĕd'ō-lĕn-sē. }
Sweet ſcent.

REDOLENT, rĕd'ō-lĕnt. a. (503).
Sweet of ſcent.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb'bl. v. a.
To repeat often; to increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb'bl. v. n.
To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rē-dŏŏt'. ſ.
The outwork of a fortification, a fortreſs.

REDOUBTABLE, rē-dŏŏt'ă-bl. a.
Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rē-dŏŏt'ĕd. a.
Dread, awful, formidable.

To REDOUND, rē-dŏŏnd'. v. n.
To be ſent back by re-action; to reduce in the conſequence.

To REDRESS, rē-drĕs'. v. a.
To ſet right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to eaſe.

REDRESS, rē-drĕs'. ſ.
Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rē-drĕs'sĭv. a.
Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rĕd'ſhănk. ſ.
A bird.

REDSTREAK, rĕd'ſtrēke. ſ.
An apple, cyder fruit; cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

To REDUCE, rē-dūſe'. v. a.
To bring back, obſolete; to bring to the former ſtate; to reform from any diſorder; to bring into any ſtate of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs; to ſubdue; to ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.

REDUCEMENT, rē-dūſe'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of bringing back; ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.

REDUCER, rē-dū'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rē-dū'sē-bl. a.
Poſſible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rē-dū'sē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rē-dŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rē-dŭk'tĭv. a. (157).
Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rē-dŭk'tĭv-lē. ad.
By reduction, by conſequence.

REDUNDANCE, rē-dŭn'dănſe. } ſ.
REDUNDANCY, rē-dŭn'dăn-sē. }
Superfluity, ſuperabundance.

REDUNDANT, rē-dŭn'dănt. a.
Superabundant, exuberant, ſuperfluous; uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

REDUNDANTLY, rē-dŭn'dănt-lē. ad.
Superfluouſly, ſuperabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rē-dū'plē-kāte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rē-dū-plē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rē-dū'plē-kă-tĭv. a. Double.

REDWING, rĕd'wĭng. ſ.
A bird.

To REECHO, rē-ĕk'kō. v. n.
To echo back.

REECHY, rētſh'ē. a.
Smoky, ſooty, tanned.

REED, rēēd. ſ. (246).
A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds; a ſmall pipe; an arrow.

To RE-EDIFY, rē-ĕd'ē-fī. v. a.
To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rēēd'lĕs. a.
Being without reeds.

REEDY, rēēd'ē. a.
Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rēēk. ſ. (246).
Smoke, ſteam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rēēk. v. n.
To ſmoke, to ſteam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rēēk'ē. a.
Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rēēl. ſ. (246).
A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into ſkains from the ſpindle.

To REEL, rēēl. v. a.
To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

To REEL, rēēl. v. n.
To ſtagger, to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

RE-ELECTION, rē-ē-lĕk'shŭn. s.
Repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, rē-ĕn-ăct'. v. n.
To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rē-ĕn-fōrse'. v. a.
To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē-ĕn-fōrse'mĕnt s. Freſh aſſiſtance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē-ĕn-jōē'. v. a.
To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

To RE-ENTER, rē-ĕn'tŭr. v. a.
To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRONE, rē-ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē-ĕn'trănse. s.
The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rēēr'mŏŏse. s.
A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh. v. a. To eſtabliſh anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-ŭr. s. One that re-eſtabliſhes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt. s.
The act of re-eſtabliſhing, the ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed, reſtauration.

REEVE, rēēv. s.
A ſteward. Out of uſe.

To RE-EXAMINE, rē-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rē-fĕkt'. v. a.
To refreſh, to reſtore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rē-fĕk'shŭn. s.
Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rē-fĕk'tŭr-ē, or rĕf'ĕk-tŭr-ē. s. (512).
Room of refreſhment, eating room.

☞ Almoſt all the Dictionaries I have conſulted, except Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word; and yet ſo prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reaſon why this word ought not to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and that is, the two mutes in the ſecond and third, which are not ſo eaſily pronounced when the accent is removed from them, as the mutes and liquids in *acceſſory*, *conſiſtory*, *defultory*, &c.; and therefore I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation adopted by Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the ſame ſyllable. See REFRACTORY, PEREMPTORY, CORRUPTION, and IRREFRAGABLE.

To REFEL, rē-fĕl'. v. a.
To refute, to repreſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. a.
To diſmiſs for information or judgment; to betake for deciſion; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a claſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. n.
To reſpect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rĕf-ĕr-ēē'. s.
One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rĕf'fĕr-ĕnse. s.
Relation, reſpect, alluſion to; diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

To REFERMENT, rē-fĕr-mĕnt'. v. a.
To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rē-fĕr'rē-bl. a.
Capable of being conſidered as in relation to ſomething elſe.

To REFINE, rē-fīne'. v. a.
To purify, to clear from droſs and excrement; to make elegant, to poliſh.

To REFINE, rē-fīne'. v. n.
To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rē-fīne'ĕd-lē. ad. (364).
With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fīne'mĕnt. s.
The act of purifying by clearing any thing from droſs; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fī'nŭr. s.
Purifier, one who clears from droſs or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtelties.

To REFIT, rē-fĭt'. v. a.
To repair, to reſtore after damage.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. a.
To throw back.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. a.
To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves; to conſider attentively; to throw reproach or cenſure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rē-flĕk'tĕnt. a.
Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rē-flĕk'shŭn. s.
The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the paſt; the action of the mind upon itſelf; attentive conſideration; cenſure.

REFLECTIVE, rē-flĕk'tĭv. a.
Throwing back images; conſidering; things paſt, conſidering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rē-flĕk'tŭr. s.
Conſiderer.

REFLEX, rē'flĕks. a.
Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rē-flĕks-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rē-flĕks'ē-bl. a.
Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rē-flĕks'ĭv. a.
Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

REFLEXIVELY, rē-flĕks'ĭv-lē. ad.
In a backward direction.

To REFLOURISH, rē-flŭr'rĭsh. v. a.
To flouriſh anew.

To REFLOW, rē-flō'. v. n.
To flow back.

REFLUENT, rĕf'flū-ĕnt. a. (518).
Running back.

REFLUX, rē'flŭks. s.
Backward courſe of water.

To REFORM, rē-fōrm'. v. a.
To change from worſe to better.

To REFORM, rē-fōrm'. v. n.
To grow better.

REFORM, rē-fōrm'. s.
Reformation.

REFORMATION, rĕf-fōr-mā'shŭn. s.
Change from worſe to better.

REFORMER, rē-fōrm'ŭr. s.
One who makes a change for the better, an amender.

To REFRACT, rē-frăkt'. v. a.
To break the natural courſe of rays.

REFRACTION, rē-frăk'shŭn. s.
The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide.

REFRACTIVE, rē-frăk'tĭv. a.
Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rē-frăk'tŭr-ē-nĕs. s. Sullen obſtinacy.

REFRACTORY, rē-frăk'tŭr-ē. a.
Obſtinate, perverſe, contumacious.

☞ All our orthöepiſts, except Bailey, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indiſtinctneſs which ariſes from placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs ſo diſtant from each other, that, without the help of the accent to ſtrengthen the organs, they are not very eaſily pronounced. See CORRUPTIBLE.

REFRAGABLE, rĕf'frā-gā-bl. a.
Capable of confutation and conviction.

☞ In this word there is not the ſame concurrence of conſonants as in the laſt, and conſequently not the ſame reaſon for placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. See IRREFRAGABLE.

To REFRAIN, rē-frāne'. v. a.
To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rē-frāne'. v. n.
To forbear, to abſtain, to ſpare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rē-frăn-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. s.
Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rē-frăn'jē-bl. a.
Turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rĕf-frē-nā'shŭn. s.
The act of reſtraining.

To REFRESH, rē-frĕsh'. v. a.
To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rē-frĕsh'ŭr. s. (98).
That which refreſhes.

REFRESHMENT, rē-frĕsh'mĕnt. s.
Relief after pain, want or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, reſt.

REFRIGERANT, rē-frĭd'jĕr-ănt. a.
Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rē-frĭd'jĕr-āte. v. a. To cool. (91).

REFRIGERATION, rē-frĭd-jĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rē-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tĭv. (512).
REFRIGERATORY, rē-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tŭr-ē. (512) (557). } a.
Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rē-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tŭr-ē s. See DOMESTICK. The part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rĕft. part. pret. of Reave.
Deprived, taken away. Preterit of Reave. Took away.

REFUGE, rĕf'fūdje. s.
Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; pro-

rection, that which gives ſhelter or protection, reſource; expedient in diſtreſs.

To REFUGE, rĕf'fūdje. v. a.
To ſhelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rĕf-fū-jēē'. ſ.
One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rē-fŭl'jĕnſe. ſ.
Splendor, brightneſs.

REFULGENT, rē-fŭl'jĕnt. a. (177).
Bright, glittering, ſplendid.

To REFUND, rē-fŭnd'. v. n.
To pour back; to repay what is received, to reſtore.

REFUSAL, rē-fū'zăl. ſ. (88).
The act of refuſing, denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rē-fūze'. v. a. (492).
To deny what is ſolicited or required; to reject, to diſmiſs without a grant.

To REFUSE, rē-fūze'. v. n.
Not to accept.

REFUSE, rĕf'fūſe. ſ. (437) (499).
That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

☞ I have given the ſharp or hiſſing ſound to the *s* in this word according to the analogy of ſubſtantives of this form which have a correſponding verb, and imagine I have the beſt uſage on my ſide, though none of our orthoepiſts, except Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, have made this diſtinction.

REFUSER, rē-fū'zūr. ſ. (98).
He who refuſes.

REFUTAL, rē-fū'tăl. ſ. (88).
Refutation.

REFUTATION, rĕf-fū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of refuting, the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rē-fūte'. v. a.
To prove falſe or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rē-gāne'. v. a.
To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rē'găl. a.
Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rē-gāle'. v. a.
To refreſh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rē-gāle'mĕnt. ſ.
Refreſhment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rē-gā'lē-ă. ſ. (113).
Enſigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rē-găl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Royalty, ſovereignty, kingſhip.

To REGARD, rē-gārd'. v. a. (92) (160)
To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to obſerve, to remark; to pay attention to; to reſpect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rē-gārd', ſ. See GUARD.
Attention as to a matter of importance; reſpect, reverence; note, eminence; reſpect, account; relation, reference; look, aſpect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rē-gārd'ă-bl. a.
Obſervable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rē-gārd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rē-gārd'fŭl. a.
Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rē-gārd'fŭl-ē. ad.
Attentively, heedfully; reſpectfully.

REGARDLESS, rē-gārd'lĕs. a.
Heedleſs, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rē-gārd'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, rē-gārd'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Heedleſſneſs, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rē'jĕn-sē. ſ.
Authority, government; vicarious government; the diſtrict govered by a vicegerent; thoſe to whom vicarious regality is entruſted.

To REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a.
To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-ăt. a. (91).
Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATION, rē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATENESS, rē-jĕn'ĕr-ăt-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being regenerate.

REGENT, rē'jĕnt. a.
Governing, ruling; exerciſing vicarious authority.

REGENT, rē'jĕnt. ſ.
Governor, ruler; one inveſted with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rē'jĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ.
Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, rē-jĕr-mē-nā'ſhŭn ſ.
The act of ſprouting again.

REGIBLE, rĕd'jē-bl. a. (405).
Governable.

REGICIDE, rĕd'jē-ſide. ſ. (143).
Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rĕd'jē-mĕn. ſ.
That care in diet and living that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.

REGIMENT, rĕd'jē-mĕnt. ſ.
Eſtabliſhed government, polity; rule, authority; a body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rĕd-jē-mĕnt'ăl. a.
Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION, rē'jŭn. ſ.
Tract of land, country, tract or ſpace; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tŭr. ſ. (98).
An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whoſe buſineſs is to keep the regiſter.

To REGISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tŭr. v. a.
To record, to preſerve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rĕd'jĭs-trē. ſ.
The act of inſerting in the regiſter; the place where the regiſter is kept; a ſeries of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rĕg'nănt. a.
Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rē-gōrje'. v. a.
To vomit up, to throw back; to ſwallow eagerly; to ſwallow back.

To REGRAFT, rē-grăft'. v. a.
To graft again.

To REGRANT, rē-grănt'. v. a.
To grant back.

To REGRATE, rē-grāte'. v. a.
To offend, to ſhock; not uſed; to engroſs, to foreſtall.

REGRATER, rē-grāte'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Foreſtaller, engroſſer.

To REGREET, rē-grēēt'. ſ.
To reſalute, to greet a ſecond time.

REGREET, rē-grēēt'. ſ.
Return or exchange of ſalutation.

REGRESS, rē'grĕs. ſ.
Paſſage back, power of paſſing back.

REGRESSION, rē-grĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rē-grĕt'. ſ.
Vexation at ſomething paſt, bitterneſs of reflection; grief, ſorrow.

To REGRET, rē-grĕt'. v. a.
To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rē-gĕr'dŭn. ſ.
Reward, recompence. Obſolete. See GUERDON.

REGULAR, rĕg'ū-lăr. a. (179).
Agreeable to rule, conſiſting with the mode preſcribed; governed by ſtrict regulations; having ſides or ſurfaces compoſed of equal figures; inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms.

REGULAR, rĕg'ū-lăr. ſ.
In the Roman Catholick church, all perſons are ſaid to be Regulars, that profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, and obſerve the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rĕg-ū-lăr'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Agreeableneſs to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rĕg'ū-lăr-lē. ad.
In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rĕg'ū-lāte. v. a.
To adjuſt by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rĕg-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rĕg'ū-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521).
One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rē-gŭr'jē-tāte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rē-gŭr-jē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. Reſorption, the act of ſwallowing back.

To REHEAR, rē-hēre'. v. a.
To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rē-hĕr'săl. ſ. (442).
Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rē-hĕrſe'. v. a.
To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rē-jĕkt'. v. a.
To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer; to caſt off, to make an abject; to refuſe, not to accept; to throw aſide.

REJECTION, rē-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

To REIGN, rāne. v. n. (249).
To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rāne. ſ. (385).
Royal authority, ſovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, rē-ĭm-bŏd'ē. v. n.
To embody again.

To REIMBURSE, rē-ĭm-bŭrſe'. v. a.
To repay, to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rē-ĭm-bŭrſe'mĕnt ſ. Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rē-ĭm-prĕg'nāte. v. a.
To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rē-ĭm-prĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

REIN, rāne. ſ. (249).
The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand; uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government; to give the Reins, to give licenſe.

To REIN, rāne. v. a.
To govern by a bridle; to reſtrain, to controul.

REINS, rānz. ſ.
The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, rē-in-sĕrt'. v. a.
To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPIRE, rē-in-ſpīre'. v. a.
To inſpire anew.

To REINSTAL, rē-in-ſtāll'. (406).
To ſeat again; to put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINSTATE, rē-in-ſtāte'. v. a.
To put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINTEGRATE, rē-in'tē-grāte. v. a. To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality.

To REINVEST, rē-in-veſt'. v. a.
To inveſt anew.

To REJOICE, rē-jŏĕſe'. v. n. (299).
To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rē-jŏĕſe'. v. a.
To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rē-jŏĕ'sŭr. ſ. (98).
One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rē-jŏin'. v. a. (299).
To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rē-jŏin'. v. n.
To anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOINDER, rē-jŏin'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Reply to an anſwer; reply, anſwer.

To REITERATE, rē-ĭt'tĕr-āte. v. a.
To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rē-ĭt-tĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rē-jŭdje'. v. a.
To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

To REKINDLE, rē-kĭn'dl. v. a.
To ſet on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rē-lăpſe'. v. n.
To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

RELAPSE, rē-lăpſe'. ſ.
Fall into vice or error once forſaken; regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

To RELATE, rē-lāte'. v. a.
To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rē-lāte'. v. n.
To have reference, to have reſpect to.

RELATER, rē-lā'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Tellor, narrator.

RELATION, rē-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing; reſpect; reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; perſon related by birth or marriage, kinſman, kinſwoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv. a. (158).
Having relation, reſpecting; conſidered not abſolutely, but as reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv. ſ.
Relation, kinſman; pronoun anſwering to an antecedent; ſomewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVELY, rĕl'ā-tĭv-lē. ad.
As it reſpects ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rĕl'ā-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of having relation.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. a.
To ſlacken, to make leſs tenſe; to remit, to make leſs ſevere or rigorous; to make leſs attentive or laborious; to eaſe, to divert; to open, to looſe.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. n.
To be mild, to be remiſs, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rĕl-ăks-ā'ſhŭn. (530).
Diminution of tenſion, the act of looſening; ceſſation of reſtraint; remiſſion, abatement of rigour; remiſſion of attention or application.

RELAY, rē-lā'. ſ.
Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rē-lēſe'. v. a. (227).
To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude; to ſet free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to ſlacken.

RELEASE, rē-lēſe'. ſ.
Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain, relaxation of a penalty; remiſſion of a claim; acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rĕl'ē-gāte. v. a.
To baniſh, to exile.

RELEGATION, rĕl-ē-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Exile, judicial baniſhment.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. n.
To ſoften, to grow leſs rigid or hard; to grow moiſt; to ſoften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. a.
To ſlacken, to remit; to ſoften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rē-lĕnt'lĕs. a.
Unpitying, unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs.

RELEVANT, rĕl'ē-vănt. a.
Relieving. See IRRELEVANT.

☞ In the firſt edition of this Dictionary I apprehended that this word was a new coinage of the Houſe of Commons; but upon conſulting Mr. Elphinſton, a compleat judge in this caſe, I find it has long been a juriſprudential word, as he calls it, in Scotland, meaning *inferential* or *concluſive*; and that it has only been transferred from the Scotch Bar to the Britiſh Parliament. But that this is not the ſenſe of the French *relevant* or the Latin *relevo*, is certain; and that *relevant* in this ſenſe ſeems nearly the ſame as *relative* or *related*. To ſay nothing of the impropriety of introducing technical words in a general aſſembly of the nation, it may be obſerved, that uſing the word in this ſenſe, which is that it generally has in our parliamentary debates, tends to overturn the moſt ſettled meaning of words, and, inſtead of preciſion and accuracy, to create obſcurity and confuſion.

RELEVATION, rĕl-ē-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A raiſing or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī'ănſe. ſ.
Truſt, dependance, confidence.

RELICK, rĕl'ĭk. ſ.
That which remains, that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt; it is generally uſed in the plural; it is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rĕl'ĭkt. ſ.
A widow, a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

RELIEF, rē-lēēf'. ſ. (275).
The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal, the ſeeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interpoſition of ſomething different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or ſorrow; that which frees from pain or ſorrow; diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rē-lēēv'ā-bl. a.
Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-lēēv'. v. a.
To ſupport, to aſſiſt; to eaſe pain or ſorrow; to ſuccour by aſſiſtance; to ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-lēēv'ŭr. ſ.
One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rē-lēēv'ō. ſ.
The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē-līte'. v. a. (393).
To light anew.

RELIGION, rē-lĭd'jŭn. ſ.
Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments; a ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rē-lĭd'jŭn-ĭſt. ſ.
A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

RELIGIOUS, rē-lĭd'jŭs. a.
Pious, diſpoſed to the duties of religion, teaching religion; among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience; exact, ſtrict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rē-lĭd'jŭs-lē. ad.
Piouſly, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with ſtrict obſervance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-lĭd'jŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rē-lĭng'kwĭſh. v. a.
To forſake, to abandon; to quit, to releaſe, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rē-lĭng'kwĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. (408).
The act of forſaking.

RELISH, rĕl'ĭſh. ſ.
Taſte, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte; taſte, ſmall quantity juſt perceptible; likeing, delight in any thing, ſenſe, power of perceiving excellence, taſte.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭſh. v. a.
To give a taſte to any thing; to taſte, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭſh. v. n.
To have a pleaſing taſte; to give pleaſure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rĕl'ĭſh-ā-bl. a.
Having a reliſh.

To RELIVE, rē-lĭv'. v. n.
To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, rē-lŭv'. v. a.
To love in return.

RELUCENT, rē-lū'sĕnt. a.
Shining, tranſparent.

RELUCTANCE, rē-lŭk'tănſe. } ſ.
RELUCTANCY, rē-lŭk'tăn-sē. }
Unwillingneſs, repugnance.

RELUCTANT, rē-lŭk'tănt. a.
Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rĕl-lŭk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). Repugnance, reſiſtance.

nŏr 167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To RELUME, rē-lūme'. v. a.
To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rē-lū'mĭn. v. a.
To light anew.

To RELY, rē-lī'. v. n.
To lean upon with confidence, to put truſt in, to reſt upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rē-māne'. v. n.
To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not compriſed.

REMAIN, rē-māne'. ſ. (202).
Relick, that which is left, generally uſed in the plural; the body left by the ſoul.

REMAINDER, rē-māne'dŭr. ſ.
What is left; the body when the ſoul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rē-māke'. v. a.
To make anew.

To REMAND, rē-mănd'. v. a. (79).
To ſend back, to call back.

REMANENT, rĕm'mă-nĕnt. ſ.
The part remaining.
☞ I place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, for the ſame reaſon as in *Permanent*.

REMARK, rē-mărk'. ſ. (78).
Obſervation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rē-mărk'. v. a.
To note, to obſerve; to diſtinguiſh, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rē-mărk'ă-bl. a.
Obſervable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rē-mărk'ă-bl-nĕs ſ. Obſervableneſs, worthineſs of obſervation.

REMARKABLY, rē-mărk'ă-blē. ad.
Obſervably, in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMARKER, rē-mărk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Obſerver, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rĕ-mē'dē-ă-bl. a.
Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rē-mē'dē-ăt. a. (91).
Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rĕm'mē-dē-lĕs. a.
Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureleſs.

REMEDY, rĕm'mē-dē. ſ.
A medicine by which any illneſs is cured; cure of any uneaſineſs; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rĕm'mē-dē. v. a.
To cure, to heal; to repair or move miſchief.

To REMEMBER, rē-mĕm'bŭr. v. a.
To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rē-mĕm'bŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rē-mĕm'brănſe. ſ.
Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preſerved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rē-mĕm'brăn-sŭr. ſ. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rĕm'ē-grāte. v. n. (513). To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rĕm-ē-grā'shŭn. ſ.
Removal back again.

To REMIND, rē-mīnd'. v. a.
To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rĕm-mē-nĭs'sĕnſe. ſ. (510). Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rĕm-mē-nĭs-sĕn'-shăl. a.
Relating to reminiſcence.

REMISS, rē-mĭs'. a.
Slack; ſlothful; not intenſe.

REMISSIBLE, rē-mĭs'sē-bl. a. (509).
Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMISSION, rē-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
Abatement, relaxation; ceſſation of intenſeneſs; in phyſick, Remiſſion is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; releaſe; forgiveneſs, pardon.

REMISSLY, rē-mĭs'lē. ad.
Careleſsly, negligently; ſlackly.

REMISSNESS, rē-mĭs'nĕs. ſ.
Careleſsneſs, negligence.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt'. v. a.
To relax; to forgive a puniſhment; to pardon a fault; to reſign; to refer; to put again in cuſtody; to ſend money to a diſtant place.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt'. v. n.
To ſlacken, to grow leſs intenſe; to abate by growing leſs eager; in phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMITMENT, rē-mĭt'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMITTANCE, rē-mĭt'tănſe. ſ.
The act of paying money at a diſtant place; ſum ſent to a diſtant place.

REMITTER, rē-mĭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rĕm'nănt. ſ.
Reſidue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rĕm'nănt. a.
Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rē-mōl't'n. part. (103).
Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rē-mŏn'ſtrănſe. ſ.
Show, diſcovery, not uſed; ſtrong repreſentation.

To REMONSTRATE, rē-mŏn'ſtrāte. v. n. To make a ſtrong repreſentation, to ſhow reaſons.

REMORA, rĕm'ō-ră. ſ. (503).
A let or obſtacle; a fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips and retards their paſſage through the water.

REMORSE, rē-mŏrſe', or rē-mōrſe'.
Pain of guilt; anguiſh of a guilty conſcience.
☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and ſeveral reſpectable ſpeakers, pronounce this word in the ſecond manner; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Smith, in the firſt; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the beſt uſage on their ſide. The final *e* does not lengthen the *o*, but ſerves only to keep the *s* from going into the ſound of *z*.

REMORSEFUL, rē-mŏrs'fŭl. a.
Tender, compaſſionate. Not uſed.

REMORSELESS, rē-mŏrs'lĕs. a.
Unpitying, cruel, ſavage.

REMOTE, rē-mōte'. a.
Diſtant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rē-mōte'lē. ad.
At a diſtance.

REMOTENESS, rē-mōte'nĕs. ſ.
State of being remote.

REMOTION, rē-mō'shŭn. ſ.
The act of removing, the ſtate of being removed to a diſtance.

REMOVABLE, rē-mōōv'ă-bl. a.
Such as may be removed. See MOVEABLE.

REMOVAL, rē-mōōv'ăl. ſ. (88).
The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; diſmiſſion from a poſt; the ſtate of being removed.

To REMOVE, rē-mōōv'. v. a.
To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a diſtance.

To REMOVE, rē-mōōv'. v. n.
To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rē-mōōv'. ſ.
Change of place; tranſlation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a ſtep in the ſcale of gradation; act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rē-mōōv'd'. particip. a.
Remote, ſeparate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rē-mōōv'ĕd-nĕs. ſ. (364). The ſtate of being removed, remoteneſs.

REMOVER, rē-mōōv'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that removes.

To REMOUNT, rē-mŏŭnt'. v. n.
To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rē-mū'nĕr-ă-bl. a.
Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, rē-mū'nĕr-āte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rē-mū-nĕr-ā'shŭn. ſ. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rē-mū'nĕr-ă-tĭv. a.
Exerciſed in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rē-mŭr'mŭr. v. a.
To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

To REMURMUR, rē-mŭr'mŭr. v. n.
To murmur back, to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

RENARD, rĕn'nărd. ſ. (88).
The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rē-năs'sĕnt. a.
Produced again, riſing again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rē-năs'sē-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, rē-năv'vē-gāte. v. a. To ſail again.

RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. ſ. (313). Claſh, colliſion; perſonal oppoſition; looſe or caſual engagement; ſudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. v. n. To claſh, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rĕnd. v. a. pret. and paſſ. rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rĕnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that rends, a tearer.

To RENDER, rĕn'dŭr. v. a.
To return, to pay back; to reſtore; to inveſt with qualities, to make; to tranſlate; to ſurrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be uſed.

RENDER, rĕn'dŭr. ſ.
Surrender. Not uſed.

RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dē-vōōz'. ſ. (315) Aſſembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an aſſembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dē-vōōz'. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

RENDITION, rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rĕn'nē-gāde. } s.
RENEGADO, rĕn-nē-gā'dō. }
One that apostatises from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter. See LUMBAGO.

To RENEGE, rē-nēēg'. v. a. To disown.

To RENEW, rē-nū'. v. a. To restore the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rē-nū'ă-bl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rē-nū'ăl. s. (88). The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, rē-nī'tĕn-sē. s. That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

RENITENT, rē-nī'tĕnt. a. Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rĕn'nĭt. s. (99). The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

To RENOVATE, rĕn'nō-vāte. v. a. To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rĕn-nō-vā'shŭn. s. Renewal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, rē-nŏŏnse'. v. a. (313). To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rē-nŏŏnse'mĕnt. s. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rē-nŏŏn'. s. (322). Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

To RENOWN, rē-nŏŏn'. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rē-nŏŏn'd'. particip. a. (359). Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rĕnt. s. A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rĕnt. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rĕnt. s. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rĕnt. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rĕnt'ă-bl. a. (405). That may be rented.

RENTAL, rĕnt'ăl. s. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, rĕnt'ŭr. s. (98). He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rē-ŏr-dāne'. v. a. To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION, rē-ŏr-dē-nā'shŭn. s. Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rē-pās'sē-fī. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rē-pāde', part. of Repay.

To REPAIR, rē-pāre'. v. a. (202). To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

REPAIR, rē-pāre'. s. Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rē-pāre'. v. n. To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, rē-pāre'. s. Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rē-pāre'ŭr. s. (98). Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rĕp'pă-rā-bl. a. (531). Capable of being amended, retrieved.
☞ See IRREPARABLE.

REPARABLY, rĕp'pă-rā-blē. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, rĕp-pā-rā'shŭn. s. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompence for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rē-păr'rā-tĭv. s. (512). Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rĕp-pār-tēē'. s. Smart reply.

To REPASS, rē-pās'. v. a. To pass again, to pass back.

To REPASS, rē-pās'. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rē-pāst'. s. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rē-pāst'. v. a. To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rē-pās'tshūre. s. (463). Entertainment.

To REPAY, rē-pā'. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rē-pā'mĕnt. s. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rē-pēle'. v. a. (227). To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rē-pēle'. s. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rē-pēte'. v. a. (227). To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rē-pē'tĕd-lē. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rē-pē'tŭr. s. (98). One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl'. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl'. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; in physick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rē-pĕl'lĕnt. s. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rē-pĕl'lŭr. s. (98). One that repels.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt'. v. n. To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt'. v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rē-pĕnt'ănse. s. Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rē-pĕnt'ănt. a. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEOPLE, rē-pēē'pl. v. a. To stock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rē-pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rē-pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn. s. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rē-pĕr-kŭs'sĭv. a. Having the power of driving back, or causeing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rĕp-pĕr-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rĕp'pĕr-tŭr-ē. s. (512). A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rĕp-ē-tĭsh'ŭn. s. (531). Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rē-pīne'. v. n. To fret, to vex himself, to be discontented,

REPINER, rē-pīne'ŭr. s. (98). One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rē-plāse'. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rē-plāte'. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rē-plănt'. v. a. To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rē-plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'nĭsh. v. a. To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'nĭsh. v. n. To be stocked.

REPLETE, rē-plēte'. a. Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rē-plē'shŭn. s. The state of being over full.

REPLEVIABLE, rē-plĕv'vē-ă-bl. a. What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rē-plĕv'vĭn. } v. a.
To REPLEVY, rē-plĕv'vē. }
To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICATION, rĕp-plē-kā'shŭn. s. Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer. (531).

To REPLY, rē-plī'. v. n. To answer, to make a return to an answer.

REPLY, rē-plī'. s. Answer, return to an answer.

REPLYER, rē-plī'ŭr. s. (98). He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, rē-pŏl'lĭsh. v. a. To polish again.

To REPORT, rē-pōrt'. v. a. To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rē-pōrt'. s. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

REPORTER, rē-pōrt'ŭr. s. (98). Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rē-pōrt'ĭng-lē. ad. By common fame.

REPOSAL, rē-pō'zăl. s. (88). The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, rē-pōze′. v. a.
To lay to reſt; to place as in confidence or truſt.

To REPOSE, rē-pōze′. v. n.
To ſleep, to be at reſt; to reſt in confidence.

REPOSE, rē-pōze′. ſ.
Sleep, reſt, quiet; cauſe of reſt.

REPOSEDNESS, rē-pō′zĕd-nĕs. ſ.
State of being at reſt.

To REPOSITE, rē-pŏz′zĭt. v. a.
To lay up, to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPOSITION, rē-pō-zĭſh′ŭn. ſ.
The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rē-pŏz′ē-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rē-pŏz-zĕs′. v. a.
To poſſeſs again.

To REPREHEND, rĕp-prē-hĕnd′. v. a.
To reprove, to chide; to blame, to cenſure.

REPREHENDER, rĕp-prē-hĕnd′ŭr. ſ.
Blamer, cenſurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rĕp-prē-hĕn′sē-bl. a.
Blameable, cenſurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rĕp-rē-hĕn′-sē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Blameableneſs.

REPREHENSIBLY, rĕp-prē-hĕn′sē-blē ad.
Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rĕp-prē-hĕn′ſhŭn. ſ.
Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rĕp-prē-hĕn′sĭv. a.
Given in reproof.

To REPRESENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt′. v. a.
To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent; to deſcribe, to ſhow in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to ſhow.

REPRESENTATION, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ.
Image, likeneſs; act of ſupporting a vicarious character; reſpectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt′ā-tĭv. a. (512).
Exhibiting a ſimilitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt′ā-tĭv. ſ.
One exhibiting the likeneſs of another; one exerciſing the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is ſhown.

REPRESENTER, rĕp-prē-zĕnt′ŭr. ſ.
One who ſhows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt. ſ.
Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

To REPRESS, rē-prĕs′. v. a.
To cruſh, to put down, to ſubdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prĕſh′ŭn. ſ.
Act of repreſſing.

REPRESSIVE, rē-prĕs′sĭv. a. (158).
Having power to repreſs, acting to repreſs.

To REPRIEVE, rē-prēēv′. v. a. (275).
To reſpite after ſentence of death, to give a reſpite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prēēv′. ſ. (275).
Reſpite after ſentence of death; reſpite.

To REPRIMAND, rĕp-prē-mănd′. v. a. (79).
To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rĕp-prē-mănd′. ſ.
Reproof, reprehenſion.

To REPRINT, rē-prĭnt′. v. a.
To renew the impreſſion of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prī′zăl. ſ. (88).
Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rē-prīze′. ſ.
The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rē-prōtſh′. v. a.
To cenſure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in ſevere language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rē-prōtſh′. ſ. (295).
Cenſure, infamy, ſhame.

REPROACHABLE, rē-prōtſh′ā-bl. a.
Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rē-prōtſh′fŭl. a.
Scurrilous, opprobrious; ſhameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rē-prōtſh′fŭl-ē. ad.
Opprobriouſly, ignominiouſly, ſcurrilouſly; ſhamefully, infamouſly.

REPROBATE, rĕp′prō-bāte. a.
Loſt to virtue, loſt to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rĕp′prō-bāte. ſ.
A man loſt to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

To REPROBATE, rĕp′prō-bāte. v. a.
To diſallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction; to abandon to his ſentence, without hope or pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rĕp′prō-bāte-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rĕp-prō-bā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; a condemnatory ſentence.

To REPRODUCE, rē-prō-dūſe′. v. a. (530).
To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, rē-prō-dŭk′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rē-prōōf′. ſ.
Blame to the face, reprehenſion.

REPROVABLE, rē-prōōv′ā-bl. a.
Blameable, worthy of reprehenſion.
☞ See MOVEABLE.

To REPROVE, rē-prōōv′. v. a.
To blame, to cenſure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, rē-prōōv′ŭr. ſ.
A reprehender, one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, rē-prōōn′. v. a. (339).
To prune a ſecond time.

REPTILE, rĕp′tĭl. a. (140).
Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rĕp′tĭl. ſ.
An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′lē-kăn. a.
Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′lē-kăn. ſ.
One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

REPUBLICK, rē-pŭb′lĭk. ſ.
Commonwealth, ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, rē-pū′dē-ā-bl, or rē-pū′jē-ā-bl. a. (293) (294) (376).
Fit to be rejected, or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rē-pū′dē-āte, or rē-pū′jē-āte. v. a.
To divorce, to reject, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rē-pū-dē-ā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rē-pŭg′năn-ſe. } ſ.
REPUGNANCY, rē-pŭg′năn-ſē }
Inconſiſtency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingneſs, ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſions.

REPUGNANT, rē-pŭg′nănt. a.
Diſobedient; reluctant; contrary, oppoſite.

REPUGNANTLY, rē-pŭg′nănt-lē. ad.
Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, rē-pŭl′lū-lāte. v. n.
To bud again.

REPULSE, rē-pŭlſe′. ſ. (177).
The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rē-pŭlſe′. v. a.
To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rē-pŭl′ſhŭn. ſ. (177).
The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

REPULSIVE, rē-pŭl′sĭv. a.
Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, rē-pŭr′tſhās. v. a.
To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rĕp′pū-tā-bl. a.
Honourable, not infamous. See ACADEMY.

REPUTABLY, rĕp′pū-tā-blē. ad.
Without diſcredit.

REPUTATION, rĕp-ū-tā′ſhŭn. ſ.
Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, rē-pūte′. v. a.
To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, rē-pūte′. ſ.
Character, reputation; eſtabliſhed opinion.

REPUTELESS, rē-pūte′lĕs. a.
Diſreputable, diſgraceful.

REQUEST, rē-kwĕſt′. ſ.
Petition, entreaty; repute, credit.

To REQUEST, rē-kwĕſt′. v. a.
To aſk, to ſolicit, to entreat.

REQUESTER, rē-kwĕſt′ŭr. ſ. (98).
Petitioner, ſolicitor.

To REQUICKEN, rē-kwĭk′k'n. v. a.
To reanimate.

REQUIEM, rē′kwē-ĕm. ſ.
A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or reſt; reſt, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, rē-kwī′rā-bl. a.
Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, rē-kwīre′. v. a.
To demand, to aſk a thing as of right; to make neceſſary, to need.

REQUISITE, rĕk′wē-zĭt. a.
Neceſſary, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, rĕk′wē-zĭt. ſ. (154).
Any thing neceſſary.

REQUISITELY, rĕk′wē-zĭt-lē. ad.
Neceſſarily, in a requiſite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rĕk′wē-zĭt-nĕs. ſ.
Neceſſity, the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUISITION, rĕk-kwē-zĭſh′ŭn.
A requiring or demanding of ſomething.

REQUITAL, rē-kwī′tăl. ſ. (88).
Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompenſe.

To REQUITE, rē-kwīte′. v. a.
To retaliate good or ill, to recompenſe.

REREWARD, rēre′wărd. ſ.
The rear or laſt troop.

To RESAIL, rē′sāle. v. a.
To ſail back.

RESALE, rē-sāle′. ſ.
Sale at ſecond hand.

To RESALUTE, rē-să-lūte′. v. a.
To ſalute or greet anew.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

To RESCIND, rē-sĭnd'. v. a.
To cut off, to abrogate a law.

RESCISSION, rē-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of cutting off, abrogation. See ABSCISSION.

RECISSORY, rē-sĭz'zŭr-rē. a. (512).
Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, rē-skrībe'. v. a.
To write back; to write over again.

RESCRIPT, rē'skrĭpt. ſ.
Edict of an emperor.

To RESCUE, rĕs'kū. v. a.
To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rĕs'kū. ſ.
Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rĕs'kū-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that reſcues.

RESEARCH, rē-sĕrtſh'. ſ.
Inquiry, ſearch.

To RESEARCH, rē-sĕrtſh'. v. a.
To examine, to inquire.

To RESEAT, rē-sēte'. v. a.
To ſeat again.

RESEIZER, rē-sē'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſeizes again.

RESEIZURE, rē-sē'zhūre. ſ. (452).
Repeated ſeizure, ſeizure a ſecond time.

RESEMBLANCE, rē-zĕm'blānſe. ſ.
Likeneſs, ſimilitude, repreſentation.

To RESEMBLE, rē-zĕm'bl. v. a. (445). To compare, to repreſent as like ſomething elſe; to be like, to have likeneſs to.

To RESEND, rē-sĕnd'. v. a.
To ſend back, to ſend again.

To RESENT, rē-zĕnt'. v. a. (445).
To take well or ill; to take ill, to conſider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, rē-zĕnt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, rē-zĕnt'fŭl. a.
Eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, rē-zĕnt'ĭng-lē. ad.
With deep ſenſe, with ſtrong perception, with anger.

RESENTMENT, rē-zĕnt'mĕnt. ſ.
Strong perception of good or ill; deep ſenſe of injury.

RESERVATION, rĕz-ĕr-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Reſerve, concealment of ſomething in the mind; ſomething kept back, ſomething not given up; cuſtody, ſtate of being treaſured up.

RESERVATORY, rē-zĕr'vă-tŭr-ē. ſ.
Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept. (512).

To RESERVE, rē-zĕrv'. v. a.
To keep in ſtore, to ſave to ſome other purpoſe; to retain; to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, rē-zĕrv'. ſ.
Something kept for exigence; ſomething concealed in the mind; exception; modeſty, caution in perſonal behaviour.

RESERVED, rē-zĕrv'd'. a. (359).
Modeſt, not looſely free; ſullen, not open, not frank.

RESERVEDLY, rē-zĕrv'd'lē. ad. (364)
With reſerve; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, rē-zĕrv'd'nĕs. ſ.
Cloſeneſs, want of openneſs.

RESERVER, rē-zĕr'vŭr. ſ.
One that reſerves.

RESERVOIR, rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr'. ſ.
Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

To RESETTLE, rē-sĕt'tl. v. a.
To ſettle again.

RESETTLEMENT, rē-sĕt'tl-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of ſettling again; the ſtate of ſettling again.

To RESIDE, rē-zīde'. v. n. (447).
To live, to dwell, to be preſent; to ſubſide.

RESIDENCE, rĕz'ē-dĕnſe. ſ. (445).
Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rĕz'ē-dĕnt. a. (445).
Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rĕz'ē-dĕnt. ſ.
An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

RESIDENTIARY, rĕz-ē-dĕn'ſhĕr-ē. a.
Holding reſidence.

RESIDUAL, rē-zĭd'jū-ăl. (445). } a.
RESIDUARY, rē-zĭd'jū-ăr-ē. }
Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rĕz'zē-dū. ſ. (445).
The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rē-zīne'. v. a. (445) (447). To give up a claim or poſſeſſion; to yield up; to ſubmit, particularly to ſubmit to providence; to ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rĕz-zĭg-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion; ſubmiſſion, unreſiſting acquieſcence; ſubmiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rē-zī'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that reſigns.

RESIGNMENT, rē-zīne'mĕnt. ſ.
Act of reſigning.

RESILIENCE, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnſe. }
RESILIENCY, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕn-sē. } ſ.
The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnt. a. (445).
Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILITION, rĕz-ē-lĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſpringing back.

RESIN, rĕz'ĭn. ſ. (445).
The fat ſulphurous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum.

RESINOUS, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs. a.
Containing reſin, conſiſting of reſin.

RESINOUSNESS, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rĕs-ē-pĭs'sĕnce. ſ.
Wiſdom after the fact, repentance. (510).

To RESIST, rē-zĭſt'. v. a. (445) (447).
To oppoſe, to act againſt; not to admit impreſſion.

RESISTANCE, rē-zĭſt'ănſe. ſ.
The act of reſiſting, oppoſition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

RESISTIBILITY, rē-zĭſt-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Quality of reſiſting.

RESISTIBLE, rē-zĭſt'ē-bl. a. (405).
That may be reſiſted.

RESISTLESS, rē-zĭſt'lĕs. a.
Irreſiſtible, that cannot be oppoſed.

RESOLVABLE, rē-zŏl'vă-bl. a. (445).
That may be analyſed or ſeparated; capable of ſolution, or of being made leſs obſcure.

RESOLUBLE, rĕz'ŏ-lū-bl. a.
That may be melted or diſſolved.

☞ I have placed the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, for the ſame reaſon which induced me to place it on the firſt ſyllable of *Diſſoluble*, which ſee.

I have differed from ſome of our orthöepiſts in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a ſufficient apology:

Dis'soluble. Sheridan, Aſh, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnſon's quarto.
Dissol'uble. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnſon's folio.
Res'oluble. Aſh, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnſon's quarto.
Resol'uble. Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnſon's folio.

To RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. v. a.
To inform; to ſolve, to clear; to ſettle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to diſſolve; to analyſe.

To RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. v. n.
To determine, to decree within one's ſelf; to melt, to be diſſolved.

RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. ſ.
Reſolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-lē. ad.
With firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Reſolution, conſtancy, firmneſs.

RESOLVENT, rē-zŏl'vĕnt. ſ.
That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RESOLVER, rē-zŏlv'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that forms a firm reſolution; one that diſſolves, one that ſeparates parts.

RESOLUTE, rĕz'ŏ-lūte. a.
Determined, conſtant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rĕz'ŏ-lūte-lē. ad.
Determinately, ſteadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rĕz'ŏ-lūte-nĕs. ſ.
Determinateneſs, ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESOLUTION, rĕz-ŏ-lū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Act of clearing difficulties; analyſis, act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts; diſſolution; fixed determination, ſettled thought; firmneſs, ſteadineſs in good or bad; determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

RESOLUTIVE, rĕz'ŏ-lū-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the power to diſſolve.

RESONANCE, rĕz'zŏ-nănſe. ſ.
Sound, reſound.

RESONANT, rĕz'zŏ-nănt. a. (503).
Reſounding.

To RESORT, rē-zŏrt'. v. n.
To have recourſe to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

☞ Some ſpeakers pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *ſport*; but as this is not the moſt uſual pronunciation, ſo it is not the moſt agreeable to analogy. That it is not the moſt uſual, appears from the teſtimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnſton, and Perry, who pronounce it as I have done.

RESORT, rē-zŏrt'. ſ.
Frequency, aſſembly; concourſe; movement, active power, ſpring.

To RESOUND, rē-zŏŏnd'. v. a.
To echo, to celebrate by ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far; to return ſounds.

To RESOUND, rē-zŏŏnd'. v. n.
To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rē'sŏŏnd. v. a. (446).
To ſound again.

RESOURCE, rē-sōrſe'. ſ. (318).
Some new or unexpected means that offer, reſort, expedient. See SOURCE.

To RESOW, rē-sō'. v. a.
To ſow anew.

To RESPEAK, rē-ſpēke'. v. n.
To anſwer.

To RESPECT, rē-ſpĕkt'. v. a.
To regard, to have regard to; to conſider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rē-ſpĕkt'. ſ.
Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindneſs; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; conſideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rē-ſpĕk'tă-bl. a.
Deſerving of reſpect or regard.

☞ This word, like ſeveral others of the ſame form, is frequently diſtorted by an accent on the firſt ſyllable. When there are no uncombinable conſonants in the latter ſyllable, this accentuation is not improper, as *deſpicable*, *diſputable*, *preferable*, &c.; but when conſonants of ſo different an organ as *ct* and *pt* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate ſyllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a ſufficient reaſon for placing the accent on them in order to aſſiſt the pronunciation; and accordingly we find almoſt every word of this form has the accent upon theſe letters, as *delectable*, *deſtructible*, *perceptible*, *ſuſceptible*, *diſcerptible*, &c.; beſides; as it contributes greatly to the clearneſs and force of the language to place the accent on the moſt ſignificant part of the word, when other reaſons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the ſtreſs upon the ſecond ſyllable of the word in queſtion. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, had inſerted the word in their Dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the ſame manner. Since the firſt edition of this Dictionary I ſee this is the caſe with the quarto edition of Dr. Johnſon. See ACCEPTABLE, CORRUPTIBLE, and IRREFRAGABLE.

RESPECTER, rē-ſpĕkt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rē-ſpĕkt'fŭl. a.
Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rē-ſpĕkt'fŭl-ē. ad.
With ſome degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rē-ſpĕk'tĭv. a. (512).
Particular, relating to particular perſons or things, belonging to each; relative, not abſolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rē-ſpĕk'tĭv-lē. ad.
Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not abſolutely.

RESPERSION, rē-ſpĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rĕs-pē-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rē-ſpire'. v. n.
To breathe; to catch breath; to reſt, to take reſt from toil.

RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt. ſ. (140).
Reprieve, ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence; pauſe, interval.

To RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt. v. a.
To relieve by a pauſe; to ſuſpend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rē-ſplĕn'dĕnſe.
RESPLENDENCY, rē-ſplĕn'dĕn-sē. ſ.
Luſtre, ſplendour.

RESPLENDENT, rē-ſplĕn'dĕnt. a.
Bright, having a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rē-ſplĕn'dĕnt-lē. ad.
With luſtre, brightly, ſplendidly.

To RESPOND, rē-ſpŏnd'. v. n.
To anſwer; to correſpond, to ſuit. Little uſed.

RESPONDENT, rē-ſpŏnd'ĕnt. ſ.
An anſwerer in a ſuit; one whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rē-ſpŏnſe'. ſ.
An anſwer; anſwer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rē-ſpŏn'sē-bl. a.
Anſwerable, accountable; capable of diſcharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rē-ſpŏn'sē-bl-nĕs ſ. State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPONSION, rē-ſpŏn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of anſwering.

RESPONSIVE, rē-ſpŏn'sĭv. a.
Anſwering, making anſwer; correſpondent, ſuited to ſomething elſe.

RESPONSORY, rē-ſpŏn'sŭr-ē. a. (512)
Containing anſwer.

REST, rĕſt. ſ.
Sleep, repoſe; the final ſleep, the quietneſs of death; ſtilneſs, ceſſation of motion; quiet, peace, ceſſation from diſturbance; ceſſation from bodily labour; ſupport, that on which any thing leans or reſts; place of repoſe; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rĕſt. ſ.
Others, thoſe not included in any propoſition.

To REST, rĕſt. v. n.
To ſleep, to ſlumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be ſtill; to be fixed in any ſtate or opinion; to ceaſe from labour; to be ſatisfied, to acquieſce; to lean, to be ſupported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rĕſt. v. a.
To lay to reſt; to place as on a ſupport.

RESTAGNANT, rē-ſtăg'nănt. a.
Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rē-ſtăg'nāte. v. n.
To ſtand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rē-ſtăg-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rĕs-tă-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

☞ This word, though regularly formed from the Latin *Reſtauratio*, is now entirely out of uſe, and *Reſtoration* immovably fixed in its place.

To RESTEM, rē-ſtĕm'. v. a.
To force back againſt the current.

RESTFUL, rĕſt'fŭl. a.
Quiet, being at reſt.

RESTHARROW, rĕſt-hăr'rō. ſ.
A plant.

RESTIFF, rĕs'tĭf. a.
Unwilling to ſtir, reſolute againſt going forward, ſtubborn; being at reſt, being leſs in motion.

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the uſe of this word almoſt too vulgar to deſerve notice, and that is denominating any thing ſtubborn or unruly *ruſty*. Shakeſpeare, Swift, and Davenant, as we ſee in Johnſon, have uſed the word *reſty*; but this is an evident corruption of the French word *reſtiff*, and ſhould be totally laid aſide.

RESTIFNESS, rĕs'tĭf-nĕs. ſ.
Obſtinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rē-ſtĭngk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITUTION, rĕs-tē-tū'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away; the act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

RESTLESS, rĕſt'lĕs. a.
Being without ſleep; unquiet, without peace; inconſtant, unſettled; not ſtill, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rĕſt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without reſt, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rĕſt'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of ſleep; want of reſt, unquietneſs; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rē-ſtō'rā-bl. a.
What may be reſtored.

RESTORATION, rĕs-tō-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of replacing in a former ſtate; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rē-ſtō'rā-tĭv. a.
That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rē-ſtō'rā-tĭv. ſ. (512)
A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rē-ſtōre'. v. a.
To give back what has been loſt or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate; to recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rē-ſtō'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One that reſtores.

To RESTRAIN, rē-ſtrāne'. v. a.
To withhold, to keep in; to repreſs, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rē-ſtrā'nā-bl. a.
Capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rē-ſtrā'nĕd-lē. ad.
With reſtraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rē-ſtrā'nŭr. ſ. (202).
One that reſtrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rē-ſtrānt'. ſ.
Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, reſtriction; repreſſion, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rē-ſtrĭkt'. v. a.
To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rē-ſtrĭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rē-ſtrĭk'tĭv. a.
Expreſſing limitation; ſtyptick, aſtringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rē-ſtrĭk'tĭv-lē. ad.
With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rē-ſtrĭnje'. v. a.
To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rē-ſtrĭn'jĕnt. ſ.
That which hath the power of reſtraining.

RESTY, rĕs'tē. a. See RESTIFF.
Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill.

To RESUBLIME, rē-sŭb-līme'. v. a.
To ſublime another time.

To RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. v. n. (445).
To fly back; to riſe as a conſequence, to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring; to ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. ſ.
Reſilience, act of flying back; conſequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes; inference from premiſes; reſolve, deciſion.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

RESUMABLE, rē-zū'mā-bl. a.
What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rē-zūme'. v. a. (445).
To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to reſume a diſcourſe.

RESUMPTION, rē-zŭm'ſhŭn. ſ. (412).
The act of reſuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rē-zŭm'tĭv. a.
Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rē-sū-pē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ. (446). The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rē-sŭr-vā'. v. a.
To review, to ſurvey again.

RESURRECTION, rĕz-ŭr-rĕk'ſhŭn. ſ. (445). Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rē-sŭs'sē-tāte. v. a. (446). To ſtir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rē-sŭs-sē-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtirring up anew, the act of reviving or ſtate of being revived.

To RETAIL, rē-tāle'. v. a. (202).
To divide into ſmall parcels; to ſell in ſmall quantities; to ſell at ſecond hand; to ſell in broken parts.

☞ This verb and noun may be claſſed with thoſe in Principles, No. 492. Though the verb is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, and the noun on the laſt.

RETAIL, rē'tāle. ſ.
Sale by ſmall quantities.

RETAILER, rē-tā'lŭr. ſ.
One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETAIN, rē-tāne'. v. a. (202).
To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rē-tā'nŭr. ſ. (98).
An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rē-tāke'. v. a.
To take again.

To RETALIATE, rē-tăl'ē-āte. v. a.
To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite, (113).

RETALIATION, rē-tăl-ē-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rē-tärd'. v. a.
To hinder, to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rē-tärd'. v. n.
To ſtay back.

RETARDATION, rĕt-tär-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rē-tärd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Hinderer, obſtructer.

To RETCH, rĕtſh. v. n.
To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

☞ This word is derived from the ſame Saxon original, as the verb to *reach*, and ſeems to ſignify the ſame action; the one implying the extention of the arm; and the other, of the throat or lungs. No good reaſon, therefore, appears either for ſpelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr. Johnſon has made a diſtinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both continues the ſame.

RETCHLESS, rĕtſh'lĕs. a.
Careleſs. Not uſed.

RETECTION, rē-tĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of diſcovering to the view.

RETENTION, rē-tĕn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of retaining; memory; limitation; cuſtody, confinement, reſtraint.

RETENTIVE, rē-tĕn'tĭv. a.
Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rē-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rĕt'tē-sĕnſe. ſ.
Concealment by ſilence.

RETICLE, rĕt'ē-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall net.

RETICULAR, rē-tĭk'ū-lăr. a.
Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETICULATED, rē-tĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. a.
Made of network.

RETIFORM, rĕt'tē-fŏrm. a.
Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rĕt'ē-nū, or rē-tĭn'nū. ſ.
A number attending upon a principal perſon, a train.

☞ This word was formerly always accented on the ſecond ſyllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is ſo prone in ſimples of three ſyllables, has ſo generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which ſide the beſt uſage inclines. Dr. Johnſon, Sheridan, Aſh, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the ſecond ſyllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Perry, Barclay, and Entick, on the firſt. Scott on both, but prefers the firſt. In this caſe then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable. See Principles, No. 535, and the word REVENUE.

To RETIRE, rē-tire'. v. n.
To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick ſtation; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rē-tire'. v. a.
To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rē-tire'. ſ.
Retreat, retirement. Not in uſe.

RETIRED, rē-tir'd'. part. a.
Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rē-tir'd'nĕs. ſ.
Solitude, privacy, ſecrecy.

RETIREMENT, rē-tire'mĕnt. ſ.
Private abode, ſecret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rē-tōld'. part. paſſ. of Retell.
Related or told again.

To RETORT, rē-tŏrt'. v. a.
To throw back; to return any argument, cenſure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rē-tŏrt'. ſ.
A cenſure or incivility returned; a chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rē-tŏrt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that retorts.

RETORTION, rē-tŏr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rō-tŏss'. v. a.
To toſs back.

To RETOUCH, rē-tŭtſh'. v. a.
To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rē-trāſe'. v. a.
To trace back.

To RETRACT, rē-trăkt'. v. a.
To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rĕt-trăk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rē-trăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rē-trēte'. ſ.
Place of privacy, retirement; place of ſecurity; act of retiring before a ſuperiour force.

To RETREAT, rē-trēte'. v. n.
To go to a private abode; to take ſhelter, to go to a place of ſecurity; to retire from a ſuperiour enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rē-trē'tĕd. part. adj.
Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕnſh'. v. a.
To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕnſh'. v. n.
To live with leſs magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rē-trĕnſh'mĕnt. ſ.
The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rē-trĭb'ūte. v. a.
To pay back, to make repayment of.

☞ I have differed from Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, and almoſt all our orthöepiſts, in giving the accent to the ſecond ſyllable of this word in preference to the firſt. But while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *diſtribute*, have the penultimate accent, it ſeems abſurd not to give *retribute* the ſame.

RETRIBUTION, rĕt-trē-bū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv. (512)
RETRIBUTORY, rē-trĭb'ū-tŭr-ē.
a. Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rē-trēv'a-bl. a.
That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rē-trēv'. v. a. (275).
To recover, to reſtore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

RETROCESSION, rĕt-trō-sĕſh'ŭn. ſ. (530). The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rĕt-trō-grā-dā'ſhŭn. ſ. (530).
The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rĕt'trō-grāde. a.
Going backwards; contrary, oppoſite.

RETROGRESSION, rtĕ-trō-grĕſh'ŭn. ſ. (530). The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rĕt'trō-ſpĕkt. ſ. (530).
Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

RETROSPECTION, rĕt-trō-ſpĕk'ſhŭn. ſ. (530). Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rĕt-trō-ſpĕk'tĭv. a. (530). Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rē-tŭnd'. v. a.
To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. v. n.
To come to the ſame place; to come back to the ſame ſtate; to go back; to make anſwer; to reviſit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. v. a.
To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to ſend back; to give account of; to tranſmit.

RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. ſ.
Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of reſtoring or giving back, reſtitution; relapſe.

RETURNABLE, rē-tŭrn'a-bl. a.
Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rē-tûrn'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rēēv. ſ. See SHERIFF.
The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.

To REVEAL, rē-vēle'. v. a. (227).
To lay open, to diſcloſe a ſecret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rē-vē'lûr. ſ. (98).
Diſcoverer, one that ſhows or makes known; one that diſcovers to view.

To REVEL, rĕv'ĕl. v. n.
To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rĕv'ĕl. ſ.
A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

To REVEL, rē-vĕl'. v. a.
To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'ĕl-rŏût. ſ.
A mob, an unlawful aſſembly.

REVELATION, rĕv-ē-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diſcovery, communication, communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rĕv'ĕl-ŭr. ſ.
One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

REVELRY, rĕv'ĕl-rē. ſ.
Looſe jollity, feſtive mirth.

To REVENGE, rē-vĕnje'. v. a.
To return an injury; to vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rē-vĕnje'. ſ. (74).
Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rē-vĕnje'fŭl. a.
Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rē-vĕnje'fŭl-lē. ad.
Vindictively.

REVENGER, rē-vĕn'jŭr. ſ. (98).
One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rē-vĕnje'mĕnt. ſ.
Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rē-vĕn'jing-lē. ad.
With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rĕv'ē-nū, or rē-vĕn'ū. ſ.
Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

☞ This word ſeems as nearly balanced between the accent on the firſt and ſecond ſyllable as poſſible; but as it is of the ſame form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the ſame fortune. *Retinue* ſeems to have been long inclining to accent the firſt ſyllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done ſo, ſince Dr. Watts obſerved that it was ſometimes accented on the ſecond; and by this retroceſſion of accent, as it may be called, we may eaſily foreſee that theſe three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents ſimples of three ſyllables upon the firſt. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the firſt. Mr. Sheridan gives both, but the antepenultimate accent firſt, (503). See CONVERSANT and RETINUE.

REVERB, rē-vĕrb'. v. a.
To ſtrike againſt, to reverberate. Not in uſe.

REVERBERANT, rē-vĕr'bĕr-ânt. a.
Reſounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'bĕr-âte.
v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'bĕr-âte.
v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to reſound.

REVERBERATION, rē-vĕr-bĕr-ā'ſhŭn
ſ. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rē-vĕr'bĕr-â-tŭr-ē
a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rē-vēre'. v. a.
To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnſe. ſ.
Veneration, reſpect, awful regard; act of obeiſance, bow, courteſy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnſe. v. a.
To regard with reverence, to regard with awful reſpect.

REVERENCER, rĕv'ĕr-ĕn-ſŭr. ſ.
One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd. a.
Venerable, deſerving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt. a.
Humble, expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'ſhâl. a.
Expreſſing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'ſhâl-ē.
ad. With ſhow of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt-lē. ad.
Reſpectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rē-vē'rŭr. ſ.
One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rē-vĕrs'âl. ſ.
Change of ſentence.

To REVERSE, rē-vĕrſe'. v. a.
To turn upſide down; to overturn, to ſubvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the caſe of the other.

REVERSE, rē-vĕrſe'. ſ. (431).
Change, viciſſitude; a contrary, an oppoſite; the ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

REVERSIBLE, rē-vĕrs'ē-bl. a.
Capable of being reverſed.

REVERSION, rē-vĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor; ſucceſſion, right of ſucceſſion.

REVERSIONARY, rē-vĕr'ſhŭn-â-rē. a.
To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt'. v. a.
To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt'. v. n.
To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rē-vĕrt'. ſ.
Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rē-vĕrt'ē-bl. a.
Returnable.

REVERY, rĕv'ĕr-ē. ſ.
Looſe muſing; irregular thought.

☞ This word ſeems to have been ſome years floating between the accent on the firſt and laſt ſyllable, but to have ſettled at laſt on the former. It may ſtill, however, be reckoned among thoſe words, which, if occaſion require, admit of either. See Principles, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to obſerve that ſome Lexicographers have written this word *Reverie* inſtead of *Revery*, and that while it is thus written we may place the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable; but if we place the accent on the laſt of *Revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there ariſes an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never ſo pronounced. Dr. Johnſon's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the laſt ſyllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the firſt, ſeem to be the moſt correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.

A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have choſen:

Re'very, Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Barclay.
Revery', Johnſon's quarto, Entick.
Reverie', Buchanan.
Reve'ry, Kenrick, Johnſon's folio.
Reve'ries, Bailey.
Reverie', Barclay, Fenning, Entick.
Re'verie', Perry.

To REVEST, rē-vĕſt'. v. a.
To clothe again; to reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVESTIARY, rē-vĕs'tſhē-â-rē. ſ.
Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

To REVICTUAL, rē-vĭt'tl. v. a.
To ſtock with victuals again. See VICTUALS.

REVIEW, rē-vū'. v. a. (286).
To ſee again; to conſider over again; to re-examine; to ſurvey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exerciſes.

REVIEW, rē-vū'. ſ. (286).
Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exerciſes.

To REVILE, rē-vīle'. v. a.
To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rē-vīle'. ſ.
Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not uſed.

REVILER, rē-vīle'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rē-vīle'ing-lē. a.
In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rē-vī'zâl. ſ.
Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rē-vīze'. v. a.
To review, to overlook.

REVISE, rē-vīze'. ſ.
Review, re-examination; among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

REVISER, rē-vī'zŭr. ſ. (98).
Examiner; ſuperintendant.

REVISION, rē-vĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
Review.

To REVISIT, rē-vĭz'ĭt. v. a.
To viſit again.

REVIVAL, rē-vī'vâl. ſ. (88).
Recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vīve'. v. n.
To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to riſe from languor or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vīve'. v. a.
To bring to life again; to raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouſe.

REVIVER, rē-vī'vŭr. ſ. (98).
That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rē-vĭv'ē-fē-kāte.
v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rē-vĭv-ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of recalling to life.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

REVIVISCENCY, rēv-vē-vĭs'sĕn-sē. s. (510). Renewal of life.

REUNION, rē-ū'nē-ŭn. s. Return to a ſtate of junĉture, coheſion, or concord.

To REUNITE, rē-ū-nīte'. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a ſecond time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNITE, rē-ū-nīte'. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rĕv'ō-kā-bl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed. See IRREVOCABLE.

REVOCABLENESS, rĕv'ō-kā-bl-nēs. ſ. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rĕv'ō-kāte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCATION, rĕv-ō-kā'shŭn. ſ. Act of recalling; ſtate of being recalled; repeal, reverſal.

To REVOKE, rē-vōke'. v. a. To repeal, to reverſe; to draw back, to recall.

REVOKEMENT, rē-yōke'mĕnt. ſ. Repeal, recall.

To REVOLT, rē-vōlt', or rē-vŏlt'. v. n. To fall off from one to another.

☞ This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, &c. has the authority of Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, a clear analogy, and, if I am not miſtaken, the beſt uſage on its ſide.

REVOLT, rē-vōlt'. ſ. Deſertion, change of ſides; a revolter, one who changes ſides; groſs departure from duty.

REVOLTED, rē-vōlt'ĕd. part. adj. Having ſwerved from duty.

REVOLTER, rē-vōlt'ŭr. ſ. One who changes ſides, a deſerter.

To REVOLVE, rē-vŏlv'. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, rē-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll any thing round; to conſider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rĕv-vō-lū'shŭn. ſ. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; ſpace meaſured by ſome revolution; change in the ſtate of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

To REVOMIT, rē-vŏm'mĭt. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, rē-vŭlsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWARD, rē-wărd'. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompenſe for ſomething good; to repay evil.

REWARD, rē-wărd'. ſ. Recompenſe given for good; it is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWARDABLE, rē-wărd'ā-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, rē-wărd'ŭr. ſ. One that rewards, one that recompenſes.

To REWORD, rē-wŭrd'. v. a. To repeat in the ſame words.

RHABARBARATE, rā-bār'bā-rāte. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, răb'dō-măn-sē. ſ. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODIST, răp'sō-dĭſt. ſ. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, răp'sō-dē. ſ. Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependence or natural connection.

RHETORICK, rĕt'tō-rĭk. ſ. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of perſuaſion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rē-tŏr'ē-kăl. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rē-tŏr'ē-kăl-ē. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETORICATE, rē-tŏr'ē-kāte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the paſſions.

RHETORICIAN, rĕt-tō-rĭsh'ăn. ſ. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rōōm. ſ. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rōō-măt'ĭk. a. (509). Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rōō'mā-tĭzm. ſ. A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rōō'mē. a. Full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nŏs'sē-rŏs. ſ. (134). A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, rŭmb. ſ. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe.

☞ I have here differed from Mr. Sheridan and adopted that ſound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry. This I do not only ſuppoſe to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rhumb* by Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, and Barclay. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *Rhombus*, the *o* ought to have the ſame ſound as in *comedy*. See Principles, No. 347.

RHOMBICK, rŭm'bĭk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rŭm'bŏĭd. ſ. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rŭm-bŏĭd'ăl. a. Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rōō'bŭrb. ſ. A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

RHYME, rīme. ſ. An harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds; the conſonance of verſes, the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rīme. v. n. To agree in ſound; to make verſes.

RHYMER, rī'mŭr. (98). } ſ.
RHYMSTER, rīme'ſtŭr. }
One who makes rhymes, a verſifier.

RHYTHM, rĭthm. ſ. The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, rĭth'mē-kăl. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one ſound to another.

RHYTHMUS, rĭth'mŭs. ſ. The ſame as Rhythm.

RIB, rĭb. ſ. A bone in the body: any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RIBALD, rĭb'bŭld. ſ. (88). A looſe, mean wretch.

RIBALDRY, rĭb'bŭld-rē. ſ. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rĭb'bĭn. ſ. (88). A fillet of ſilk, a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rĭbb'd. a. (359). Furniſhed with ribs; incloſed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rĭb'bĭn. ſ. (166). See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rĭb'rōſt. v. n. To beat ſoundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rĭb'wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RICE, rīſe. ſ. One of the eſculent grains.

RICH, rĭtſh. a. (352). Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rĭtſh'ĭz. ſ. (99). Wealth, money or poſſeſſion; ſplendid, ſumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rĭtſh'lē. ad. Wealthy, ſplendidly; plenteouſly; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rĭtſh'nĕs. ſ. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rĭk. ſ. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and ſheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rĭk'kĭts. ſ. The Rickets is a deſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rĭk'kĭt-ē. a. (99). Diſeaſed with the rickets.

RID, rĭd. pret. of Ride.

To RID, rĭd. v. a. To ſet free, to redeem; to clear, to diſencumber; to drive away, to deſtroy.

RIDDANCE, rĭd'dănſe. ſ. Deliverance; diſencumbrance, loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rĭd'd'n. the participle of Ride. (103).

RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. ſ. (405). An enigma, a puzzling queſtion, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarſe or open ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. v. a. To ſolve, to unriddle; to ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. v. n. To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rĭd'dl-ĭng-lē. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, ride. v. n.
To travel on horſeback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be ſupported in motion; to manage a horſe; to be ſupported as ſhips on the water.

To RIDE, ride. v. a.
To manage inſolently at will.

RIDER, rī'dur. ſ. (98).
One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horſes.

RIDGE, rĭdje. ſ.
The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a ſteep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof riſing to an acute angle; Ridges of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rĭdje. v. a.
To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rĭd'jil. } ſ.
RIDGLING, rĭdje'ling. }
A ram half caſtrated.

RIDGY, rĭd'jē. a.
Riſing in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle. ſ.
Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

☞ This word is frequently miſpronounced by ſounding the firſt ſyllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.

I am of the ſame opinion as Mr. Nares, that this word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable as derived from the French *ridicule*, and not the Latin *ridiculus*; but this accent being found contrary to the Latin analogy (503) ſhifted to the firſt ſyllable, which, in words of three ſyllables, is the eaſieſt thing in the world. See Principles, No. 524.

To RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle. v. a.
To expoſe to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs. a.
Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-lē. ad.
In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rī'dĭng. particip. a.
Employed to travel on any occaſion.

RIDING, rī'dĭng. ſ. (410).
A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rī'dĭng-kōte. ſ.
A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rī'dĭng-hŭd. ſ.
A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIE, rī. ſ.
An eſculent grain.

RIFE, rīfe. a.
Prevalent, abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

RIFELY, rīfe'lē. ad.
Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rīfe'nĕs. ſ.
Prevalence, abundance.

To RIFLE, rī'fl. v. a. (405).
To rob, to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLER, rī'fl-ur. ſ.
Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rĭft. ſ.
A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rĭft. v. a.
To cleave, to ſplit.

To RIFT, rĭft. v. n.
To burſt, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rĭg. v. a.
To dreſs, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rĭg-a-dōōn'. ſ.
A dance.

RIGATION, rī-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of watering.

RIGGER, rĭg'gur. ſ. (382).
One that rigs or dreſſes.

RIGGING, rĭg'ging. ſ. (410).
The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

RIGGISH, rĭg'gĭſh. a. (382).
Wanton, whoriſh.

To RIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. a. (405).
To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain; properly, *wriggle*.

RIGHT, rīte. a. (393).
Fit, proper, becoming, true; not miſtaken, juſt, honeſt; convenient; not left; ſtraight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rīte. interj.
An expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT, rīte. ad.
Properly, juſtly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not uſed except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rīte. ſ.
Juſtice, freedom from error; juſt claim; that which juſtly belongs to one; property, intereſt; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the ſide not left; to Rights, in a direct line, ſtraight; deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, rīte. v. a.
To do juſtice to, to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rī'tſhŭs. a. (263) (464).
Juſt, honeſt, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rī'tſhŭs-lē. ad.
Honeſtly, virtuouſly.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rī'tſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Juſtice, honeſty, virtue, goodneſs.

RIGHTFUL, rīte'fŭl. a.
Having the right, having the juſt claim; honeſt, juſt.

RIGHTFULLY, rīte'fŭl-ē. ad.
According to right, according to juſtice.

RIGHT-HAND, rīte-hănd'. ſ.
Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, rīte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rīte'lē. ad.
According to truth, properly, ſuitably, not erroneouſly; honeſtly, uprightly; exactly; ſtraightly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rīte'nĕs. ſ.
Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; ſtraightneſs.

RIGID, rĭd'jĭd. a. (380).
Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; ſevere, inflexible; ſharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, rē-jĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Stiffneſs; ſtiffneſs of appearance, want of eaſy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, rĭd'jĭd-lē. ad.
Stiffly, unpliantly; ſeverely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, rĭd'jĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, rĭ'gŏl. ſ.
A circle; in Shakeſpeare, a diadem. Not uſed.

RIGOUR, rĭg'gur. ſ. (314) (544).
Cold, ſtiffneſs; a convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold; ſeverity, ſternneſs, want of condeſcenſion to others; ſeverity of conduct; ſtrictneſs, unabated exactneſs; hardneſs.

RIGOROUS, rĭg'gur-ŭs. a.
Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rĭg'gur-ŭs-lē. ad.
Severely, without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RILL, rĭl. ſ.
A ſmall brook, a little ſtreamlet.

To RILL, rĭl. v. n.
To run in ſmall ſtreams.

RILLET, rĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall ſtream.

RIM, rĭm. ſ.
A border, a margin; that which encircles ſomething elſe.

RIME, rīme. ſ.
Hoar froſt, not uſed; a hole, a chink.

To RIMPLE, rĭm'pl. v. a. (405).
To pucker, to contract into corrugation.

RIND, rīnd. ſ. (105).
Bark, huſk.

RING, rĭng. ſ. (57).
A circle; a circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular courſe; a circle made by perſons ſtanding round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the ſound of bells or any other ſonorous bode; a ſound of any kind.

To RING, rĭng. v. a.
To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING, rĭng. v. n.
To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal; to practiſe the art of making muſick with bells; to ſound, to reſound; to utter as a bell; to tinckle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rĭng'bōne. ſ.
A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, rĭng'dŭv. ſ.
A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rĭng'ur. ſ. (98) (409).
He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rĭng'lē-dur. ſ.
The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, rĭng'lĕt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, rĭng'ſtrēkt. a.
Circularly ſtreaked.

RINGTAIL, rĭng'tāle. ſ.
A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rĭng'wŭrm. ſ.
A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rĭnſe. v. a.
To waſh, to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſope out of clothes.

☞ This word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *renſe*, rhyming with *ſenſe*; but this impropriety is daily loſing ground, and is now almoſt confined to the lower order of ſpeakers.

RINSER, rĭns'ur. ſ. (98).
One that waſhes or rinſes, a waſher.

RIOT, rī'ŭt. ſ. (166).
Wild and looſe feſtivity; a ſedition, an uproar; to run Riot, to move or act without control or reſtraint.

To RIOT, rī'ŭt. v. n.
To revel, to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxurioully; to raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rī'ŭt-ŭr. s. (98).
One who is diſſipated in luxury; one who raiſes an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rī'ŭt-ŭs. a. (314).
Luxurious, wanton, licentiouſly feſtive; ſeditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rī'ŭt-ŭs-lē. ad.
Luxuriouſly, with licentious luxury; ſeditiouſly, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rī'ŭt-ŭs-nĕs. s.
The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP, rĭp. v. a.
To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing ſewn; to diſcloſe; to bring to view.

RIPE, rīpe. a.
Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for uſe; advanced to the perfection of any quality: brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rīpe. v. n.
To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, rīpe. v. a.
To mature, to make ripe. Not uſed.

RIPELY, rīpe'lē. ad.
Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rī'p'n. v. n. (103).
To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rī'p'n. v. a.
To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS. rīpe'nĕs. s.
The ſtate of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rĭp'pŭr. s. (98).
One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rĭp'pl. v. n. (405).
To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

To RISE, rīze. v. n.
To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect poſture; to get up from reſt; to get up from a fall; to ſpring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to ſwell; to aſcend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the ſun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make inſurrections; to be rouſed, to be excited to action; to increaſe in price; to elevate the ſtile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in ſituation.

RISE, rīſe. s.
The act of riſing; elevated place; appearance of the ſun in the Eaſt; increaſe of price; beginning, original; elevation, increaſe of ſound.

☞ This word very properly takes the pure ſound of *s* to diſtinguiſh it from the verb, but does not adhere to this diſtinction ſo inviolably as the nouns *uſe*, *excuſe*, &c. for we ſometimes hear "the *Riſe* and Fall of the Roman "Empire, the *riſe* and fall of proviſions," &c. with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be ſcrupulouſly preſerved in theſe phraſes by all correct ſpeakers. See Principles, No. 437, 499.

RISER, rī'zŭr. s. (98).
One that riſes.

RISIBILITY, rĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s.
The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rĭz'ē-bl. a. (405).
Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rĭſk. s.
Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rĭſk. v. a.
To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rĭſk'ŭr. s. (98).
He who riſks.

RITE, rīte. s.
Solemn act of religion, external obſervance.

RITUAL, rĭt'tſhū-ăl. a. (463).
Solemnly ceremonious, done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

RITUAL, rĭt'tſhū-ăl. s.
A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

RITUALIST, rĭt'tſhū-ăl-ĭſt. s.
One ſkilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rī'văl. s. (88).
One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rī'văl. a.
Standing in competition, making the ſame claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rī'văl. v. a.
To ſtand in competition with another, to oppoſe; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rī'văl. v. n.
To be competitors.

RIVALITY, rī-văl'ē-tē. } s.
RIVALRY, rī'văl-rē. }
Competition, emulation.

RIVALSHIP, rī'văl-ſhĭp. s.
The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rīve. v. a. part. Riven.
To ſplit, to cleave, to divide by a blunt inſtrument.

To RIVEL, rĭv'v'l. v. a. (102).
To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rĭv'v'n. part. of Rive. (103).

RIVER, rĭv'ŭr. s. (98).
A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rĭv'ŭr-drăg'ŭn. s.
A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rĭv'ŭr-gŏd. s.
Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rĭv'ŭr-hŏrſe. s.
Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rĭv'ĭt. s. (99).
A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rĭv'ĭt. v. a.
To faſten with rivets; to faſten ſtrongly, to make immoveable.

RIVULET, rĭv'ū-lĕt. s.
A ſmall river, a brook, a ſtreamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rĭks'dŏl-lŭr. s.
A German coin, worth four ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling.

ROACH, rōtſh. s. (295).
A fiſh.

ROAD, rōde. s. (295).
Large way, path; ground where ſhips may anchor; inroad, incurſion—not uſed; journey.

To ROAM, rōme. v. n. (295).
To wander without any certain purpoſe, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rōme. v. a.
To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rō'mŭr. s. (98).
A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rōne. a. (295).
Bay, ſorrel, or black, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed.

To ROAR, rōre, v. n.
To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt; to cry in diſtreſs; to ſound as the wind or ſea; to make a loud noiſe.

ROAR, rōre. s. (295).
The cry of the lion or other beaſt; an outcry of diſtreſs; a clamour of merriment; the ſound of the wind or ſea; any loud noiſe.

ROARY, rō'rē. a.
Dewy.

To ROAST, rōſt. v. a. (295).
To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dreſs at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; to rule the Roaſt, to govern, to manage, to preſide.

☞ It is a little ſingular, that inſtead of the participle of this verb we ſhould uſe the verb itſelf for the adjective, in *roaſt beef*, a *roaſt fowl*; while we ſay a *roaſted apple*, a *roaſted potatoe*, and as Shakeſpeare has it, a *roaſted egg*.

ROB, rŏb. s.
Inſpiſſated juices.

To ROB, rŏb. v. a.
To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rŏb'bŭr. s. (98).
A thief, one that robs by force or ſteals by ſecret means.

ROBBERY, rŏb'bŭr-ē. s.
Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rōbe. s.
A gown of ſtate, a dreſs of dignity.

To ROBE, rōbe. v. a.
To dreſs pompouſly, to inveſt.

ROBIN, rŏb'bĭn. }
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rŏb-bĭn-rĕd'brĕſt. } s.
A bird ſo named from his red breaſt.

ROBUST, rō-bŭſt'. }
ROBUSTIOUS, rō-bŭſt'yŭs. } a.
Strong, vigorous, boiſterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rō-bŭſt'nĕs. s.
Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rŏk'ăm-bōle. s.
A ſort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, rōtſh-ăl'lŭm. s.
A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rŏk. s.
A vaſt maſs of ſtone; protection, defence, a ſcriptural ſenſe; a diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rŏk. v. a.
To ſhake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure ſleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rŏk. v. n.
To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rŏk'dō. s.
A ſpecies of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rŏk'rōō-bē. s.
The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rŏk'ſălt. s.
Mineral ſalt.

ROCKER, rŏk'kŭr. s. (98).
One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rŏk'kĭt. s. (99).
An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rŏk'lĕs. a.
Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rŏk'rōze. s.
A plant.

ROCKWORK, rŏk'wŭrk. s.
Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (366), THIS (469).

ROCKY, rŏk'kē. a.
Full of rocks; reſembling a rock; hard, ſtony, obdurate.

ROD, rŏd. ſ.
A long twig; any thing long and ſlender; an inſtrument for meaſuring; an inſtrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rōde. pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE, rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde'. ſ.
An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt, a rant.

ROE, rō. ſ.
A ſpecies of deer; he female of the hart.

ROE, rō. ſ.
The eggs of fiſh.

ROGATION, rō-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Litany, ſupplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rō-gā'ſhŭn-wēek. ſ. The week immediately preceding Whitſunday.

ROGUE, rōg. ſ. (337).
A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rōg. v. n.
To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knaviſh tricks.

ROGUERY, rō'gŭr-ē. ſ. (98).
Knaviſh tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rōg'ſhip. ſ.
The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rō'gĭſh. a.
Knaviſh, fraudulent; waggiſh, ſlightly miſchievous.

ROGUISHLY, rō'gĭſh-lē. ad.
Like a rogue, knaviſhly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rō'gĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rō'gē. a. (345).
Knaviſh, wanton.

To ROIST, rŏiſt.
To ROISTER, rŏis'tŭr. } v. n.
To behave turbulently, to act at diſcretion, to be at free quarter, to bluſter.

ROISTER, rŏis'tŭr. ſ. (299).
A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL, rōle. v. a. (406).
To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground; to move any thing rounds upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itſelf; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round maſſes; to pour in a ſtream or waves.

To ROLL, rōle. v. n.
To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuouſly; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuouſly.

ROLL, rōle. ſ.
The act of rolling, the ſtate of being rolled; the thing rolling; maſs made round; writing rolled upon itſelf; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a regiſter, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rō'lŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rō'lĭng-pĭn. ſ.
A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rō'lē-pō-lē. ſ.
A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*. A ſort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. ſ. (90).
A tumult, a buſtle, an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

ROMANCE, rō-mănſe'. ſ.
A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild advantures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rō-mănſe'. v. n.
To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rō-măns'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A lier, a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rō'măn-ize. v. a.
To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

ROMANTICK, rō-măn'tĭk. a.
Reſembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, falſe; fanciful, full of wild ſcenery.

ROMAN, rō'măn. a. (88).
Belonging to Rome.

ROME, rōōm. ſ.
The capital city of Italy, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the miſtreſs of the world. *Aſh.*

☞ The *o* in this word is irrevocably fixed in the Engliſh ſound of that letter in *move*, *prove*, &c. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with *dome*,

"Thus when we view ſome well-proportion'd *dome*,
"The world's juſt wonder, and ev'n thine, O *Rome!*——

But, as Mr. Nares obſerves, it is moſt probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the ſame poem.

"From the ſame foes at laſt both felt their *doom*;
"And the ſame age ſaw learning fall and *Rome*."
Eſſay on Criticiſm, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of Poets. It may ſerve to confirm an eſtabliſhed uſage, but can never direct us where uſage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakeſpeare puts into the mouth of Caſſius in Julius Cæſar decidedly ſhows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room* enough,
"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, ſays, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*.

ROMP, rŏmp. ſ.
A rude, aukward, boiſterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

To ROMP, rŏmp. v. a.
To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

RONDEAU, rŏn'dō. ſ.
A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

RONION, rŭn'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rŭnt. ſ. (165).
An animal ſtinted in the growth.

ROOD, rōōd. ſ. (306).
The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure; a pole, a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure; the croſs.

ROOF, rōōf. ſ. (306).
The cover of a houſe; the vault, the inſide of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, rōōf. v. a.
To cover with a roof; to incloſe in a houſe.

ROOFY, rōōf'ē. a.
Having roofs.

ROOK, rōōk. ſ. (306).
A bird reſembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at cheſs; a cheat, a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, rōōk. v. n.
To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, rōōk'ŭr-ē. ſ.
A nurſery of rooks.

ROOKY, rōōk'ē. a.
Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rōōm. ſ. (306).
Space, extent of place; ſpace of place unoccupied; way unobſtructed; place of another, ſtead; unobſtructed opportunity; an apartment in a houſe.

ROOMAGE, rōōm'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rōōm'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rōōm'ē. a.
Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rōōſt. ſ. (306).
That on which a bird ſits to ſleep; the act of ſleeping.

To ROOST, rōōſt. v. n.
To ſleep as a bird; to lodge, in burleſque.

ROOT, rōōt. ſ. (306).
That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is eſculent; the original, the firſt cauſe; the firſt anceſtor; fixed reſidence; impreſſion, durable effect.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. n.
To fix the root, to ſtrike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. a.
To fix deep in the earth; to impreſs deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate, to extirpate; to deſtroy, to baniſh.

ROOTED, rōōt'ĕd. a.
Fixed, deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, rōōt'ĕd-lē. ad.
Deeply, ſtrongly.

ROOTY, rōōt'ē. ad.
Full of roots.

ROPE, rōpe. ſ.
A cord, a ſtring, a halter; any row of things depending, as a Rope of onions.

To ROPE, rōpe. v. n.
To draw out in a line as viſcous matter.

ROPEDANCER, rōpe'dăns-ŭr. ſ.
An artiſt who dances on a rope.

ROPINESS, rō'pē-nĕs. ſ.
Viſcoſity, glutinouſneſs.

ROPEMAKER, rōpe'māke-ŭr. ſ.
One who makes ropes to ſell.

ROPERY, rōpe'ŭr-ē. ſ.
Rogue's tricks. Not uſed.

ROPETRICK, rōpe'trĭk. ſ.
Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deſerve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPY, rō'pē. a.
Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rōk-ē-lō'. ſ. *French.*
A cloak for men.

Roriferous, rō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Producing dew.

Rorifluent, rō-rĭf'flū-ĕnt. a. (518).
Flowing with dew.

Rosary, rō'zăr-ē. ſ. (440).
A ſtring of beads, on which prayers are numbered.

Roscid, rŏs'sĭd. a.
Dewy, abounding with dew.

Rose, rōze. ſ.
A flower; to ſpeak under the Roſe, to ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

Rose, rōze. pret. of Riſe.

Roseate, rō'zhē-ăt. a. (91) (452).
Roſy, full of roſes; blooming, fragrant, as a roſe.

Rosed, rōz'd. a. (359).
Crimſon, fluſhed.

Rosemary, rōze'mă-rē. ſ.
A plant.

Rose-noble, rōze'nō-bl. ſ.
An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings.

Rose-water, rōze'wă-tŭr. ſ.
Water diſtilled from roſes.

Roset, rō'zĕt. ſ.
A red colour for painters.

Roſin, rŏz'zĭn. ſ.
Inſpiſſated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit.

☞ When this word is uſed in a general or philoſophical ſenſe for the fat ſulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *reſin*; when in a more confined ſenſe, ſignifying the inſpiſſated juice of turpentine, it is called *roſin*:

" Bouzebus who could ſweetly ſing,
" Or with the *roſin'd* bow torment the ſtring."
Gay.

To Rosin, rŏz'zĭn. v. a.
To rub with roſin.

Rosiny, rŏz'zĭn-ē. a.
Reſembling roſin.

Rossel, rŏs'sĭl. ſ. (99).
Light land.

Rostrated, rŏs'trā-tĕd. a.
Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

Rostrum, rŏs'trŭm. ſ.
The beak of a bird; the beak of a ſhip; the ſcaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

Rosy, rō'zē. a. (438).
Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To Rot, rŏt. v. n.
To putrify, to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

To Rot, rŏt. v. a.
To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

Rot, rŏt. ſ.
A diſtemper among ſheep in which their lungs are waſted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

Rotary, rō'tă-rē. a.
Whirling as a wheel.

Rotated, rō'tā-tĕd. a.
Whirled round.

Rotation, rō-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of whirling round like a wheel; rovolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

Rotator, rō-tā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
That which gives a circular motion.

Rote, rōte. ſ.
Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

To Rote, rōte. v. a.
To fix in the memory without informing the underſtanding.

Rotgut, rŏt'gŭt. ſ.
Bad ſmall beer. A low term.

Rotten, rŏt't'n. a. (103).
Putrid, carious; not truſty; not ſound.

Rottenness, rŏt't'n-nĕs. ſ.
State of being rotten, cariouſneſs, putrefaction.

Rotund, rō-tŭnd'. a.
Round, circular, ſpherical.

Rotundifolious, rō-tŭn-dē-fō'lē-ŭs. a.
Having round leaves.

Rotundity, rō-tŭn'dē-tē. ſ.
Roundneſs, circularity.

Rotundo, rō-tŭn'dō. ſ.
A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide, ſuch as the Pantheon in Rome.

To Rove, rōve. v. n.
To ramble, to range, to wander.

To Rove, rōve. v. a.
To wander over.

Rover, rō'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconſtant man; a robber, a pirate.

Rouge, rōozhe. ſ. *French.*
Red paint to paint the face.

Rough, rŭf. a. (314) (391).
Not ſmooth, rugged; auſtere to the taſte; harſh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harſh to the mind, ſevere; hard featured; not poliſhed; rugged, diſordered in appearance; ſtormy, boiſterous.

To Roughcast, rŭf'kăſt. v. a.
To mould without nicety, or elegance, to form with aſperities and inequalities; to plaſter with rough mortar; to form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

Roughcast, rŭf'kăſt. ſ.
A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaſter.

Roughdraught, rŭf'drăft. ſ.
A draught in its rudiments.

To Roughdraw, rŭf'drăw. v. a.
To trace coarſely.

To Roughen, rŭf'f'n. v. a. (103).
To make rough.

To Roughhew, rŭf-hū'. v. a.
To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

Roughhewn, rŭf-hūne'. particip. a.
Rugged, unpoliſhed, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finiſhed.

Roughly, rŭf'lē. ad.
With uneven ſurface, with aſperities on the ſurface; harſhly, uncivily, rudely; ſeverely, without tenderneſs; auſterely to the taſte; boiſterouſly, tempeſtuouſly; harſhly to the ear.

Roughness, rŭf'nĕs. ſ.
Superficial aſperity, unevenneſs of ſurface; auſtereneſs to the taſte; taſte of aſtringency; harſhneſs to the ear; rugedneſs of temper, coarſeneſs of manners, tendency to rudeneſs; abſence of delicacy; ſeverity, violence of diſcipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate; inelegance of dreſs or appearance; tempeſtuouſneſs, ſtorminеſs; coarſeneſs of features.

Rought, răwt. old pret. of Reach. (319). Reached.

To Roughwork, rŭf'wŭrk. v. a.
To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

Rounceval, rŏun'sē-văl. ſ. (313).
A ſpecies of pea.

Round, rŏund. a. (313).
Cylindrical; circular; ſpherical; not broken; large, not inconſiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, briſk; plain, free without delicacy, almoſt rough.

Round, rŏund. ſ.
A circle, a ſphere, an orb; rundle, ſtep of a ladder; the time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt; a revolution, a courſe ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

Round, rŏund. ad.
Every way, on all ſides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

Round, rŏund. prep.
On every ſide of; about, circularly about; all over.

To Round, rŏund. v. a.
To ſurround, to encircle; to make ſpherical or circular; to raiſe to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into ſmoothneſs.

To Round, rŏund. v. n.
To grow round in form; to whiſper; to go rounds.

Roundabout, rŏund'ă-bŏut. a.
Ample, circuitous; indirect, looſe.

Roundel, rŏun'dĕl. }
Roundelay, rŏun'dē-lā. } ſ.
A kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

Rounder, rŏund'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Circumference, incloſure. Not uſed.

Roundhead, rŏund'hĕd. ſ.
A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Roundhouse, rŏund'hŏuſe. ſ.
The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons found in the ſtreet are confined.

Roundish, rŏund'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat round, approaching to roundneſs.

Roundly, rŏund'lē. ad.
In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reſerve; briſkly, with ſpeed; completely, to the purpoſe, vigorouſly, in earneſt.

Roundness, rŏund'nĕs. ſ.
Circularity, ſphericity, cylindrical form; ſmoothneſs; honeſty, openneſs, vigorous meaſures.

To Rouse, rŏuze. v. a. (313).
To wake from reſt; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beaſt from his laire.

To Rouse, rŏuze. v. n.
To awake from ſlumber; to be excited to thought or action.

Rouse, rŏuze. ſ.
A doſe of liquor rather too large.

Rouser, rŏu'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One who rouſes.

Rout, rŏut. ſ. (313).
A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous croud; confuſion of any army defeated or diſperſed.

To Rout, rŏut. v. a.
To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

ROUTE, rŏŭt, or rōōt. ſ.
Road, way.

☞ Upon a more accurate obſervation of the beſt uſage I muſt give the preference to the firſt ſound of this word, notwithſtanding its coincidence in ſound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French ſounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better; nor does there appear any neceſſity for retaining the final *e*. See BOWL. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *rout*, a rabble and *route*, a road; Mr. Scott gives both ſounds, but ſeems to prefer the firſt; W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the firſt ſound.

ROW, rō. ſ. (324).
A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rō. v. n.
To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rō. v. a.
To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, rŏŭ'ĕl. ſ. (322).
The point of a ſpur turning on an axis; a ſeton, a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a diſcharge.

To ROWEL, rŏŭ'ĕl. v. a.
To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that manages an oar.

ROYAL, rŏē'ăl. a. (329).
Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illuſtrious.

ROYALIST, rŏē'ăl-ĭſt. ſ.
Adherent to a king.

To ROYALISE, rŏē'ăl-ize. v. a.
To make royal.

ROYALLY, rŏē'ăl-ē. ad.
In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, rŏē'ăl-tē. ſ.
Kingſhip, character or office of a king; ſtate of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, rŏē'nĭſh. a. (329).
Paltry, ſorry, mean, rude. Not uſed.

To RUB, rŭb. v. a.
To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it, to ſcour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; to Rub down, to clean or curry a horſe; to Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to poliſh, to retouch.

To RUB, rŭb. v. n.
To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, rŭb. ſ.
Colliſion, hindrance, obſtruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RUB-STONE, rŭb'ſtōne. ſ.
A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

RUBBER, rŭb'bŭr. ſ. (98).
One that rubs; the inſtrument with which one rubs; a coarſe file; a game, a conteſt, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rŭb'bĭdje. } ſ. (90).
RUBBISH, rŭb'bĭſh. }
Ruins of building, fragments of matter uſed in building; confuſion, mingled maſs; any thing vile and worthleſs.

RUBBLE-STONE, rŭb'bl-ſtōne. ſ.
Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBICUND, rōō'bĕ-kŭnd. a. (339).
Inclined to redneſs.

RUBIED, rōō'bĭd. a. (283).
Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rōō-bĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Making red.

RUBIFORM, rōō'bĕ-fŏrm. a.
Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rōō'bĕ-fī. v. a. (183).
To make red.

RUBIOUS, rōō'bĕ-ŭs. a. (314).
Ruddy, red. Not uſed.

RUBRICATED, rōō'brĕ-kā-tĕd. a.
Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, rōō'brĭk. ſ.
Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

RUBY, rōō'bē. ſ.
A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond; redneſs; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rōō'bē. a.
Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, rŭk-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

RUDDER, rŭd'dŭr. ſ. (98).
The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which its courſe is governed; any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RUDDINESS, rŭd'dĕ-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of approaching to redneſs.

RUDDLE, rŭd'dl. ſ. (405).
Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rŭd'dŭk. ſ.
A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rŭd'dē. a.
Approaching to redneſs, pale red; yellow.

RUDE, rōōd. a. (339).
Rough, coarſe of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harſh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, ſhapeleſs, artleſs, inelegant; ſuch as may be done with ſtrength without art.

RUDELY, rōōd'lē. ad.
In a rude manner; unſkilfully; violently, boiſterouſly.

RUDENESS, rōōd'nĕs. ſ.
Coarſeneſs of manners, incivility; violence, boiſterouſneſs.

RUDESBY, rōōdz'bē. ſ.
An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obſolete.

RUDIMENT, rōō'dĕ-mĕnt. ſ.
The firſt principles, the firſt elements of a ſcience; the firſt part of education; the firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rōō-dĕ-mĕnt'ăl. a.
Initial, relating to firſt principles.

To RUE, rōō. v. a. (339).
To grieve for, or regret, to lament.

RUE, rōō. ſ.
An herb called Herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rōō'fŭl. a.
Mournful, woeful, ſorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rōō'fŭl-ē. ad.
Mournfully, ſorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rōō'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

RUELLE, rōō-ĕl'. ſ. *French*.
A circle, an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF, rŭf. ſ.
A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a ſmall river fiſh; a ſtate of roughneſs.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn. ſ. (113).
A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn. a.
Brutal, ſavagely boiſterous.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. v. a. (405).
To diſorder, to put out of form, to make leſs ſmooth; to diſcompoſe, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. v. n.
To grow rough or turbulent; to be in looſe motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. ſ.
Plaited linen uſed as an ornament; diſturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf'tŭr-hŭd. ſ.
In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG, rŭg. ſ.
A coarſe nappy woollen cloth; a caurſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg'gĭd. a. (99). (366).
Rough, full of unevenneſs and aſperity; ſavage of temper; ſtormy, rude, rough or harſh to the ear; ſurly; boiſterous; rough, ſhaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg'gĭd-lē. ad.
In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg'gĭd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rōō-gōſe'. a.
Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rōō'ĭn. ſ.
The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demoliſhed; deſtruction, loſs of happineſs or fortune, overthrow; miſchief, bane.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn. v. a.
To ſubvert, to demoliſh; to deſtroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoveriſh.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn. v. n.
To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or miſery. Little uſed.

To RUINATE, rōō'ĭn-āte. v. a.
To ſubvert, to demoliſh. Obſolete.

RUINATION, rōō-ĭn-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Subverſion, demoliſion. Obſolete.

RUINOUS, rōō'ĭn-ŭs. a. (314).
Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, deſtructive.

RUINOUSLY, rōō'ĭn-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rōōl. ſ. (339).
Government, ſway, ſupreme command; an inſtrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rōōl. v. a.
To govern, to controll, to manage with power and authority; to ſettle as by rule.

To RULE, rōōl. v. n.
To have power or command.

RULER, rōōl'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Governour, one that has the ſupreme command; an inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rŭm. ſ.
A country parſon; a kind of ſpirits diſtilled from molaſſes.

To RUMBLE, rŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

RUMBLER, rŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ.
The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rōō'mē-nānt. a. (339).
Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mē-nāte. v. n.
To chew the cud; to muſe, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mē-nāte. v. a.
To chew over again; to muſe on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rōō-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. v. a. (90)
To ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. v. n.
To ſearch places.

RUMMER, rŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A glaſs, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr. ſ. (314) (339).
Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr. v. a.
To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rōō'mŭr-ŭr. ſ.
Reporter, ſpreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp. ſ.
The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭm'pl. v. a. (405).
To cruſh or contract into puckers or creaſes.

RUMPLE, rŭm'pl. ſ. (405).
Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rŭn. pret. Ran. v. n.
To move ſwiftly, to ply the legs in ſuch a manner as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to ruſh violently; to take a courſe at ſea; to contend in a race; to ſtream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fuſible, to melt; to paſs, to proceed; to have a legal courſe, to be practiſed; to have a courſe in any direction; to paſs in thought or ſpeech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, ſucceſs or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or courſe; to make a gradual progreſs; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to ſomething wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to paſs; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to ſearch for, to endeavour at though out of the way; to Run away with, to hurry without conſent; to Run in with, to cloſe, to comply; to Run on, to be continued; to Run over, to be ſo full as to overflow; to be ſo much as to overflow; to Run out, to be at an end; to ſpread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be waſted or exhauſted.

To RUN, rŭn. v. a.
To pierce, to ſtab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to proſecute in thought; to puſh; to Run down; to chaſe to wearineſs; to cruſh, to overbear; to Run over, to recount curſorily, to conſider curſorily; to Run through, to pierce to the farther ſurface, to ſpend one's whole eſtate.

RUN, rŭn. ſ.
The act of running, as, the play has a great *run*, I have had a *run* of ill luck.

RUNAGATE, rŭn'nā-gāte. ſ.
A fugitive, rebel, apoſtate.

RUNAWAY, rŭn'ā-wā. ſ.
One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rŭn'dl. ſ. (405).
A round, a ſtep of a ladder; a peritrochium, ſomething put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rŭnd'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall barrel.

RUNG, rŭng. pret. and part. paſſ. of Ring.

RUNNEL, rŭn'nĭl. ſ. (99).
A rivulet, a ſmall brook. Not uſed.

RUNNER, rŭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that runs; a racer; a meſſenger; a ſhooting ſprigg; one of the ſtones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rŭn'nĭt. ſ. (99).
A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe.

RUNNION, rŭn'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A paltry ſcurvy wretch. Out of uſe.

RUNT, rŭnt. ſ.
Any ſmall animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rŭp'shŭn. ſ.
Breach, ſolution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rŭp'tshŭre. ſ. (461).
The act of breaking, ſtate of being broken; a breach of peace, open hoſtility; burſtenneſs; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rŭp'tshŭre. v. a.
To break, to burſt, to ſuffer diſruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rŭp'tshŭr-wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

RURAL, rōō'rāl. a. (88) (339).
Country, exiſting in the country, not in cities, ſuiting the country, reſembling the country.

RURALITY, rōō-rāl'ē-tē. } ſ.
RURALNESS, rōō'rāl-nĕs. }
The quality of being rural.

RUSH, rŭſh. ſ.
A plant; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

RUSH-CANDLE, rŭſh-kăn'dl. ſ.
A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh.

To RUSH, rŭſh. v. n.
To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rŭſh. ſ.
Violent courſe.

RUSHY, rŭſh'ē. a.
Abounding with ruſhes; made of ruſhes.

RUSK, rŭſk. ſ.
Hard bread for ſtores.

RUSSET, rŭs'sĭt. a. (99).
Reddiſhly brown; Newton ſeems to uſe it for grey; coarſe, homeſpun, ruſtick.

RUSSETING, rŭs'sĭt-ĭng. ſ.
A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rŭſt. ſ.
The red incruſtation of iron; the tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal; loſs of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rŭſt. v. n.
To gather ruſt, to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded; or degenerated in idleneſs.

To RUST, rŭſt. v. a.
To make ruſty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rŭs'tē-kăl. a. (88).
Rough, boiſterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rŭs'tē-kăl-ē. ad.
Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rŭs'tē-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ruſtical, rudeneſs.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'tē-kāte. v. n.
To reſide in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'tē-kāte. v. a.
To baniſh into the country.

RUSTICITY, rŭs-tĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
Qualities of one that lives in the country, ſimplicity, artleſsneſs, rudeneſs; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rŭs'tĭk. a.
Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artleſs, honeſt, ſimple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rŭs'tĭk. ſ.
A clown, a ſwain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rŭs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RUSTLE, rŭs'sl. v. n. (472).
To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rŭs'tē. a.
Covered with ruſt, infected with ruſt; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rŭt. v. n.
To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT, rŭt. ſ.
Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, rōōth. ſ. (339).
Pity, tenderneſs, ſorrow for the miſery of another.

RUTHFUL, rōōth'fŭl. a.
Rueful, woeful, ſorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rōōth'fŭl-ē. ad.
Woefully, ſadly; ſorrowfully, mournfully; woefully, in irony.

RUTHLESS, rōōth'lĕs. a.
Cruel, pitileſs.

RUTHLESSNESS, rōōth'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rōōth'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rŭt'tĭsh. a.
Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rī. ſ.
A coarſe kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rī'grās. ſ.
A kind of ſtrong graſs.

S.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

SABBATH, sȧb'bȧ*th*. f.
A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow, time of reſt.

SABBATHBREAKER, sȧb'bȧ*th*-brȧ-kûr f. Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

SABBATICAL, sȧb-bȧt'tĕ-kȧl. a.
Reſembling the ſabbath, enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

SABBATISM, sȧb'bȧ-tizm. f.
Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SABINE, sȧb'in. f. (140).
A plant.

SABLE, sȧ'bl. f. (405).
Fur.

SABLE, sȧ'bl. a.
Black.

SABRE, sȧ'bĕr. f. (416).
A cimetar, a ſhort ſword with a convex edge, a faulchion.

SABULOSITY, sȧb-ŭ-lŏs'ĕ-tĕ. f.
Grittineſs, ſandineſs.

SABULOUS, sȧb'ŭ-lŭs. a. (314).
Gritty, ſandy.

SACCADE, sȧk-kȧde'. f.
A violent check the rider gives his horſe by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly.

SACCHARINE, sȧk'kȧ-rine. a. (149) (353). Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

SACERDOTAL, sȧs-ĕr-dō'tȧl. a. (88).
Prieſtly, belonging to the prieſthood.

SACHEL, sȧtſh'ĕl. f. (99).
A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK, sȧk. f.
A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the meaſure of three buſhels; a woman's looſe robe.

To SACK, sȧk. v. a.
To put in bags; to take by ſtorm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sȧk. f.
Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of a ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sȧk'bŭt. f.
A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sȧk'klŏ*th*. f.
Cloth of which ſacks are made, coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sȧk'kûr. f. (98).
One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sȧk'fŭl. f.
A ſack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sȧk-pŏs'sĭt. f.
A poſſet made of milk and ſack.

SACRAMENT, sȧk'krȧ-mĕnt. f.
An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace; the euchariſt, the holy communion.

☞ This word, with *ſacrifice*, *ſacrilege*, and *ſacriſty*, is ſometimes pronounced with the *a* in the firſt ſyllable long as in *ſacred*; but this is contrary to one of the cleareſt analogies in the language, which is, that the antepenultimate accent in ſimples, not followed by a diphthong, always ſhortens the vowel it falls upon. See Principles. No. 503.

Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, pronounce theſe words as I have marked them.

SACRAMENTAL, sȧk-krȧ-mĕnt'ȧl. a.
Conſtituting a ſacrament, pertaining to a ſacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sȧk-krȧ-mĕnt'ȧl-ĕ ad. After the manner of a ſacrament.

SACRED, sā'krĕd. a.
Dovoted to religious uſes, holy; conſecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, sā'krĕd-lĕ. ad.
Inviolably, religiouſly.

SACREDNESS, sā'krĕd-nĕs. f.
The ſtate of being ſacred, ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes, holineſs, ſanctity.

SACRIFICK, sȧ-krĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sȧ-krĭf'ĕ-kȧ-bl. a.
Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sȧk-krĕ-fĕ-kā'tûr. f.
Sacrificer, officer of ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sȧk-krĭf'fĕ-kȧ-tûr-ĕ a. (512). Offering ſacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sȧk'krĕ-fize. v. a.
To offer to heaven, to immolate; to deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe; to deſtroy, to kill; to devote with loſs. (351).

To SACRIFICE, sȧk'krĕ-fize. v. n.
To make offerings, to offer ſacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sȧk'krĕ-fize. f. (351).
The act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing deſtroyed or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe; any thing deſtroyed. (142).

SACRIFICER, sȧk'krĕ-fī-zûr. f. (98).
One who offers ſacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sȧk'krĕ-fĭſh-ȧl. a.
Performing ſacrifice, included in ſacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sȧk'krĕ-lĭdje. f.
The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. See SACRAMENT.

SACRILEGIOUS, sȧk-krĕ-lē'jŭs. a.
Violating things ſacred, poluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sȧk-krĕ-lē'jŭs-lĕ. ad. With ſacrilege.

SACRING, sā'krĭng. part. (410).
Conſecrating.

SACRIST, sā'krĭſt. } f.
SACRISTAN, sȧk'rĭs-tȧn. }
He that has the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church. See SACRAMENT.

SACRISTY, sȧk'krĭs-tĕ. f.
An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are depoſited.

SAD, sȧd. a.
Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, sȧd'd'n. v. a. (103).
To make ſad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sȧd'dl. f. (405).
The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, sȧd'dl. v. a.
To cover with a ſaddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED, sȧd'dl-bȧkt. a.
Horſes, Saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER, sȧd'dl-mā-kûr. } f.
SADDLER, sȧd'lûr. See CODLE. }
One whoſe trade is to make ſaddles.

SADLY, sȧd'lĕ. ad.
Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitouſly, miſerably.

SADNESS, sȧd'nĕs. f.
Sorrowfulneſs, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sāfe. a.
Free from danger or hurt; conferring ſecurity; no longer dangerous, repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sāfe. f.
A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sāfe-kŏn'dŭkt. f.
Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; paſs, warrant to paſs.

SAFEGUARD, sāfe'gārd. f.
Defence, protection, ſecurity; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor; paſs, warrant to paſs.

SAFELY, sāfe'lĕ. ad.
In a ſafe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sāfe'nĕs. f.
Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sāfe'tĕ. f. See NICETY.
Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; cuſtody, ſecurity from eſcape.

SAFFRON, sȧf'fŭrn. f. (417).
A plant.

SAFFRON, sȧf'fŭrn. a.
Yellow, having the colour of ſaffron.

To SAG, sȧg. v. n.
To hang heavy. Not in uſe.

SAGACIOUS, sȧ-gā'ſhŭs. a.
Quick of ſcent; quick of thought, acute in making diſcoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sȧ-gā'ſhŭs-lĕ. ad.
With quick ſcent; with acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sȧ-gā'ſhŭs-nĕs. f.
The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGACITY, sȧ-gȧs'sĕ-tĕ. f.
Quickneſs of ſcent; acuteneſs of diſcovery.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

SAGE, sādje. f.
A plant.

SAGE, sādje. a.
Wiſe, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sādje. ſ.
A philoſopher, a man of gravity and wiſdom.

SAGELY, sādjē'lē. ad.
Wiſely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sādje'nĕs. ſ.
Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sād'jĕ-tăl. a.
Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sād'jĕ-tă-rē. ſ.
A centaur, an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGO, sā'gō. ſ.
A kind of eatable grain.

SAIK, sā'ĭk. ſ.
A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID, sĕd. (203). preterite and part. paſſ. of Say. Aforeſaid; declared, ſhewed.

SAIL, sāle. ſ. (202).
The expanded ſheet which catches the wind and carries on the veſſel on the water; wings; a ſhip, a veſſel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips; to ſtrike ſail, to lower the ſail; a proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

To SAIL, sāle. v. n.
To be moved by the wind with ſails; to paſs by ſea; to ſwim; to paſs ſmoothly along.

To SAIL, sāle. v. a.
To paſs by means of ſails; to fly through.

SAILER, SAILOR, sā'lŭr. ſ. (166).
A ſeaman, one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

☞ The firſt of theſe words is generally applied to the Ship, and the ſecond to the Mariner. Whatever may be the reaſon for this diſtinction to the eye, the ear is quite inſenſible of it, and the Ship and the Man are both pronounced alike. See Principles, No. 416.

SAILYARD, sāle'yārd. ſ.
The pole on which the ſail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sān'fŏin. ſ.
A kind of herb.

SAINT, sānt. ſ. (202).
A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sānt. v. a.
To number among ſaints, to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sānt. v. n.
To act with a ſhew of piety.

SAINTED, sānt'ĕd. a.
Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sānt'like. a.
Suiting a ſaint, becoming a ſaint; reſembling a ſaint.

SAINTLY, sānt'lē. ad.
Like a ſaint, becoming a ſaint.

SAINTSHIP, sānt'ſhĭp. ſ.
The character or qualities of a ſaint.

SAKE, sāke. ſ.
Final cauſe, end, purpoſe; account, regard to any perſon or thing.

SAKERET, sāk'ĕr-ĭt. ſ. (99).
The male of a ſaker-hawk.

SAL, săl. ſ.
Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, să-lā'ſhŭs. a.
Luſtful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, să-lā'ſhŭs-lē. ad.
Lecherouſly, luſtfully.

SALACITY, să-lăs'sĕ-tē. ſ.
Luſt, lechery.

SALAD, săl'lăd. ſ.
Food of raw herbs.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *ſallet*; the true pronunciation is, however, more in uſe and leſs pedantick than that of *Aſparagus* and *Cucumber* would be.

SALAMANDER, săl'ă-măn-dŭr. ſ.
An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, săl-lă-măn'drĭn. a. (140). Reſembling a ſalamander.

SALARY, săl'lă-rē. ſ. See GRANARY.
Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sāle. ſ.
The act of ſelling; vent, power of ſelling, market; a publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction; ſtate of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, să'lă-bl. a. (405).
Vendible, fit for ſale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, să'lă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SALEABLY, să'lă-blē. ad.
In a ſaleable manner.

SALEBROUS, săl'ĕ-brŭs. a.
Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sālz'măn. ſ. (88).
One who ſells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sāle'wŭrk. ſ.
Work for ſale, work careleſsly done.

SALIENT, să'lē-ĕnt. a. (113).
Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; ſpringing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, să-līne', or să'līne. a.
Conſiſting of ſalt.

☞ As this word is derived from the Latin *ſalinus* by dropping a ſyllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation (503), to remove to the firſt. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnſon, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Aſh, Nares, W. Johnſton, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the ſecond ſyllable.

SALINOUS, să-lī'nŭs.
Conſiſting of ſalt, conſtituting ſalt.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, in his folio Dictionary, accents this word on the firſt ſyllable, in which he is followed by his publiſhers in the quarto: but as this word may be eaſily derived from the Latin word *ſalinus*, and with the ſame number of ſyllables, it ought to be accented on the ſecond. (503).

SALIVA, să-lī'vă. ſ.
Every thing that is ſpit up, but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival.

☞ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our Dictionaries very properly accent it on the ſecond ſyllable, (503). But *ſalival*, which is a formative of our own, has no ſuch title to the penultimate accent: this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnſon's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. Johnſon's folio place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly.

SALIVAL, săl'ĭ-văl, or să-lī'văl. SALIVARY, săl'ĭ-vă-rē. a.
Relating to ſpittle.

To SALIVATE, săl'lē-vāte. v. a.
To purge by the ſalival glands.

SALIVATION, săl-lē-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A method of cure much practiſed in venereal caſes.

SALIVOUS, să-lī'vŭs, or săl'ĭ-vŭs. a.
Conſiſting of ſpittle, having the nature of ſpittle.

☞ As this word has ſomewhat more of a Latin aſpect than *ſalival*, and is probably derived from *ſaliveſus*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, ſnatch at the ſhadow of Latin quantity to diſtinguiſh themſelves from mere Engliſh ſpeakers. Hence in all the words of this termination they preſerve the penultimate *i* long, and place the accent on it; and thus we are obliged to do the ſame in this word under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr. Aſh and Mr. Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority.

SALLET, săl'lĭt. (99). SALLETING, săl'lĭt-ĭng. ſ.
Corrupted from ſallad.

SALLIANCE, săl'lē-ănſe. ſ. (113).
The act of iſſuing forth, ſally.

SALLOW, săl'lō. ſ. (327).
A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, săl'lō. a.
Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, săl'lō-nĕs. ſ.
Yellowneſs, ſickly paleneſs.

SALLY, săl'lē. ſ.
Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged, quick egreſs; range, excurſion; ſlight, volatile or ſprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, săl'lē-pōrt. ſ.
Gate at which ſallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, săl-mă-gŭn'dē. ſ.
A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, săm'mŭn. ſ. (401).
The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh.

SALMONTROUT, săm-mŭn-trŏut'. ſ.
A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon, a ſamlet.

SALSOACID, săl-sō-ăs'sĭd. a (84).
Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

SALSUGINOUS, săl-sū'jĭ-nŭs. a.
Saltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

SALT, sălt. ſ. (84).
Salt is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water and a pungent ſapor; taſte; ſmack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sălt. a.
Having the taſte of ſalt, as Salt fiſh; impregnated with ſalt; abounding with ſalt; lecherous, ſalacious.

To SALT, sălt. v. a.
To ſeaſon with ſalt.

SALT-PAN, sălt'păn. SALT-PIT, sălt'pĭt. ſ.
Pit where ſalt is got.

SALTATION, săl-tā'ſhŭn. ſ. (84).
The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

☞ As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and the *t* is carried off to commence

the ſecond ſyllable, the *a* has not the broad ſound as in *ſalt*, but goes into the general ſound of that letter in the ſame manner as the *u* in *fulminate*, is not pronounced like the peculiar ſound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in dull. (177).

SALTCAT, sâlt'kăt. ſ.
A lump of ſalt.

SALTCELLAR, sâlt'sĕl-lŭr. ſ. (88).
Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

SALTER, sâlt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſalts; one who ſells ſalt.

SALTERN, sâlt'ĕrn. ſ.
A ſalt-work.

SALTISH, sâlt'ĭſh. a.
Somewhat ſalt.

SALTLESS, sâlt'lĕs. a.
Inſipid, not taſting of ſalt.

SALTLY, sâlt'lė. ad.
With taſte of ſalt, in a ſalt manner.

SALTNESS, sâlt'nĕs. ſ.
Taſte of ſalt.

SALTPETRE, sâlt-pēē'tŭr. ſ. (416).
Nitre.

SALVABILITY, săl-vă-bĭl'ė-tė. ſ.
Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

SALVABLE, săl'vă-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be ſaved.

SALVAGE, săl'vĭdje. ſ. (90).
A recompence allowed to thoſe who have aſſiſted in ſaving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, săl-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Preſervation from eternal death, reception to the happineſs of heaven.

SALVATORY, săl'vă-tŭr-ė. ſ. (512).
A place where any thing is preſerved.

SALUBRIOUS, să-lū'brė-ŭs. a.
Wholeſome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, să-lū'brė-tė. ſ.
Wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

SALVE, sâlv. ſ. (78).
A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaſter; help, remedy.

☞ Dr. Johnſton tells us, that this word is originally and properly *ſalf*; which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular, in time, was borrowed from it: *ſealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Latin. There is ſome diverſity among our orthöepiſts about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnſton, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares ſays it is mute in the noun, but ſounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular, and as no other vowel is ſilent in this ſituation, and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preſerved in both words: for to have the ſame word ſounded differently, to ſignify different things, is a defect in language that ought as much as poſſible to be avoided. See BOWL and FAULT.

To SALVE, sâlv. v. a.
To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or ſave by a Salvo, an excuſe, or reſervation.

SALVER, săl'vŭr. ſ. (98).
A plate on which any thing is preſented.

SALVO, săl'vō. ſ.
An exception, a reſervation, an excuſe. See SALTATION.

SALUTARINESS, săl'lū-tă-rė-nĕs. ſ.
Wholeſomeneſs, quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SALUTARY, săl'lū-tă-rė. a.
Wholeſome, healthful, ſafe, advantageous, contributing to health or ſafety.

SALUTATION, săl-lū-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or ſtile of ſaluting, greeting.

To SALUTE, să-lūte'. v. a.
To greet, to hail; to kiſs.

SALUTE, să-lūte'. ſ.
Salutation, greeting; a kiſs.

SALUTER, să-lū'tŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ſalutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, săl-lū-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sāme. a.
Identical, being of the like kind, ſort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sāme'nĕs. ſ.
Identity.

SAMLET, săm'lĕt. ſ.
A little ſalmon.

SAMPHIRE, săm'fĭr. ſ. (140).
A plant preſerved in pickle.

SAMPLE, săm'pl. ſ. (405).
A ſpecimen, a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, săm'pl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, săn'nă-bl. a. (535).
Curable, ſuſceptive of remedy, remediable.

☞ Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnſton, pronounce the *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, more properly, ſhort. Buchanan only makes the ſame *a* in *ſanative* long; but Mr. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Perry, and Entick, ſhort. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan are the only orthöepiſts from whom we can gather the ſound of this vowel in *inſanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former ſhort as it ought to be, from the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent. See GRANARY.

SANATION, să-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of curing.

SANATIVE, săn'nă-tĭv. a. (158).
Powerful to cure, healing. See DONATIVE.

SANATIVENESS, săn'nă-tĭv-nĕs. ſ.
Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, săngk-tė-fė-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
The ſtate of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come; the act of making holy, conſecration.

SANCTIFIER, săngk'tė-fī-ŭr. ſ.
He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, săngk'tė-fī. v. a.
To free from the power of ſin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holineſs; to make free from guilt; to ſecure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, săngk-tė-mō'nė-ŭs a. Saintly, having the appearance of ſanctity.

SANCTIMONY, săngk'tė-mō-nė. ſ.
Holineſs, ſcrupulous auſterity, appearance of holineſs.

SANCTION, săngk'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, săngk'tė-tūde. ſ.
Holineſs, goodneſs, ſaintlineſs.

SANCTITY, săngk'tė-tė. ſ.
Holineſs, goodneſs, godlineſs; ſaint, holy being.

To SANCTUARISE, săngk'tſhū-ă-rīze. v. n. To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, săngk'tſhū-ă-rė. ſ. (463)
A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a ſacred aſylum; ſhelter, protection.

SAND, sănd. ſ.
Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder; barren country covered with ſands.

SANDAL, săn'dăl. ſ. (88).
A looſe ſhoe.

SANDBLIND, sănd'blīnd. a.
Having a defect of the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sănd'bŏks. ſ.
A plant.

SANDED, săn'dĕd. a.
Covered with ſand, barren; marked with ſmall ſpots, variegated with duſky ſpecks.

SANDISH, sănd'ĭſh. a.
Approaching to the nature of ſand, looſe, not cloſe, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sănd'ſtōne. ſ.
Stone of a looſe and friable kind.

SANDY, sănd'ė. a.
Abounding with ſand, full of ſand; conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

SANE, sāne. a.
Sound, healthy.

SANG, săng. The preterit of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, săng-gwĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, săng-gwė-fė-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The production of blood, the converſion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, săng'gwė-fī-ŭr. ſ.
Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, săng'gwė-fī. v. n. (340). To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, săng'gwė-nă-rė. a.
Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, săng'gwĭn. a. (340).
Red having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, săng'gwĭn-nĕs. } ſ.
SANGUINITY, săng-gwĭn'ė-tė. }
Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, săng-gwĭn'ė-ŭs. a.
Conſtituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, săn'hė-drĭm. ſ.
The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SANICLE, săn'ė-kl. ſ. (405).
A plant.

SANIES, sā'nė-ēz. ſ.
Thin matter, ſerous excretion.

SANIOUS, sā'nė-ŭs. a. (314).
Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well-digeſted pus.

SANITY, săn'ė-tė. ſ.
Soundneſs of mind.

SANK, săngk. The preterit of Sink.

SANS, sănz. prep.
Without.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SAP, săp. s.
The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, săp. v. a.
To undermine, to ſubvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, săp. v. n.
To proceed by mine, to proceed inviſibly.

SAPPHIR, săf'fĭr. s. (140) (413).
A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, săf'fĭr-ĭne. a. (149).
Made of ſapphire, reſembling ſapphire.

SAPID, săp'id. a. (544).
Taſteful, palatable, making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, să-pĭd'ĕ-tē. } s.
SAPIDNESS, săp'id-nĕs. }
Taſtefulneſs, power of ſtimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, să'pē-ĕnſe. s.
Wiſdom, ſageneſs, knowledge.

SAPIENT, să'pē-ĕnt. a.
Wiſe, ſage.

SAPLESS, săp'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, huſky.

SAPLING, săp'ling. s.
A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, săp-ō-nā'ſhŭs. (357). } a.
SAPONARY, săp'pō-nā-rē. }
Soapy, reſembling ſoap, having the qualities of ſoap.

SAPOR, să'pŏr. s. (166).
Taſte, power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, săp-ō-rĭf-fĭk. a. (530).
Having the power to produce taſtes.

SAPPINESS, săp'pē-nĕs. s.
The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap, ſucculence, juicineſs.

SAPPY, săp'pē. a.
Abounding in ſap, juicy, ſucculent; young, weak.

SARABAND, săr'rā-bănd. s.
A Spaniſh dance.

SARCASM, sär'kăzm. s.
A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, sär-kăs'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
Tauntingly, ſeverely.

SARCASTICAL, sär-kăs'tĕ-kăl. }
SARCASTICK, sär-kăs'tĭk. (509). } a.
Keen, taunting, ſevere.

SARCENET, sär'ſe'nĕt. s.
Fine thin woven ſilk.

SARCOMA, sär-kō'mă. s.
A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sär-kŏf'fā-gŭs. (518) a.
Fleſheating, feeding on fleſh.

SARCOPHAGY, sär-kŏf'fā-jē. s. (518).
The practice of eating fleſh.

SARCOTICK, sär-kŏt'tĭk. s. (509).
Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh, the ſame as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sär'dĕl. }
SARDINE, sär'dĭne. (140). } s.
SARDIUS, sär'dē-ŭs, or sär'jē-ŭs. }
(293) (294). A ſort of precious ſtone.

SARDONYX, sär'dō-nĭks. s.
A precious ſtone.

SARSA, sär'să. }
SARSAPARELLA, sär-să-pă-rĕl'lă. }
s. Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, săſh. s.
A belt worn by way of diſtinction, a ſilken band worn by officers in the army; a window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, săs'să-frăs. s.
A tree, one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, săt. The preterit of Sit.

SATAN, să'tăn, or săt'tăn. s.
The prince of hell, any wicked ſpirit.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the firſt ſyllable long is ſo agreeable to analogy that it ought to be indulged wherever cuſtom will permit; and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c. have now univerſally the penultimate *a* long and ſlender; and no good reaſon can be given why the word in queſtion ſhould not join this claſs: if the ſhort quantity of the *a* in the original be alleged, for an anſwer to this, ſee Principles, No. 544, and the word SATIRE. Mr. Nares and Buchanan only adopt the ſecond ſound; and Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the poſition of the accent, Dr. Aſh and Bailey the firſt.

SATANICAL, să-tăn'nĕ-kăl. }
SATANICK, să-tăn'nĭk. (509). } a.
Deviliſh, infernal.

SATCHEL, săt'ſh'il. s. (99).
A little bag uſed by ſchoolboys.

To SATE, sāte. v. a.
To ſatiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural deſires.

SATELLITE, săt'tĕl-līte. s. (155).
A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

☞ Pope has, by the licence of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the ſecond ſyllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four ſyllables:

" Or aſk of yonder argent fields above,
" Why Jove's *Satellites*, are leſs than Jove."
Eſſay on Man.

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry. See ANTIPODES and MILLEPEDES.

SATELLITIOUS, săt-tĕl-lĭſh'ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of ſatellites.

To SATIATE, să'ſhē-āte. v. a.
To ſatisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify deſire; to ſaturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, să'ſhē-āte. a. (91).
Glutted, full to ſatiety.

SATIETY, să-tī'ĕ-tē. s. (460).
Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure, more than enough, ſtate of being palled.

☞ The ſound of the ſecond ſyllable of this word has been groſsly miſtaken by the generality of ſpeakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, ſucceeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an Engliſh ſyllable to be under; and therefore it is not ſurpriſing that it has been almoſt univerſally confounded with an apparently ſimilar, but really different, aſſemblage of accent, vowels and conſonants. So accuſtomed is the ear to the aſpirated ſound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that whenever theſe appear we are apt to annex the very ſame ſound to that letter, without attending to an eſſential circumſtance in this word, which diſtinguiſhes it from every other in the language. There is no Engliſh word of exactly the ſame form with *ſatiety*, and therefore it cannot, like moſt other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand reſource of reaſon, will as clearly determine, in this caſe, as if the moſt poſitive evidence were produced.

In the firſt place then, the ſound commonly given to the ſecond ſyllable of this word, which is that of the firſt of *ſi-lence*, as if written *ſa-ſi-e-ty*, is never found annexed to the ſame letters throughout the whole language. *Ti*, when ſucceeded by two vowels, in every inſtance but the word in queſtion, ſounds exactly like *ſh*; thus *ſatiate*, *expatiate*, &c. are pronounced as if written *ſa-ſhe-ate*, *ex-pa-ſhe-ate*, &c. and not *ſa-ſe-ate*, *ex-pa-ſe-ate*, &c.; and therefore if the *t* muſt be aſpirated in this word, it ought at leaſt to aſſume that aſpiration which is found among ſimilar aſſemblages of letters, and inſtead of *ſa-ſi-e-ty*, it ought to be ſounded *ſa-ſhi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor ſhould we introduce a new aſpiration to reproach our language with needleſs irregularity. But if we once caſt an eye on thoſe conditions, on which we give an aſpirated ſound to the dentals (26), we ſhall find both theſe methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almoſt every termination where the conſonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c. as in *martial*, *ſoldier*, *ſuſpicion*, *confuſion*, *anxious*, *preſcience*, &c. the accent is on the ſyllable immediately before theſe conſonants, and they all aſſume the aſpiration; but in *elephantiaſis*, *hendiadis*, *ſociety*, *anxiety*, *ſcience*, &c. the accent is immediately after theſe conſonants, and the *t*, *d*, *c*, and *x*, are pronounced as free from aſpiration as the ſame letters in *tiar*, *diet*, *cion*, *Ixion*, &c. the poſition of the accent makes the whole difference. But if analogy in our own language were ſilent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where theſe letters occur, would be ſufficient to decide the diſpute. Thus in *elephantiaſis*, *Miltiades*, *ſatietas*, &c. the antepenultimate ſyllable *ti* is always pronounced like the Engliſh noun *tie*; nor ſhould we dream of giving *ti* the aſpirated ſound in theſe words, though there would be exactly the ſame reaſon for it as in *ſatiety*: for, except in very few inſtances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reaſon can be given why we ſhould pronounce the antepenultimate ſyllable in *ſatietas* one way, and that in *ſatiety* another.

I ſhould have thought my time thrown away in ſo minute an inveſtigation of the pronunciation of this word if I had not found the beſt judges diſagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan ſuppoſed it ought to be pronounced *ſa-ſi-e-ty*, is evident from his giving this word as an inſtance of the various ſounds of *t*, and telling us that here it ſounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I conſulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced it in the other manner. Dr. Johnſon likewiſe thought I was right, but that the greater number of ſpeakers were againſt me; and Dr. Lowth told me, he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my ſentiments confirmed by ſo great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reaſons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithſtanding the tide of opinion was ſome years ago ſo much againſt me, I have ſince had the pleaſure of finding ſome of the moſt judicious philologiſts on my ſide. Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, mark the word as I have done; and Mr. Nares is of

opinion it ought to be ſo pronounced, though for a reaſon very different from thoſe I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as diſtinct as may be from the word *ſociety*. While Mr. Fry frankly owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors "diſagree," and have been induced to ſpend ſo much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in moſt other caſes, proceed from an evident caprice of cuſtom, as in *buſy* and *bury*, or from a deſire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an abſolute miſtake of the principles on which we pronounce our own.

SATIN, săt'tĭn. ſ.
A ſoft, cloſe, and ſhining, ſilk.

SATIRE, să'tūr, sāt'ūr, sā'tīre, or sāt'īre. ſ.
A poem in which wickedneſs or folly are cenſured.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scout, and Mr. Smith. The ſhort quantity of the firſt vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſton, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the ſecond ſyllable they have not marked. The third is adopted by Mr. Perry and Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But though the firſt mode of pronouncing this word is the moſt general, and the moſt agreeable to an Engliſh ear, the ſecond ſeems to be that which is moſt favoured by the learned; becauſe, ſay they, the firſt ſyllable in the Latin *Satyra* is ſhort. But if this reaſoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the firſt ſyllable of *ſilence*, *local*, *label*, *libel*, *locuſt*, *paper*, and many others ſhort, becauſe *ſilentium*, *localis*, *labellum*, *libellus*, *locuſta*, *papirus*, &c. have all the firſt ſyllable ſhort in Latin. But to furniſh the learned with an argument which, perhaps, may not immediately occur to them: It may be ſaid, that in the inſtances I have adduced none of the Latin words have the initial ſyllable *accented* as well as ſhort, which is the caſe with the word *ſatyra*: but it may be anſwered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we muſt pronounce *foetid*, *mimic*, *frigid*, *ſqualid*, *comic*, *reſin*, *credit*, *ſpirit*, and *lily*, with the firſt vowel long, becauſe it is the caſe in the Latin words *foetidus*, *mimicus*, *frigidus*, *ſqualidus*, *comicus*, *reſina*, *creditus*, *ſpiritus*, and *lilium*. The only ſhadow of an argument therefore that remains is, that though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, we do when it is ſhort. For though we have ſeveral inſtances where an Engliſh word of two ſyllables has the firſt ſhort, though derived from a Latin word where the two firſt ſyllables are long; as *civil*, *legate*, *ſolemn*, &c. from *civilis*, *legatus*, *ſolemnis*, &c.; yet we have no inſtance in the language where a word of three ſyllables in Latin with the two firſt vowels ſhort, becomes an Engliſh diſſyllable with the firſt ſyllable long. Hence the ſhortneſs of the firſt ſyllables of *platane*, *zephyr*, *atom*, &c. from *platanus*, *zephyrus*, *atomus*, &c. which are ſhort, not only from the cuſtom of carrying the ſhort ſound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the Engliſh word derived from it, but from the affectation of ſhortening the initial vowel which this cuſtom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furniſh us with an opportunity of ſhowing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to Engliſh, is ſo vague and uncertain, as to put us out of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The abſurd cuſtom, therefore, of ſhortening our vowels ought to be diſcountenanced as much as poſſible, ſince it is ſupported by ſuch weak and deſultory arguments; and our own analogy in this, as well as in ſimilar words, ought to be preferred to ſuch a ſhadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language. See Principles, No. 544.

With reſpect to the quantity of the laſt ſyllable, though cuſtom ſeems to have decided it in this word, it is not ſo certain in other words of a ſimilar form. Theſe we purpoſe to conſider under the word UMPIRE, which ſee.

SATIRICAL, sā-tĭr'rē-kăl. } a.
SATIRICK, sā-tĭr'rĭk. }
Belonging to ſatire, employed in writing of invective; cenſorious, ſevere in language.

SATIRICALLY, sā-tĭr'rē-kăl-ē. ad.
With invective, with intention to cenſure or vilify.

SATIRIST, săt'tūr-ĭſt. ſ.
One who writes ſatires. See PATRONESS.

To SATIRISE, săt'tūr-īze. v. a.
To cenſure as in a ſatire.

SATISFACTION, săt-tĭs-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of pleaſing to the full; the ſtate of being pleaſed; releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; gratification, that which pleaſes; amends, atonement for a crime, recompenſe for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, sā-tĭs-făk'tĭv. a.
Giving ſatisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, săt-tĭs-făk'tūr-ē-lē ad. In a ſatisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, săt-tĭs-făk'tūr-rē-nĕs. ſ.
Power of ſatisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, săt-tĭs-făk'tūr-ē. a.
Giving ſatisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends. For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

To SATISFY, săt'tĭs-fī. v. a.
To content, to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired; to feed to the fill; to recompenſe, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, ſuſpenſe; to convince.

To SATISFY, săt'tĭs-fī. v. n.
To make payment.

SATURABLE, săt'tſhŭ-rā-bl. a.
Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, săt'tſhŭ-rănt. a.
Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, săt'tſhŭ-rāte. v. a.
To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, săt'tūr-dē. ſ. (223).
The laſt day of the week.

SATURITY, sā-tū'rē-tē. ſ.
Fulneſs, the ſtate of being ſaturated, repletion.

SATURN, sā'tŭrn, or săt'ŭrn. ſ.
The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; in chymiſtry, lead.

☞ This was ſuppoſed to be the remoteſt planet when Dr. Johnſon wrote his Dictionary; but Mr. Herſhal has ſince diſcovered a planet ſtill more remote, which will undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name. The firſt pronunciation of this word is not the moſt general, but by far the moſt analogical; and for the ſame reaſon as in *Satan*: but there is an additional reaſon in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the *a* is long in the original. Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the ſecond pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and, if we may gueſs by the poſition of the accent, Dr. Aſh and Bailey the firſt.

SATURNINE, săt'tūr-nine. a. (148).
Gloomy, melancholy, ſevere of temper.

SATURNIAN, sā-tūr'nē-ăn. a.
Happy, golden.

SATYR, sā'tūr, or săt'ŭr. ſ.
A ſylvan god.

☞ This word and *Satire*, a poem, are pronounced exactly alike, and for ſimilar reaſons.

SAVAGE, săv'vĭdje. a. (90).
Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, săv'vĭdje. ſ.
A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, săv'vĭdje-lē. ad.
Barbarouſly, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, săv'vĭdje-nĕs. ſ.
Barbarouſneſs, cruelty, wildneſs.

SAVAGERY, săv'vĭdje-rē. ſ.
Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, sā-văn'nā. ſ.
An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sawſe. ſ. (218).
Something eaten with food to improve its taſte; to ſerve one the ſame Sauce, a vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sawſe. v. a.
To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh; to gratify with rich taſtes; to intermix, or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sawſe'bŏks. ſ.
An impertinent or petulent fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sawſe'păn. ſ.
A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

SAUCER, saw'sŭr. ſ. (98) (218).
A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SAUCILY, saw'sē-lē. ad,
Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, saw'sē-nĕs. ſ.
Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, saw'sē. a. (218).
Pert, petulant, inſolent.

☞ The regular ſound of this diphthong muſt be carefully preſerved, as the Italian ſound of *a* given to it in this word, and in *ſauce*, *ſaucer*, *daughter*, &c. is only heard among the vulgar.

To SAVE, sāve. a.
To preſerve from danger or deſtruction; to preſerve finally from eternal death; not to ſpend, to hinder from being ſpent; to reſerve or lay by; to ſpare, to excuſe; to ſalve.

To SAVE, sāve. v. n.
To be cheap.

SAVE, sāve. ad.
Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sāve'awl. ſ. (406).
A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SAVER, sā'vŭr. ſ. (98).
Preſerver, reſcuer; one who eſcapes loſs, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, săv'ĭn. ſ.
A plant.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. a. (410).
Frugal, parſimonious, not laviſh; not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. ad.
With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. ſ.
Eſcape of expence, ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sā'vĭng-lē. ad.
With parſimony.

SAVINGNESS, sā'vĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Parſimony, frugality; tendency to promote external ſalvation.

SAVIOUR, sāve'yŭr. ſ. (113).
Redeemer, he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sân'tŭr, or sâwn'tŭr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is the moſt agreeable to analogy, if not in the moſt general uſe; but where uſe has formed ſo clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. See Principles, No. 214.

Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the firſt pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnſton for the laſt. Mr. Perry gives both; but by placing them as I have done, ſeems to give the preference to the firſt.

SAVORY, sā'vŭr-ē. ſ.
A plant.

SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. ſ.
A ſcent, odour; taſte, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. v. n.
To have any particular ſmell or taſte; to betoken, to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. v. a.
To like; to exhibit taſte of.

SAVOURILY, sā'vŭr-ē-lē. ad.
With guſt, with appetite; with a pleaſing reliſh.

SAVOURINESS, sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ.
Taſte pleaſing and picquant; pleaſing ſmell.

SAVOURY, sā'vŭr-ē. a.
Pleaſing to the ſmell; picquant to the taſte.

SAVOY, sā-vŏē'. ſ.
A ſort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sâu'sĭdje, or sâs'sĭdje. ſ.
A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice.

☞ This word is pronounced in the firſt manner by correct, and in the ſecond by vulgar ſpeakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the firſt, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the beſt uſage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who ſays it is commonly pronounced in the ſecond manner. See Principles, No. 218.

SAW, sâw. (219). The preterit of See.

SAW, sâw. ſ.
A dentated inſtrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a ſaying, a ſentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sâw. v. a. part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

SAWDUST, sâw'dŭſt. ſ.
Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

SAWFISH, sâw'fĭſh. ſ.
A ſort of fiſh.

SAWPIT, sâw'pĭt. ſ.
Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâw'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâw'rĕſt. ſ.
A ſort of tool. With the ſaw-wreſt they ſet the teeth of the ſaw.

SAWER, SAWYER, sâw'ŭr. sâw'yŭr. (113). ſ.
One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, săk'sē-frădje. ſ.
A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, săk-sĭf'rā-gŭs. a.
Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

To SAY, sā. v. a. (220). pret. Said.
To ſpeak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sā'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Expreſſion, words, opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

SAYS, sĕz. Third perſon of to Say.

SCAB, skăb. ſ.
An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horſes; a paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch.

SCABBARD, skăb'bŭrd. ſ. (418).
The ſheath of a ſword.

SCABBED, skăb'bĕd, or skăb'd. a. (366)
Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs; paltry, ſorry.

☞ This word, like *learned*, *bleſſed*, and ſome others, when uſed as an adjective, is always prononced in two ſyllables; and when a participle, in one. See Principles, No. 362.

SCABBEDNESS, skăb'bĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCABBINESS, skăb'bē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſcabby.

SCABBY, skăb'bē. a.
Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

SCABIOUS, skā'bē-ŭs. a.
Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, skā'brŭs. a. (314).
Rough, rugged, pointed on the ſurface; harſh, unmuſical.

SCABWORT, skăb'wŭrt. ſ.
A plant.

SCAD, skăd. ſ.
A kind of fiſh; probably the ſame as *Shad*.

SCAFFOLD, skăf'fŭld. ſ. (166).
A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators; the gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skăf'fŭl-dĭdje. ſ.
Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, skăf'fŭl-dĭng. ſ. (410)
Building ſlightly erected.

SCALADE, SCALADO, skā-lāde'. skā-lā'dō. ſ.
A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls. See LUMBAGO.

SCALARY, skāl'ā-rē. a.
Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

To SCALD, skâld. v. a. (84).
To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, skâld. ſ.
Scurff on the head.

SCALD, skâld. a.
Paltry, ſorry.

SCALDHEAD, skâld-hĕd'. ſ.
A loathſome diſeaſe, a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a ſcab.

SCALE, skāle. ſ.
A balance, a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another; the ſign Libra in the Zodiack; the ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of aſcent; the act of ſtorming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder; a figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented; the ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions; any thing marked at equal diſtances.

To SCALE, skāle. v. a.
To climb as by ladders; to meaſure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a ſurface.

To SCALE, skāle. v. n.
To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, skāl'd. a. (359).
Squameous, having ſcales like fiſhes.

SCALENE, skā-lēne'. ſ.
In geometry, a triangle that has three ſides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, skā'lē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL, skâwl. ſ. (84).
Leproſy, morbid baldneſs.

SCALLION, skăl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp. ſ. (166).
A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

☞ This word is irregular, for it ought to have the *a* in the firſt ſyllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep ſound of *a* is too firmly fixed by cuſtom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry only as in *tallow*.

To SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp. v. a.
To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP, skălp. ſ.
The ſcull, the cranium, the bone that incloſes the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skălp. v. a.
To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, skăl'pĕl. ſ.
An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCALY, skā'lē. a.
Covered with ſcales,

To SCAMBLE, skăm'bl. v. n.
To be turbulent and rapacious, to ſcramble, to get by ſtruggling with others; to ſhift awkwardly. Little uſed.

SCAMMONIATE, skăm-mō'nē-āte. a. (91). Made with ſcammony.

SCAMMONY, skăm'mŏ-nē. ſ.
The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Aſiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, skăm'pŭr. v. n. (98).
To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skăn. v. a.
To examine a verſe by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, skăn'dăl. ſ. (88).
Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aſperſion, opprobrious cenſure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skăn'dăl. v. a.
To treat opprobriouſly, to charge falſely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skăn'dă-lize. v. a.
To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal; to reproach, to diſgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skăn'dă-lŭs. a. (314).
Giving publick offence; opprobrious, diſgraceful; ſhameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skăn'dă-lŭs-lė. ad.
Cenſoriouſly, opprobriouſly; ſhamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skăn'dă-lŭs-nės. ſ.
The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, skăn'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT, skănt. v. a.
To limit, to ſtraiten.

SCANT, skănt. a.
Parſimonious; leſs than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skăn'tė-lė. ad.
Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skăn'tė-nės. ſ.
Narrowneſs, want of ſpace; want of amplitude or greatneſs.

SCANTLET, skănt'lėt. ſ.
A ſmall pattern, a ſmall quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skănt'ling. ſ. (410).
A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe; a certain proportion; a ſmall quantity.

SCANTLY, skănt'lė. ad.
Scarcely; narrowly, penuriouſly.

SCANTNESS, skănt'nės. ſ.
Narrowneſs, meanneſs, ſmallneſs.

SCANTY, skăn'tė. a.
Narrow, ſmall, ſhort of quantity ſufficient; ſparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, skape. v. a.
To eſcape, to ſhun, to fly.

To SCAPE, skape. v. n.
To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skape. ſ.
Eſcape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCAPULA, skăp'ŭ-lă. ſ.
The ſhoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, skăp'ŭ-lă-rė. a.
Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR, skăr. ſ. (78).
A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, skăr. v. a.
To mark as with a ſore or wound.

SCARAB, skăr'ăb. ſ.
A beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, skăr'ă-mŏŏtſh. ſ.
A buffoon in motly dreſs.

SCARCE, skărſe. a.
Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, skărſe. } ad.
SCARCELY, skărſe'lė. }
Hardly, ſcantly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skărſe'nės. }
SCARCITY, skăr'sė-tė. (511). } ſ.
Smallneſs of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareneſs, unfrequency, not commonneſs.

To SCARE, skâre. v. a.
To frighten, to terrify, to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCARECROW, skâre'krō. ſ.
An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds.

SCARF, skărf. ſ.
Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

To SCARF, skărf. v. a.
To throw looſely on; to dreſs in any looſe veſture.

SCARFSKIN, skărf'skin. ſ.
The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skăr-ė-fė-kă'ſhŭn. ſ.
Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skăr-ė-fė-kă'tŭr. ſ.
One who ſcarifies.

SCARIFIER, skăr'rė-fi-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ſcarifies; the inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skăr'rė-fi. v. a. (183).
To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

SCARLET, skăr'lėt. ſ. (99).
A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

SCARLET, skăr'lėt. a.
Of the colour of ſcarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, skăr-lėt-bėne'. ſ.
A plant.

SCARLETOAK, skăr-lėt-ōke'. ſ.
The ilex, a ſpecies of oak.

SCARP, skărp. ſ.
The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skate. ſ.
A kind of wooden ſhoe on which they ſlide.

To SCATE, skate. v. n.
To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE, skate. ſ.
A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCATEBROUS, skăt'tė-brŭs. a.
Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH, skăth. v. a.
To waſte, to damage, to deſtroy.

SCATH, skăth. ſ.
Waſte, damage, miſchief.

SCATHFUL, skăth'fŭl. a.
Miſchievous, deſtructive.

To SCATTER, skăt'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To throw looſely about, to ſprinkle; to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

To SCATTER, skăt'tŭr. v. n.
To be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

SCATTERINGLY, skăt'tŭr-ing-lė. ad.
Looſely, diſperſedly.

SCAVENGER, skăv'in-jŭr. ſ. (98).
A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, sėėn'ėr-ė. ſ.
The appearances of place or things; the repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed; the diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

SCENE, sėėn. ſ.
The ſtage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a diſplay, a ſeries, a regular diſpoſition; part of a play; the place repreſented by the ſtage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sėn'nik. a.
Dramatick, theatrical.

☞ From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to ſhorten the vowel, and the particular propenſity to contract every vowel but *u* before the termination in *ical*, we find thoſe in *ic*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preſerve the ſame ſhortening power with reſpect to the vowels which precede: and though the word in queſtion might plead the long ſound of the *e* in the Latin *ſcenicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the ſame reaſons to alter the ſound of *o* in *comic*; nor ſhould we know where to ſtop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epic*, *topic*, *tropic*, *tonic*, &c. it would be abſurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would diſturb our moſt ſettled uſages, and quite unhinge the language. See Principles, No. 544.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sėn-ō-grăf'fė-kăl a.
Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sėn-ō-grăf'fė-kăl-ė. ad.
In perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sė-nŏg'gră-fė. ſ.
The art of perſpective. (518).

SCENT, sėnt. ſ.
The power of ſmelling, the ſmell; the object of ſmell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT, sėnt. v. a.
To ſmell, to perceive by the noſe; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sėnt'lės. a.
Having no ſmell.

SCEPTRE, sėp'tŭr. ſ. (416).
The enſign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRED, sėp'tŭr'd. a. (359).
Bearing a ſceptre.

SEPTICK, sėp'tik. ſ.
See SKEPTICK.

SCHEDULE, sėd'jŭle, or skėd'jŭle. ſ.
A ſmall ſcroll; a little inventory.

☞ In the pronounciation of this word we ſeem to depart both from the Latin *ſchedula* and the French *ſchedule*. If we follow the firſt, we ought to pronounce the word *ſkedule* (353); if the laſt, *ſhedule*; but entirely ſinking the *ch* in *ſedule* ſeems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by cuſtom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *ſkedule*; but Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *ſedule*: though if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *ſkedule* in Queen Anne's time.

SCHEME, skėme. ſ. (353).
A plan, a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a project, a contrivance, a deſign; a repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skė'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A projector, a contriver.

SCHISM, sizm. ſ.
A ſeparation or diviſion in the church.

☞ The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in Engliſh words, coming from Greek words with χ, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in queſtion is almoſt the only exception throughout the language. However ſtrange, therefore, *ſkizm* may ſound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *ſcheme*, *ſeme*, as *ſchiſm*, *ſizm*, there being exactly the ſame reaſon for both. But when once a falſe pronunciation is fixed as this is, it requires ſome daring ſpirit to begin the reformation: but when once begun, as it has, what ſeldom happens, truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its ſide, there is no doubt of its ſucceſs. Whatever,

therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought ſtill to retain its ſpelling. This muſt be held ſacred, or the whole language will be metamorphoſed: for the very ſame reaſon that induced Dr. Johnſon to ſpell *Sceptick*, *Skeptick*, ought to have made him ſpell *ſchiſm*, *ſizm*, and *ſchedule*, *ſedule*. All our orthöepiſts pronounce the word as I have marked it.

SCHISMATICAL, sĭz-măt'tē-kăl. a. Implying ſchiſm, practiſing ſchiſm.

SCHISMATICALLY, sĭz-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, sĭz'mă-tĭk. ſ. One who ſeparates from the true church.

SCHOLAR, skŏl'lŭr. ſ. (88) (353). One who learns of a maſter, a diſciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skŏl'lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skō-lăs'tē-kăl. a. Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skō-lăs'tē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

SCHOLASTICK, skō-lăs'tĭk. a. Pertaining to the ſchool, practiſed in the ſchools; befitting the ſchool, ſuitable to the ſchool, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skō'lē-ăſt. ſ. (353). A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, skō'lē-ŏn. } ſ.
SCHOLIUM, skō'lē-ŭm. }
A note, an explanatory obſervation.

SCHOOL, skōōl. ſ. (353). A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction; a place of literary education; a ſtate of inſtruction; ſyſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To SCHOOL, skōōl. v. a. To inſtruct, to train; to teach with ſuperiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skōōl'bŏe. ſ. A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

SCHOOLDAY, skōōl'dā. ſ. Age in which youth is kept at ſchool.

SCHOOLFELLOW, skōōl'fĕl-lō. ſ. One bred at the ſame ſchool.

SCHOOLHOUSE, skōōl'hŏuſe. ſ. Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skōōl'măn. ſ. (88). One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilities of academical diſputation; one ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

SCHOOLMASTER, skōōl'mās-tŭr. ſ. One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skōōl'mĭs-trĭs. ſ. A woman who governs a ſchool.

SCIATICA, sī-ăt'tē-kă. } ſ.. (509).
SCIATICK, sī-ăt'tĭk. }
The hip-gout.

SCIATICAL, sī-ăt'tē-kăl. a. Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sī'ĕnſe. ſ. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonſtration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, sī-ĕn'ſhăl. a. Producing ſcience.

SCIENTIFICAL, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fē-kăl. } a.
SCIENTIFICK, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fĭk. }
Producing demonſtrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fē-kăl-ē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sĭm'mē-tŭr. ſ. (88). A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

To SCINTILLATE, sĭn'tĭl-lāte. v. n. To ſparkle, to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLATION, sĭn-tĭl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſparkling, ſparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sī'ō-lĭſt. ſ. One who knows things ſuperficially.

SCIOLOUS, sī'ō-lŭs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, sī-ŏm'mă-kē. ſ. Battle with a ſhadow. See MONOMACHY.

☞ Mr. Nares queſtions whether the *c* ſhould not be pronounced hard in this word, (or as it ought rather to be *ſciamachy*); and if ſo, he ſays, ought we not to write *ſkiamachy* for the ſame reaſon as *ſkeptick*? I anſwer, exactly. See SCIRRHUS and SKEPTICK.

SCION, sī'ŭn. ſ. (166). A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sī-rē-fā'ſhăs. ſ. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skĭr'rŭs. ſ. (109). An indurated gland.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but improperly, written *ſchirrus*, with the *h* in the firſt ſyllable inſtead of the laſt; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aſpirations, and ſpelt it *ſchirrhus*; both of which modes of ſpelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for as the word comes from the Greek σκίῤῥος, the latter *r* only can have the aſpiration, as the firſt of theſe double letters has always the *ſpiritus lene*: and the *c* in the firſt ſyllable, ariſing from the Greek κ, and not the χ, no more reaſon can be given for placing the *h* after it, by ſpelling it *ſchirrus*, than there is for ſpelling *ſcene* from σκηνὴ, *ſchene*; or *ſceptre* from σκηπτρον, *ſcheptre*. The moſt correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by ſpelling the word in queſtion *ſcirrhus*; and, according to the moſt ſettled analogy of our own language, and the conſtant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be ſoft before the *i* in this word, and the firſt ſyllable ſhould be pronounced like the firſt of *ſyr-inge*, *Sir-i-us*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occaſion of the falſe orthography of this word, its falſe pronunciation ſeems fixed beyond recovery: and Dr. Johnſon tells us it ought to be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but becauſe *c* in Engliſh has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *s*. Dr. Johnſon is the laſt man that I ſhould have ſuſpected of giving this advice. What! becauſe a falſe orthography has obtained, and a falſe pronunciation in conſequence of it, muſt both theſe errors be confirmed by a ſtill groſſer departure from analogy? A little reflection on the conſequences of ſo pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr. Johnſon retract his advice. While a true orthography remains, there is ſome hope that a falſe pronunciation may be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we muſt bow to the tyrant, however falſe may be his title. See Principles, No. 350, and the word SKEPTICK.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *ſkirrous*; Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, have omitted it; neither Dr. Kenrick nor Buchanan take any notice of the ſound of *c*, and according to them it might be pronounced *s*; but Barclay writes it to be pronounced *ſkirrus*.

SCIRRHOUS, skĭr'rŭs. a. (314). Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skĭr-rŏs'sē-tē. ſ. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sĭs'sē-bl. a. Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSILE, sĭs'sĭl. a. (140). Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSION, sĭzh'ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting. See ABSCISION.

SCISSORS, sĭz'zŭrz. ſ. (166). A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sĭzh'ŭre. ſ. A crack, a rent, a fiſſure.

SCLEROTICK, sklē-rŏt'ĭk. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOTCH, skŏtſh. } v. a.
To SCOAT, skōte. }
To ſtop a wheel by putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it. N.B. The former of theſe words is the moſt in uſe.

To SCOFF, skŏf. v. n. To treat with inſolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skŏf. ſ. (170). Contemptuous ridicule, expreſſion of ſcorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skŏf'fŭr. ſ. (98). Inſolent ridiculer, ſaucy ſcorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skŏf'fĭng-lē. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skōld. v. n. See MOULD. To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

SCOLD, skōld. ſ. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, skŏl'lŭp. ſ. (166). A pectinated ſhell fiſh.

SCONCE, skŏnſe. ſ. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skŏnſe. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skōōp. ſ. (306). A kind of large ladle, a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skōōp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skōōp'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who ſcoops.

SCOPE, skōpe. ſ. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, ſpace, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skŏr-bū'tē-kăl. } a.
SCORBUTICK, skŏr-bū'tĭk. (509) }
Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skŏr-bū'tē-kăl-ē. ad. With tendency to the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, skŏrtſh. v. a. (352). To burn ſuperficially; to burn.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To SCORCH, skŏrtsh. v. n.
To be burnt ſuperficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skŏr'dē-ŭm, or skŏr'jē-ŭm. ſ. (293) (294) (376).
An herb.

SCORE, skōre. ſ.
A notch or long inciſion; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of ſomething paſt; debt imputed; reaſon, motive; ſake, account, reaſon referred to ſome one; twenty; A ſong in Score, the words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE, skōre. v. a.
To ſet down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skō'rē-ă. ſ.
Droſs, recrement.

SCORIOUS, skō'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Droſſy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, skŏrn. v. a.
To deſpiſe, to revile, to villify.

To SCORN, skŏrn. v. n.
To ſcoff.

SCORN, skŏrn. ſ.
Contempt, ſcoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skŏrn'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Contemner, deſpiſer; ſcoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skŏrn'fŭl. a.
Contemptuous, inſolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skŏrn'fŭl-ē. ad.
Contemptuouſly, inſolently.

SCORPION, skŏr'pē-ŭn. ſ.
A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter with a very venomous ſting; one of the ſigns of the Zodiack; a ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty; a ſea fiſh.

SCOT, skŏt. ſ.
Shot, payment; Scot and lot, pariſh payments.

To SCOTCH, skŏtsh. v. a.
To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

SCOTCH, skŏtsh. a.
Belonging to Scotland.

SCOTCH COLLOPS,
SCOTCH'D COLLOPS,
SCORCH'D COLLOPS, } ſ.
Veal cut into ſmall pieces and fried.

☞ The inſpector may chooſe which of theſe he pleaſes. The firſt is moſt in uſe, and ſeems neareſt the truth.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skŏtsh'hŏp-pŭrz. ſ. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skŏt'tō-mē. ſ.
A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight.

SCOUNDREL, skŏŏn'drĕl. ſ. (99).
A mean raſcal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, skŏŏr. v. a. (312).
To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface; to purge violently; to cleanſe; to remove by ſcouring; to range in order to catch or drive away ſomething, to clear away; to paſs ſwiftly over.

To SCOUR, skŏŏr. v. n.
To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs, to ſcamper.

SCOURER, skŏŏr'ŭr. ſ.
One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE, skŭrje. ſ. (314).
A whip, a laſh, an inſtrument of diſcipline; a puniſhment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, skŭrje. v. a.
To laſh with a whip, to whip; to puniſh, to chaſtiſe, to chaſten; to caſtigate.

SCOURGER, skŭr'jŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſcourges, a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

SCOUT, skŏŏt. ſ. (312).
One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

To SCOUT, skŏŏt. v. n.
To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

To SCOWL, skŏŏl. v. n.
To frown, to pout, to look angry, ſour and ſullen.

SCOWL, skŏŏl. ſ. (322).
Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skŏŏl'ĭng-lē. ad.
With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRABBLE, skrăb'bl. v. n. (405).
To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, skrăg. ſ.
Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, skrăg'gĕd. a. (366).
Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or aſperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrăg'gĕd-nĕs.
SCAGGINESS, skrăg'gē-nĕs. } ſ.
Leanneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCRAGGY, skrăg'gē. a. (383).
Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. v. n.
To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands, to catch with haſte, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. ſ. (405).
Eager conteſt for ſomething; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrăm'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
That ſcrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, skrănsh. v. a.
To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrăn'nĭl. a. (99).
Grating by the ſound.

SCRAP, skrăp. ſ.
A ſmall particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, ſmall particles of meat left at the table; a ſmall piece of paper.

To SCRAPE, skrāpe. v. a.
To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument; to take away by ſcraping, to eraze; to act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; to Scrape acquaintance, a low phraſe; to curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, skrāpe. v. n.
To make a harſh noiſe; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, skrāpe. ſ.
Difficulty, perplexity, diſtreſs; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, skrā'pŭr. ſ. (98).
Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped; a miſer, a man intent on getting money, a ſcrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRATCH, skrătsh. v. a.
To tear or mark with ſlight inciſſions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound ſlightly; to hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, skrătsh. ſ.
An inciſion ragged and ſhallow; laceration with the nails; a ſlight wound.

SCRATCHER, skrătsh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that ſcratches.

SCRATCHES, skrătsh'ĭz. ſ. (99).
Cracked ulcers, or ſcabs in a horſe's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrătsh'ĭng-lē. ad.
With the action of ſcratching.

SCRAW, skrăw. ſ. (219).
Surface or ſcurff.

To SCRAWL, skrăwl. v. a. (219).
To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily; to write unſkilfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, skrăwl. ſ.
Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, skrăwl'ŭr. ſ.
A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, skrā. ſ. (220).
A bird called a ſea-ſwallow.

To SCREAK, skrēke. v. n. (227).
To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe.

To SCREAM, skrēme. v. n. (227).
To cry out ſhrilly, as in terror or agony.

SCREAM, skrēme. ſ.
A ſhrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

To SCREECH, skrēētsh. v. n. (246).
To cry out as in terror or anguiſh; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, skrēētsh'ŏŏl. ſ.
An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, or death.

SCREEN, skrēēn. ſ. (246).
Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment; any thing uſed to exclude cold or light; a riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN, skrēēn. v. a.
To ſhelter, to conceal, to hide; to ſift, to riddle.

SCREW, skrōō. ſ. (265).
One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twiſted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To SCREW, skrōō. v. a.
To turn by a ſcrew; to faſten with a ſcrew; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to oppreſs by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'bl. v. a. (405).
To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing; to write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'bl. v. n.
To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'bl. ſ.
Worthleſs writing.

SCRIBBLER, skrĭb'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, skrībe. ſ.
A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, skrĭ'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A gladiator. Not in uſe.

SCRIP, skrĭp. ſ.
A ſmall bag, a ſatchel; a ſchedule, a ſmall writing.

SCRIPPAGE, skrĭp'pĭdje. ſ. (90).
That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrĭp'tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Written, not orally delivered. See DOMESTICK.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

Scriptural, skrĭp'tshŭ-rāl. a.
Contained in the Bible, biblical.

Scripture, skrĭp'tshŭre. ſ. (461).
Writing; ſacred writing, the Bible.

Scrivener, skrĭv'nŭr. ſ.
One who draws contracts; one whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.
☞ This word is irrecoverably contracted into two ſyllables. See Clef and Nominative.

Scrofula, skrŏf'ŭ-lā. ſ.
A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

Scrofulous, skrŏf'ŭ-lŭs. a. (314).
Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

Scroll, skrōle. ſ. (406).
A writing wrapped up.

Scroyle, skroil. ſ.
A mean fellow, a raſcal, a wretch.

To **Scrub**, skrŭb. v. a.
To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

Scrub, skrŭb. ſ.
A mean fellow; any thing mean or deſpicable.

Scrubbed, skrŭb'bĭd. (366).
Scrubby, skrŭb'bē. } a.
Mean, vile, worthleſs, dirty, ſorry.

Scruff, skrŭf. ſ.
☞ This word, by a metatheſis uſual in pronunciation, Dr. Johnſon ſuppoſes to be the ſame with ſcurf.

Scruple, skroo'pl. ſ. (405).
Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially any ſmall quantity.

To **Scruple**, skroo'pl. v. n.
To doubt, to heſitate.

Scrupler, skroo'pl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A doubter, one who has ſcruples.

Scrupulosity, skroo-pu-lŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulneſs; fear of acting in any manner, tenderneſs of conſcience.

Scrupulous, skroo'pu-lŭs. a. (314).
Nicely doubtful, hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

Scrupulously, skroo'pu-lŭs-lē. ad.
Carefully, nicely, anxiouſly.

Scrupulousness, skroo'pu-lŭs-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

Scrutable, skroo'tā-bl. a. (405).
Diſcoverable by inquiry.

Scrutation, skroo-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Search, examination, inquiry.

Scrutator, skroo-tā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
Inquirer, ſearcher, examiner.

Scrutinous, skroo'tĭn-ŭs. a.
Captious, full of inquiries.

Scrutiny, skroo'tē-nē. ſ.
Inquiry, ſearch, examination.

To **Scrutinize**, skroo'tĭn-ize. v. a.
To ſearch, to examine.

Scrutoire, skroo-tore'. ſ.
A caſe or drawers for writing.

To **Scud**, skŭd. v. n.
To fly, to run away with precipitation.

To **Scuddle**, skŭd'dl. v. n.
To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

Scuffle, skŭf'fl. ſ. (405).
A confuſed quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To **Scuffle**, skŭf'fl. v. n.
To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

To **Sculk**, skŭlk. v. n.
To lurk in hiding places, to lie cloſe.

Sculker, skŭlk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A lurker, one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

Scull, skŭl. ſ.
The bone which incaſes and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a ſmall boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a ſhoal of fiſh.

Scullcap, skŭl'kăp. ſ.
A headpiece.

Sculler, skŭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

Scullery, skŭl'lŭr-ē. ſ.
The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Scullion, skŭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

Sculptile, skŭlp'tĭl. a.
Made by carving.

Sculptor, skŭlp'tŭr. ſ. (166).
A carver, one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

Sculpture, skŭlp'tshŭre. ſ. (461).
The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.

To **Sculpture**, skŭlp'tshŭre. v. a.
To cut, to engrave.

Scum, skŭm. ſ.
That which riſes to the top of any liquor; the droſs, the refuſe, the recrement.

To **Scum**, skŭm. v. a.
To clear off the ſcum.

Scummer, skŭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed.

Scupper Holes, skŭp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea.

Scurf, skŭrf. ſ.
A kind of dry miliary ſcab; ſoil or ſtain adherent; any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

Scurfiness, skŭrf'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

Scurril, skŭr'rĭl. a.
Low, mean, groſsly opprobrious.

Scurrility, skŭr-rĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Groſſneſs of reproach; low abuſe.

Scurrilous, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs. a. (314).
Groſsly opprobrious, uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant.

Scurrilously, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs-lē. ad.
With groſs reproach, with low buffoonery.

Scurvily, skŭr'vē-lē. ad.
Vilely, baſely, coarſely.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē. ſ.
A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among thoſe who inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē. a.
Scabbed, diſeaſed with the ſcurvy; vile, worthleſs, contemptible.

Scurvygrass, skŭr'vē-grās. ſ.
The ſpoonwort.

Scut, skŭt. ſ.
The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort.

Scutcheon, skŭtsh'ŭn. ſ. (259).
The ſhield repreſented in heraldry.

Scutiform, skū'tē-fŏrm. a.
Shaped like a ſhield.

Scuttle, skŭt'tl. ſ. (405).
A wide ſhallow baſket; a ſmall grate; a quick pace, a ſhort run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To **Scuttle**, skŭt'tl. v. n.
To run with affected precipitation.

To **Sdeign**, zdāne. v. a.
To diſdain.

Sea, sē. ſ.
The ocean, the water oppoſed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempeſtuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.

Seabeat, sē'bēte. a.
Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

Seaboat, sē'bōte. ſ.
Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

Seaborn, sē'bŏrn. a.
Born to the ſea, produced by the ſea.

Seaboy, sē'bŏē. ſ.
Boy employed on ſhipboard.

Seabreach, sē'brētsh. ſ.
Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

Seabreeze, sē'brēze. ſ.
Wind blowing from the ſea.

Seabuilt, sē'bĭlt. a.
Built for the ſea.

Seaholly, sē-hŏl'lē. ſ.
A plant.

Seacalf, sē-kăf'. ſ.
The ſeal.

Seacap, sē'kăp. ſ.
Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

Seachart, sē-kărt'. ſ.
Map on which only the coaſts are delineated. See Chart.

Seacoal, sē'kōle. ſ.
Coal ſo called, becauſe brought to London by ſea.

Seacoast, sē-kōſte'. ſ.
Shore, edge of the ſea.

Seacompass, sē-kŭm'păs. ſ.
The card and needle of mariners.

Seacow, sē-kŏŏ'. ſ.
The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

Seadog, sē-dŏg'. ſ.
Perhaps the ſhark.

Seafarer, sē'fā-rŭr. ſ.
A traveller by ſea, a mariner.

Seafaring, sē'fā-rĭng. a. (410).
Travelling by ſea.

Seafennel, sē-fĕn'nĭl. ſ. (99).
The ſame with Samphire, which ſee.

Seafight, sē-fīte'. ſ.
Battle of ſhips, battle on the ſea.

Seafowl, sē-fŏŏl'. ſ.
A bird that lives at ſea.

Seagirt, sē'gĕrt. a.
Girded or encircled by the ſea.

Seagreen, sē'grēen. a.
Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea, cerulean.

Seagull, sē-gŭl'. ſ.
A ſea bird.

Seahedgehog, sē-hĕdje'hŏg. ſ.
A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

Seahog, sē-hŏg'. ſ.
The porpus.

SEAHORSE, sē-hŏrse'. f.
The Seahorſe is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part; the morſe; by the Seahorſe Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, sē'māde. f.
Mermaid.

SEAMAN, sē'măn. f. (88).
A ſailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARK, sē'mārk. f.
Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea.

SEAMEW, sē-mū'. f.
A fowl that frequents the ſea.

SEAMONSTER, sē-mŏns'tŭr. f.
A ſtrange animal of the ſea.

SEANYMPH, sē-nĭmf'. f.
Goddeſs of the ſea.

SEAONION, sē-ŭn'yŭn. f.
An herb.

SEAOOSE, sē-ōōze'. f.
The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

SEAPIECE, sē'pēēſe. f.
A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

SEAPOOL, sē'pōōl. f.
A lake of ſalt water.

SEAPORT, sē'port. f.
A harbour.

SEARISQUE, sē'rĭsk. f.
Hazard at ſea.

SEAROCKET, sē'rŏk-kĭt. f.
A plant.

SEAROOM, sē'rōōm. f.
Open ſea, ſpacious main.

SEAROVER, sē'rō-vŭr. f.
A pirate.

SEASHARK, sē-shārk'. f.
A ravenous ſea-fiſh.

SEASHELL, sē-shĕl'. f.
Shells found on the ſhore.

SEASHORE, sē-shore'. f.
The coaſt of the ſea.

SEASICK, sē'sĭk. a.
Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

SEASIDE, sē-side'. f.
The edge of the ſea.

SEASERPENT, sē'sĕr-pĕnt. a.
Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sē'sĕr-vĭs. f.
Naval war.

SEASURGEON, sē'sŭr-jŭn. f.
A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

SEATERM, sē'tĕrm. f.
Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

SEAWATER, sē'wă-tŭr. f.
The ſalt water of the ſea.

SEAL, sēle. f. (227).
The ſeacalf.

SEAL, sēle. f.
A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony; the impreſſion made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, sēle. v. a.
To faſten with a ſeal; to confirm or atteſt by a ſeal; to confirm, to ratify, to ſettle; to ſhut, to cloſe; to mark with a ſtamp.

To SEAL, sēle. v. n.
To fix a ſeal.

SEALER, sē'lŭr. f. (98).
One that ſeals.

SEALINGWAX, sē'lĭng-wăks. f.
Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

SEAM, sēme. f. (227).
The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together; the juncture of planks in a ſhip; a cicatrix, a ſcar; greaſe, hog's lard. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

To SEAM, sēme. v. a.
To join together by ſuture or otherwiſe; to mark, to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sēme'lĕs. a.
Having no ſeam.

SEAMSTRESS, sĕm'strĭs. f. (234). (515). A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

SEAMY, sē'mē. a.
Having a ſeam, ſhewing the ſeam.

SEAR, sēre. a. (227).
Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, sēre. v. a.
To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCLOTH, sēre'klŏth. f.
A plaſter, a large plaſter.

To SEARCH, sĕrtſh. v. a. (234).
To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to ſeek; to probe as a chirurgeon; to ſearch out, to find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH, sĕrtſh. v. n.
To make a ſearch; to make inquiry; to ſeek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sĕrtſh. f.
Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place; inquiry, examination, act of ſeeking; queſt, purſuit.

SEARCHER, sĕrtſh'ŭr. f.
Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

SEASON, sē'z'n. f. (227) (443).
One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as diſtinguiſhed from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high reliſh.

To SEASON, sē'z'n. v. a. (170).
To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh; to give a reliſh to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any uſe by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sē'z'n. v. n.
To be mature, to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SEASONABLE, sē'z'n-ă-bl. a.
Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. f.
Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, sē'z'n-ă-blē. ad.
Properly with reſpect to time.

SEASONER, sē'z'n-ŭr. f. (98).
He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SEASONING, sē'z'n-ĭng. f. (410).
That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

SEAT, sēte. f. (227).
A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit; a chair of ſtate; tribunal; manſion, abode; ſituation, ſite.

To SEAT, sēte. v. a.
To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down; to place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction; to fix in any particular place or ſituation, to ſettle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, sē'wărd. ad. (88).
Towards the ſea.

SECANT, sē'kănt. f.
In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sē-sēēd'. v. a.
To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECEDER, sē-sēēd'ŭr. f. (98).
One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECERN, sē-sĕrn'. v. a.
To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter, to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

SECESSION, sē-sĕſh'ŭn. f.
The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, sē-klūde'. v. a.
To confine from, to ſhut up apart, to exclude.

SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd. a. (166).
The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND-HAND, sĕk'kŭnd-hănd. f.
Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd. f.
One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who ſupports or maintains; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sĕk'kŭnd. v. a.
To ſupport, to forward, to aſſiſt, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, sĕk-kŭnd-sīte'. f.
The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

SECONDARILY, sĕk'kŭn-dă-rĕ-lē. ad.
In the ſecond degree, in the ſecond order.

SECONDARINESS, sĕk'kŭn-dă-rē-nĕs. f. The ſtate of being ſecondary.

SECONDARY, sĕk'kŭn-dă-rē. a.
Not primary, not of the firſt rate; acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

SECONDARY, sĕk'kŭn-dă-rē. f.
A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, sĕk'kŭnd-lē. ad.
In the ſecond place.

SECONDRATE, sĕk-kŭnd-rāte'. f.
The ſecond order in dignity or value; it is ſometimes uſed adjectively.

SECRECY, sē'krē-sē. f.
Privacy, ſtate of being hidden; ſolitude, retirement; forbearance of diſcovery; fidelity to a ſecret, taciturnity inviolate, cloſe ſilence.

SECRET, sē'krĭt. a. (99).
Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unſeen; faithful to a ſecret entruſted; privy, obſcene.

SECRET, sē'krĭt. f.
Something ſtudiouſly hidden; a thing unknown, ſomething not yet diſcovered; privacy, ſecrecy.

SECRETARISHIP, sĕk'krē-tă-rē-ſhĭp. f. The office of a ſecretary.

SECRETARY, sĕk'krē-tă-rē. f.
One entruſted with the management of buſineſs, one who writes for another.

To SECRETE, sē-crēte'. v. a.
To put aſide, to hide; in the animal œconomy, to ſecern, to ſeparate.

SECRETION, sē-krē'ſhŭn. f.
That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body; the fluid ſecreted.

SECRETITIOUS, sĕk-rē-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Parted by animal ſecretion. (530).

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

SECRETIST, sē'krē-tĭst. f.
A dealer in ſecrets.

SECRETLY, sē'krĭt-lē. ad.
Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.

SECRETNESS, sē'krĭt-nĕs. f.
State of being hidden; quality of keeping a ſecret.

SECRETORY, sē-krē'tŭr-ē. a. (512).
Performing the office of ſecretion.

SECT, sĕkt. f.
A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome tenets.

SECTARISM, sĕk'tā-rĭzm. f.
Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

SECTARY, sĕk'tā-rē. f.
One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTATOR, sĕk-tā'tŭr. f. (521).
A follower, an imitator, a diſciple.

SECTION, sĕk'shŭn. f.
The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the reſt; a ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sĕk'tŏr. f. (166).
A mathematical inſtrument for laying down or meaſuring angles.

SECULAR, sĕk'kū-lŭr. a. (88).
Not ſpiritual, relating to affairs of the preſent world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monaſtick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sĕk-kū-lăr'ē-tē. f.
Worldlineſs, attention to the things of the preſent life.

To SECULARIZE, sĕk'kū-lā-rize. v. a.
To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, sĕk'kū-lŭr-lē. ad.
In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, sĕk'kū-lŭr-nĕs. f.
Worldlineſs.

SECUNDINE, sĕk'kŭn-dine. f. (149).
The membrane in which the embrio is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sē-kūre'. a.
Free from fear, eaſy, aſſured; careleſs, wanting caution; free from danger, ſafe.

To SECURE, sē-kūre'. v. a.
To make certain, to put out of hazard, to aſcertain; to protect, to make ſafe; to inſure; to make faſt.

SECURELY, sē-kūre'lē. ad.
Without fear, without danger, ſafely.

SECUREMENT, sē-kūre'mĕnt. f.
The cauſe of ſafety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sē-kū'rē-tē. f.
Careleſſneſs, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; ſafety, certainty.

SEDAN, sē-dăn'. f.
A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, sē-dāte'. a.
Calm, unruffled, ſerene.

SEDATELY, sē-dāte'lē. ad.
Calmly, without diſturbance.

SEDATENESS, sē-dāte'nĕs. f.
Calmneſs, tranquillity.

SEDENTARINESS, sĕd'dĕn-tā-rē-nĕs. f. The ſtate of being ſedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, sĕd'dĕn-tā-rē. a.
Paſſed in ſitting ſtill, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

☞ We ſometimes hear this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but I find this pronunciation only in Buchanan. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

SEDGE, sĕdje. f.
A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, sĕd'jē. a.
Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, sĕd'ē-mĕnt. f.
That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sē-dĭsh'ŭn. f.
A tumult, an inſurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIOUS, sē-dĭsh'ŭs. a.
Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, sē-dĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad.
Tumultuouſly, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, sē-dĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. f.
Turbulence, diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDUCE, sē-dūſe'. v. a.
To draw aſide from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to miſlead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sē-dūſe'mĕnt. f.
Practice of ſeduction, art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

SEDUCER, sē-dū'sŭr. f. (98).
One who draws aſide from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sē-dū'sē-bl. a. (405).
Corruptible, capable of being drawn aſide.

SEDUCTION, sē-dŭk'shŭn. f.
The act of ſeducing, the act of drawing aſide.

SEDULITY, sē-dū'lē-tē. f.
Diligent aſſiduity, laboriouſneſs, induſtry, application.

SEDULOUS, sĕd'dū-lŭs, or sĕd'jū-lŭs. a. (293) (294) (376). Aſſiduous, induſtrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sĕd'dū-lŭs-lē. ad.
Aſſiduouſly, induſtriouſly, laborioſly, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sĕd'dū-lŭs-nĕs. f.
Aſſiduity, aſſiduouſneſs, induſtry, diligence.

SEE, sēē. f. (246).
The ſeat of epiſcopal power, the dioceſs of a biſhop.

To SEE, sēē. v. a.
To perceive by the eye; to obſerve, to find; to diſcover, to diſcry; to converſe with.

To SEE, sēē. v. n.
To have the power of ſight, to have by the eye perception of things diſtant; to diſcern without deception; to inquire, to diſtinguiſh; to be attentive; to ſcheme, to contrive.

SEE, sēē. interj.
Lo, look.

SEED, sēēd. f. (246).
The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; firſt principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offſpring; race, generation.

To SEED, sēēd. v. n.
To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

SEEDCAKE, sēēd-kāke'. f.
A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

SEEDLIP, sēēd'lĭp. } f.
SEEDLOP, sēēd'lŏp. }
A veſſel in which the ſower carries his ſeed.

SEEDPEARL, sēēd-pĕrl'. f.
Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sēēd'plŏt. f.
The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

SEEDTIME, sēēd'time. f.
The ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEEDLING, sēēd'lĭng. f. (410).
A young plant-juſt riſen from the ſeed.

SEEDSMAN, sēēdz'măn. f. (88).
The ſower, he that ſcatters the ſeed.

SEEDY, sēēd'ē. a.
Abounding with ſeed.

SEEING, sēē'ĭng. f. (410).
Sight, viſion.

SEEING, sēē'ĭng. } ad.
SEEING THAT, sēē'ĭng-THăt. }
Since, it being ſo that.

To SEEK, sēēk. v. a. pret. Sought; part. paſſ. Sought. To look for, to ſearch for; to ſolicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to purſue by ſecret machinations.

To SEEK, sēēk. v. n. (246).
To make ſearch, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make purſuit; to apply to, to uſe ſolicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sēēk'ŭr. f. (98).
One that ſeeks, an inquirer.

To SEEL, sēēl. v. a. (246).
To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled.

To SEEM, sēēm. v. n. (246).
To appear, to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance; to have the appearance of truth; it Seems there is an appearance, though no reality; it is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, sēēm'ŭr. f. (98).
One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sēēm'ĭng. f. (410).
Appearance, ſhow, reſemblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sēēm'ĭng-lē. ad.
In appearance, in ſhow, in ſemblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sēēm'ĭng-nĕs. f.
Plauſibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sēēm'lē-nĕs. f.
Decency, handſomeneſs, comelineſs, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sēēm'lē. a.
Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sēēm'lē. ad.
In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sēēn. a. (246).
Skilled, verſed.

SEER, sēēr. f.
One who ſees; a prophet, one who foreſees future events.

SEERWOOD, sēēr'wŭd. f.
Dry wood. See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, sē'săw. f.
A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, sē'săw. v. n.
To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, sēēTH. v. a. (246).
To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, sēēTH. v. n. (467).
To be in a ſtate of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sēēTH'ŭr. f. (98).
A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sĕg'mĕnt. f.
A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, sĕg'grĕ-gāte. v. a.
To ſet apart, to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGATION, sĕg-grĕ-gā'shŭn. f.
Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sē-nū'rĕ-ăl. a. (250).
Inveſted with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sēne'yŭr. f. (166).
A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sēne'yŭr-rē. f. (113).
A lordſhip, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sēne'yŭr-ĭdje. f. (90).
Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNORISE, sēne'yŭr-ize. v. a.
To lord over.

To SEIZE, sēze. v. a. (250).
To take poſſeſſion of, to graſp, to lay hold on, to faſten on; to take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.

To SEIZE, sēze. v. n.
To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sē'zĭn. f.
The act of taking poſſeſſion; the things poſſeſſed.

SEIZURE, sē'zhŭre. f. (450).
The act of ſeizing; the thing ſeized; the act of taking forcible poſſeſſion; gripe, poſſeſſion; catch.

SELDOM, sĕl'dŭm. ad. (166).
Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sĕl'dŭm-nĕs. f.
Uncommonneſs, rareneſs.

To SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. v. a.
To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. a.
Nicely choſen, choice, culled out on account of ſuperior excellence.

SELECTION, sē-lĕk'shŭn. f.
The act of culling or chuſing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sē-lĕkt'nĕs. f.
The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELECTOR, sē-lĕk'tŭr. f. (166).
He who ſelects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sĕl-lē-nŏg'grăf-ē. f. A deſcription of the moon. (518).

SELF, sĕlf. pronoun. plur. Selves.
Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt himſelf, The people hiſs Me, but I clap Myſelf; compounded with Him, a pronoun ſubſtantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive: it is much uſed in compoſition.

SELFISH, sĕlf'ĭsh. a.
Attentive only to one's own intereſt, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, sĕlf'ĭsh-nĕs. f.
Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

SELFISHLY, sĕlf'ĭsh-lē. ad.
With regard only to his own intereſt, without love of others.

SELF-SAME, sĕlf'sāme. a.
Numerically the ſame.

To SELL, sĕll. v. a.
To give for a price.

To SELL, sĕll. v. n.
To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, sĕl'lăn-dŭr. f. (98).
A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern.

SELLER, sĕl'lŭr. f. (98).
The perſon that ſells, vender.

SELVAGE, sĕl'vĭdje. f. (90).
The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sĕlvz. The plural of Self.

SEMBLABLE, sĕm'blă-bl. a.
Like, reſembling.

SEMBLABLY, sĕm'blă-blē. ad.
With reſemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sĕm'blănſe. f.
Likeneſs, ſimilitude; appearance, ſhow, figure.

SEMBLANT, sĕm'blănt. a.
Like, reſembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

SEMBLATIVE, sĕm'blă-tĭv. a. (512).
Reſembling.

To SEMBLE, sĕm'bl. v. n. (405).
To repreſent, to make a likeneſs.

SEMI, sĕm'mē. f.
A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sĕm-mē-ăn'nū-lăr. a. Half round.

SEMIBRIEF, sĕm'mē-brēf. f.
A note in muſick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, sĕm'mē-sĕr-kl. f.
A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kl'd.
SEMICIRCULAR, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kū-lăr. (88) (359). } a.
Half round.

SEMICOLON, sĕm-mē-kō'lŏn. f.
Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, sĕm-mē-dī-ăm'ē-tŭr. f. (98).
Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIFLUID, sĕm-mē-flū'ĭd. a.
Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, sĕm-mē-lū'năr. (88).
SEMILUNARY, sĕm-mē-lū'năr-ē. } a. Reſembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sĕm'mē-mĕt-tl. f.
Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sĕm-ē-năl'ĭ-tē. f.
The nature of ſeed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sĕm'ē-năl. a. (88).
Belonging to ſeed; contained in the ſeed, radical.

SEMINARY, sĕm'ē-nă-rē. f. (512).
The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted; the place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought; ſeminal ſtate; original, firſt principles; breeding place, place of education from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

SEMINATION, sĕm-ē-nā'shŭn. f.
The act of ſowing.

SEMINIFICAL, sĕm-ĭ-nĭf'ē-kăl.
SEMINIFICK, sĕm-ē-nĭf'ĭk. (509). } a. Productive of ſeed.

SEMINIFICATION, sĕm-ē-nĭf-ĭ-kā'shŭn. f.
The propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sĕm-mē-ō-pā'kŭs. a.
Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, sĕm-mē-ŏr'dē-nāte. f. A line drawn at right angles to and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sē-mĭp'ē-dăl. a. (518).
Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sĕm-mē-pĕl-lū'sĭd. a. Half clear, imperfectly tranſparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sĕm-mē-pĕr-ſpĭk'ū-ŭs. a.
Half tranſparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sĕm-mē-kwā'drāt. (91).
SEMIQUARTILE, sĕm-mē-kwăr'tĭl. (140). } f.
In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sĕm'mē-kwā-vĕr. f.
In muſick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sĕm-mē-kwĭn'tĭl. f. (140). In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, sĕm-mē-sĕks'tĭl. f. (140). A ſemiſixth, an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, sĕm-mē-sfĕr'rē-kăl a. (88). Belonging to half a ſphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, sĕm-mē-sfē-roĭd'ăl. a.
Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sĕm-mē-tĕr'shăn. f.
An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, sĕm'mē-vŏŏ-ĭl. f.
A conſonant which has an imperfect ſound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sĕm-pē-tĕr'năl. a.
Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sĕm-pē-tĕr'nē-tē. f.
Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, sĕm'strĕs. f. (515).
A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew, a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written *Seamſtreſs*.

SENARY, sē'nă-rē. a. See *Granary*.
Belonging to the number ſix, containing ſix.

SENATE, sĕn'năt. f. (91).
An aſſembly of counſellors, a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, sĕn'năt-hŏŏſe. f.
Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sĕn'nă-tŭr. f. (166).
A publick counſellor.

SENATORIAL, sĕn-nă-tō'rē-ăl.
SENATORIAN, sĕn-nă-tō'rē-ăn. } a.
Belonging to ſenators, befitting ſenators.

To SEND, sĕnd. v. a.
To diſpatch from one place to another; to commiſſion by authority to go and act; to grant as from a diſtant place; to inflict as from a diſtance; to emit, to immit; to diffuſe, to propagate.

To SEND, sĕnd. v. n.
To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage; to Send for, to require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

SENDER, sĕnd'ŭr. s. (98).
He that ſends.

SENESCENCE, sē-nĕs'sĕnſe. s. (510).
The ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, sĕn'nĕs-kăl. s.
One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

☞ Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *ch* in this word like *ſh*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages (352), if uſage were equal, I ſhould prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation. The reſt of our orthöepiſts either have not the word, or do not mark the ſound of theſe letters.

SENILE, sē'nīle. a. (140).
Belonging to old age, conſequent on old age.

SENIOR, sē'nē-ŭr, or sēne'yŭr. s.
One older than another, one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority: an aged perſon. (113).

SENIORITY, sē-nē-ŏr'ĕ-tē. s.
Elderſhip, priority of birth.

SENNA, sĕn'nă. s.
A phyſical tree.

SENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt. s. (144).
The ſpace of ſeven nights and days, a week.

SENOCULAR, sē-nŏk'kū-lăr. a.
Having ſix eyes.

SENSATION, sĕn-sā'ſhŭn. s.
Perception by means of the ſenſes.

SENSE, sĕnſe. s.
Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the ſenſes, ſenſation; perception of intellect, apprehenſion of mind; ſenſibility, quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; underſtanding, ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon; reaſon, reaſonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; conſciouſneſs, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sĕns'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſenſe, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception: unreaſonable, ſtupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting ſenſibility, wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; wanting knowledge, unconſcious.

SENSELESSLY, sĕns'lĕs-lē. ad.
In a ſenſeleſs manner, ſtupidly, unreaſonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sĕns'lĕs-nĕs. s.
Folly, abſurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sĕn-sē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s.
Quickneſs of ſenſation; quickneſs of perception.

SENSIBLE, sĕn'sē-bl. a. (405).
Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes; perceptible by the ſenſes; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being eaſily or ſtrongly affected; convinced, perſuaded; in low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable, judicious, wiſe.

SENSIBLENESS, sĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. s.
Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes; actual perception by mind or body; quickneſs of perception, ſenſibility; painful conſciouſneſs.

SENSIBLY, sĕn'sē-blē. ad.
Perceptibly to the ſenſes; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impreſſion on the ſenſes; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciouſly, reaſonably.

SENSITIVE, sĕn'sē-tĭv. a. (157).
Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

SENSITIVELY, sĕn'sē-tĭv-lē. ad.
In a ſenſitive manner.

SENSORIUM, sĕn-sō'rē-ŭm. } s.
SENSORY, sĕn'sō-rē. (557). }
The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind, the ſeat of ſenſe; organ of ſenſation.

SENSUAL, sĕn'shū-ăl. a. (452).
Conſiſting in ſenſe, depending on ſenſe, affecting the ſenſes, pleaſing to the ſenſes, carnal, not ſpiritual; devoted to ſenſe, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sĕn'shū-ăl-ĭſt. s.
A carnal perſon, one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

SENSUALITY, sĕn-shū-ăl'ĕ-tē. s.
Addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

To SENSUALIZE, sĕn'shū-ă-līze. v. a.
To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures, to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

SENSUALLY, sĕn'shū-ăl-ē. ad.
In a ſenſual manner.

SENSUOUS, sĕn'shū-ŭs. a. (452).
Tender, pathetick, full of paſſion.

SENT, sĕnt. The participle paſſive of Send.

SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnſe. s.
Determination or deciſion, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a ſhort paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnſe. v. a.
To paſs the laſt judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, sĕn-tĕn-shē-ŏs'ĕ-tē s. Comprehenſion in a ſentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs. a. (292)
Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick. (314).

SENTENTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-lē. ad. In ſhort ſentences, with ſtriking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs s. Pithineſs of ſentences, brevity with ſtrength.

SENTERY, sĕn'tĕr-ē. s.
One who is ſent to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt. a. (542).
Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt. s.
He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sĕn'tē-mĕnt. s.
Thought, notion, opinion; the ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things, a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SENTINEL, sĕn'tē-nĕl. s.
One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

SENTRY, sĕn'trē. s.
A watch, a ſentinel, one who watches in a garriſon, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a ſentry.

SEPARABILITY, sĕp-păr-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē.
The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

SEPARABLE, sĕp'păr-ă-bl. a. (405).
Suſceptive of diſunion, diſcerptible; poſſible to be diſjoined from ſomething.

SEPARABLENESS, sĕp'păr-ă-bl-nĕs. s.
Capableneſs of being ſeparable.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-āte. v. a.
To break, to divide into parts; to diſunite, to diſjoin; to ſever from the reſt; to ſet apart; to ſegregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-āte. v. n.
To part, to be diſunited.

SEPARATE, sĕp'păr-ăt. a. (91).
Divided from the reſt; diſunited from the body, diſengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sĕp'păr-ăt-lē. ad.
Apart, ſingly, diſtinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sĕp'păr-ăt-nĕs. s.
The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARATION, sĕp-păr-ā'ſhŭn. s.
The act of ſeparating, disjunction; the ſtate of being ſeparate, diſunion; the chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married ſtate.

SEPARATIST, sĕp'păr-ă-tĭſt. s.
One who divides from the church, a ſchiſmatick.

SEPARATOR, sĕp'păr-ā-tŭr. s. (521).
One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sĕp'păr-ă-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Uſed in ſeparation.

SEPOSITION, sĕp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s.
The act of ſetting apart, ſegregation. (530).

SEPT, sĕpt. s.
A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tăng'gū-lăr. a.
Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTEMBER, sĕp-tĕm'bŭr. s.
The ninth month of the year, the ſeventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-ăr-ē. a. (512).
Conſiſting of ſeven.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-năr-ē. s.
The number ſeven.

SEPTENNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'nē-ăl. a.
Laſting ſeven years; happening once in ſeven years. (113).

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn. s.
The north.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn. } a.
SEPTENTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl. }
Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl'ĕ-tē. s.
Northerlineſs.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-ăl-lē. ad.
Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ō-nāte. v. n. (90).
To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sĕp'tē-kăl. a.
Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sĕp-tē-lăt'tĕr-ăl. a.
Having ſeven ſides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sĕp-tſhū-ăd'jē-nă-rē. a. (463) (528).
a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sĕp-tſhū-ă-jĕs'sē-măl. a.
Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'tſhū-ă-jĭnt. s.
The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called, as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters. (463).

SEPTUPLE, sĕp'tū-pl. a. (405).
Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sē-pŭl'krăl. a.
Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'pŭl-kŭr. f. (416).
A grave, a tomb.

☞ I conſider this word as having altered its original accent on the ſecond ſyllable, either by the neceſſity or caprice of the poets, or by its ſimilitude to the generality of words of this form and number of ſyllables (503), which generally have the accent on the firſt ſyllable. Dr. Johnſon tells us it is accented by Shakeſpeare and Milton on the ſecond ſyllable, but by Jonſon and Prior more properly on the firſt; and he might have added, as Shakeſpeare has ſometimes done:

" Go to thy lady's grave and call her thence;
" Or at the leaſt in hers, *ſepulchre* thine."
Shakeſpeare.

" Ah me! this ſight of death is as a bell
" That warns my old age to its *ſepulchre*."
Ibid.

" I am glad to ſee that time ſurvive,
" Where merit is not *ſepulchred* alive."
Ben. Jonſon.

" Thou ſo *ſepulchred* in ſuch pomp doſt lie,
" That kings for ſuch a tomb would wiſh to die.'
Milton.

To accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable as Shakeſpeare and Milton have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, that when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preſerve it entire, or the ſame number of ſyllables; in this caſe we preſerve the accent on the ſame ſyllable as in the original word. This rule has ſome exceptions, but has ſtill a very great extent. Now *ſepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; and *ſepulchre* ought to have it on the ſame; while *ſepulture*, on the contrary, being formed from *ſepultura*, by dropping a ſyllable the accent removes to the firſt, (ſee ACADEMY). As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *Sepulchre* was with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect always having heard the Church called by that name ſo pronounced; but the antepenultimate accent ſeems now ſo fixed, as to make an alteration hopeleſs. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnſton, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable both of this word and *ſepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of *Sepulchre* when a noun, and on the firſt when a verb. Mr. Sheridan reverſes this order: W. Johnſton places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of *Sepulture*; and Bailey on the ſecond of both. All our orthöepiſts place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of *ſepulchral*, except Dr. Aſh and Barclay, who place it analogically upon the ſame ſyllable as in *Sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a freſh proof of the impropriety of the common accent.

To SEPULCHRE, sē-pŭl'kŭr. v. a.
To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sĕp'pŭl-tūre. f. (177).
Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sē-kwā'shŭs. a. (414).
Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sē-kwăs'ē-tē. f.
Ductility, toughneſs.

SEQUEL, sē'kwēl. f.
Concluſion, ſucceeding part; conſequence, event; conſequence inferred, conſequentialneſs.

SEQUENCE, sē'kwēnse. f.
Order of ſucceſſion; ſeries, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sē'kwēnt. a.
Following, ſuccceeding; conſequential.

To SEQUESTER, sē-kwĕs'tŭr. v. a.
To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy; to put aſide, to remove; to withdraw, to ſegregate; to ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others; to deprive of poſſeſſions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sē-kwĕs'trā-bl. a.
Subject to privation; capable of ſeparation.

To SEQUESTRATE, sē-kwĕs'trāte. v. n. (91). To ſequeſter, to ſeparate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sĕk-wĕs-trā'shŭn. f. (530). Separation, retirement; diſunion, disjunction; ſtate of being ſet aſide; deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

SEQUESTRATOR, sĕk-wĕs-trā'tŭr. f.
One who takes from a man the profits of his poſſeſſions.

SERAGLIO, sē-rāl'yō. f. (388).
A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sĕr'răf. f. (413).
One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sē-răf'fē-kăl. } a.
SERAPHICK, sē-răf'fĭk. (509). }
Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, sĕr'rā-fĭm. f.
Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, sēre. a.
Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, sĕr-ē-nāde'. f.
Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, sĕr-ē-nāde'. v. a.
To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

SERENE, sē-rēne'. a.
Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sē-rēne'lē. ad.
Calmly, quietly, with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sē-rēne'nĕs. f.
Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sē-rĕn'nē-tūde. f.
Calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

SERENITY, sē-rĕn'nē-tē. f. (530).
Calmneſs, temperature; peace, quietneſs; evenneſs of temper.

SERGE, sĕrdje. f.
A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sär'jănt. f. (100).
An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge; it is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, sär'jănt-trē. f.
A peculiar ſervice due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sär'jănt-ſhĭp. f.
The office of a ſerjeant.

SERIES, sē'rē-ēz. f.
Sequence, order; ſucceſſion, courſe.

SERIOUS, sē'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Grave, ſolemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, sē'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Gravely, ſolemnly, in earneſt.

SERIOUSNESS, sē'rē-ŭs-nĕs. f.
Gravity, ſolemnity, earneſt attention.

SERMON, sĕr'mŭn. f. (100) (166).
A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

SEROSITY, sē-rŏs'sē-tē. f.
Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, sē'rŭs. a.
Thin, watery; adapted to the ſerum.

SERPENT, sĕr'pĕnt. f.
An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sĕr'pĕn-tīne. a. (149).
Reſembling a ſerpent; winding like a ſerpent.

SERPIGINOUS, sĕr-pĭd'jē-nŭs. a.
Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

SERPIGO, sĕr-pī'gō. f. (112).
A kind of tetter. See VERTIGO.

SERRATE, sĕr'rāte. (91). } a.
SERRATED, sĕr'rā-tĕd. }
Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

SERRATURE, sĕr'rā-tūre. f.
Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

To SERRY, sĕr'rē. v. a.
To preſs cloſe, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, sĕr'vănt. f. (100).
One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a ſtate of ſubjection, Unuſual; a word of civivility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

To SERVE, sĕrv. a. (100).
To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be ſubſerviant or ſubordinate to; to ſupply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be ſufficient to; to be of uſe to, to aſſiſt; to promote; to comply with; to ſatisfy, to content; to ſtand inſtead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worſhip the Supreme Being; to Serve a warrant, to ſeize an offender and carry him to juſtice.

To SERVE, sĕrv. v. n.
To be a ſervant, or ſlave; to be in ſubjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end deſired; to be ſufficient for a purpoſe; to ſuit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of uſe; to officiate or miniſter.

SERVICE, sĕr'vĭs. f. (142).
Menial office, low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter; attendance of a ſervant; place, office of a ſervant; any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour; attendance on any ſuperiour; profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent; obedience, ſubmiſſion; act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends; actual duty, office; employment, buſineſs; military duty; a military atchievement; purpoſe, uſe; uſeful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; courſe, order of diſhes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sĕr'vĭs-ā-bl. a.
Active, diligent, officious; uſeful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sĕr'vĭs-ā-bl-nĕs. f. Officiouſneſs, activity; uſefulneſs, beneficialneſs.

SERVILE, sĕr'vĭl. a. (140).
Slaviſh, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, sĕr'vĭl-lē. ad.
Meanly, ſlaviſhly.

SERVILENESS, sĕr'vĭl-nĕs. } f.
SERVILITY, sĕr-vĭl'ē-tē. }
Slaviſhneſs, involuntary obedience; meanneſs, dependance, baſeneſs; ſlavery, the condition of a ſlave.

SERVING-MAN, sĕr'vĭng-măn. f.
A menial ſervant.

SERVITOR, sĕr'vē-tŭr. f. (166).
Servant, attendant; one of the loweſt order in the univerſity.

SERVITUDE, sĕr'vē-tūde. f.
Slavery, ſtate of a ſlave, dependance; ſervants collectively.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

SERUM, sē'rŭm. ſ.
The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sĕs-kwē-ăl'tẽr. } a.
SESQUIALTERAL, sĕs-kwē-ăl'-tẽr-ăl. }
In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as ſix and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, sĕs-kwĭp'plē-kāt. a. (91). In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sĕs-kwĭp'pē-dăl. } a.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sĕs-kwē-pē-dā'lē-ăn. (518). }
Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sĕs-kwē-tẽr'shŭn. ſ. Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between ſix and eight.

SESS, sĕs. ſ.
Rate, ceſs charged, tax.

SESSION, sĕsh'ŭn.
The act of ſitting; an aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators; the ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs; a meeting of juſtices, as the Seſſions of the peace.

SESTERSE, sĕs'tẽrse. ſ.
Among the Romans, a ſum of about eight pounds one ſhilling and five-pence halfpenny ſterling.

To SET, sĕt. v.a. preterit I Set. part. paſſ. I am ſet. To place, to put in any ſituation or place; to put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture; to make motionleſs; to fix, to ſtate by ſome rule; to regulate, to adjuſt; to ſet to muſick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not ſow; to interſperſe or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured ot diſlocated ſtate; to appoint, to fix; to ſtake at play; to fix in metal; to embarraſs, to diſtreſs; to apply to ſomething; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to ſtation, to place; to oppoſe; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; to Set about, to apply to; to Set againſt, to place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition; to Set apart, to neglect for a ſeaſon; to Set aſide, to omit for the preſent; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; to Set by, to regard, to eſteem; to reject or omit for the preſent; to Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; to Set forth, to publiſh, to promulgate, to make appear; to Set forward, to advance, to promote; to Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embelliſh; to ſet on or upon, to animate, to inſtigate, to incite; to attack, to aſſault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution; to Set out, to aſſign, to allot; to publiſh; to mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace; to adorn, to embelliſh; to raiſe, to equip; to Set up, to erect, to eſtabliſh newly; to raiſe, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repoſe, to fix, to reſt; to raiſe with the voice; to advance; to raiſe to a ſufficient fortune.

To SET, sĕt. v. n.
To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night; to ſet muſick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or paſs, or put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not ſow; to apply one's ſelf; to Set about, to fall to, to begin; to Set in, to fix in a particular ſtate; to Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprize; to Set on, to make an attack; to Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; to Set to, to apply himſelf to; to Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sĕt. part. a.
Regular, not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

SET, sĕt. ſ.
A number of things ſuited to each other; any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground; the fall of the ſun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sē-tā'shŭs. a. (357).
Briſtly, ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SETON, sē't'n. ſ. (170).
A Seton is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, sĕt-tēē'. ſ.
A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SETTER, sĕt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen; a man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sĕt'tĭng-dŏg. ſ.
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

SETTLE, sĕt'tl. ſ. (405).
A ſeat, a bench.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl. v. a.
To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to eſtabliſh, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make cloſe or compact; to fix unalienably by legal ſanctions; to affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom; to compoſe, to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl. v. n.
To ſubſide, to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there; to loſe motion or fermentation; to fix one's ſelf, to eſtabliſh a reſidence; to chuſe a method of life, to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate; to become fixed ſo as not to change; to take any laſting ſtate; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sĕt'tl'd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſettled, confirmed ſtate.

SETTLEMENT, sĕt'tl-mĕnt. ſ.
The act of ſettling, the ſtate of being ſettled; the act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction; a jointure granted to a wife; ſubſidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SEVEN, sĕv'v'n. a. (103).
Four and three, one more than ſix.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. a.
Repeated ſeven times, having ſeven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. ad.
Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt. ſ. (144).
A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before laſt Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSCORE, sĕv'v'n-skōre. a.
Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sĕv'v'n-tēēn. a.
Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sĕv'v'n-tēēnth. a.
The ſeventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sĕv'v'nth. a.
The ordinal of ſeven, the firſt after the ſixth; containing one part in ſeven.

SEVENTHLY, sĕv'v'nth-lē. ad.
In the ſeventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sĕv'v'n-tē-ĕth. a.
The tenth ſeven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sĕv'v'n-tē. a.
Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr. v. a. (98).
To part by violence from the reſt; to force aſunder; to diſjoin, to diſunite; to keep diſtinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr. v. n. (98).
To make a ſeparation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl. a. (88).
Different, diſtinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particulars, ſingle; diſtinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl. ſ.
Each particular ſingly taken; any incloſed or ſeparate place.

SEVERALLY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-ē. ad.
Diſtinctly, particularly, ſeparately.

SEVERALTY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-tē. ſ.
State of ſeparation from the reſt.

SEVERANCE, sĕv'ŭr-ănse. ſ.
Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sē-vēre'. a.
Sharp, apt to puniſh, apt to blame, rigorous; auſtere, moroſe; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, ſtrict; grave, ſober, ſedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; conciſe, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sē-vēre'lē. ad.
Painfully, afflictively; ferociouſly, horridly.

SEVERITY, sē-vĕr'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Cruel treatment, ſharpneſs of puniſhment; hardneſs, power of diſtreſſing; ſtrictneſs, rigid accuracy; rigour, auſterity, harſhneſs.

To SEW, sō. v. n. (266).
To join any thing by the uſe of the needle.

To SEW, sō. v. a.
To join by thread drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sū'ŭr. ſ. (266).
An officer who ſerves up a feaſt.

SEWER, sō'ŭr. ſ.
He that uſes a needle.

SEWER, shore. ſ.
A paſſage for the foul or uſeleſs water of a town to run through and paſs off.

☞ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become univerſal, though in Junius's time it ſhould ſeem to have been confined to London; for under the word *Shore* he ſays, "*Common* "*ſhore*, Londinenſibus ita corruptè dicitur, the "*common ſewer*." Johnſon has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, "Non infeliciter *Cowellus* declinat à verb "*Iſſue* dictumque putat quaſi *Iſſuer* abjectâ "initiali ſyllabâ." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *ſh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy (452); and the *u* in this caſe being pronounced like *ew*, might eaſily draw the word into the common orthography, *ſewer*; while the ſound of *ſh* was preſerved, and the *ew* as in *ſhew*, *ſtrew*, and *ſew*, might ſoon ſlide into *o*, and thus produce the preſent anomaly.

SEX, sĕks. ſ.
The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphaſis.

SEXAGENARY, sĕks-ăd'jĕn-ăr-ē. a.
Aged ſixty years,

SEXAGESSIMA, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-mă. ſ.
The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-măl. a.
Sixtieth, numbered by ſixties.

SEXANGLED, sĕks-ăng'gl'd. (359).
SEXANGULAR, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr. } a.
Having ſix corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr-lē. ad.
With ſix angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113).
Laſting ſix years, happenning once in ſix years.

SEXTAIN, sĕks'tĭn. ſ. (208).
A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SEXTANT, sĕks'tănt. ſ.
The ſixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sĕks'tĭl. a. (140).
Is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when ſixty degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

SEXTON, sĕks'tŭn. ſ. (170).
An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sĕks'tŭn-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a ſexton.

SEXTUPLE, sĕks'tū-pl. a. (405).
Sixfold, ſix times told.

SHABBILY, ſhăb'bē-lē. ad.
Meanly, reproachfully, deſpicably.

SHABBINESS, ſhăb'bē-nĕs. ſ.
Meanneſs, paltrineſs.

SHABBY, ſhăb'bē. a.
Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, ſhăk'kl. v. a. (405).
To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, ſhăk'klz. ſ. wanting the ſingular.
Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, ſhăd. ſ.
A kind of fiſh.

SHADE, ſhāde. ſ.
The cloud or darkneſs made by interception of the light; darkneſs, obſcurity; coolneſs made by interception of the ſun; an obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded; ſcreen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, ſhelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſoul ſeparated from the body, ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch; a ſpirit, a ghoſt, manes.

To SHADE, ſhāde. v. a.
To overſpread with darkneſs; to cover from the light or heat; to ſhelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obſcure colours.

SHADINESS, ſhā'dē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſhady, umbrageouſneſs.

SHADOW, ſhăd'dō. ſ. (327) (515).
The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkneſs, ſhade; ſhelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obſcure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the ſight; an imperfect and faint repreſentation, oppoſed to ſubſtance; type, myſtical repreſentation; protection, ſhelter, favour.

To SHADOW, ſhăd'dō. v. a.
To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to ſcreen; to ſcreen from danger, to ſhroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obſcure colours; to repreſent imperfectly; to repreſent typically.

SHADOWY, ſhăd'dō-ē. a.
Full of ſhade, gloomy; faintly repreſentative, typical; unſubſtantial, unreal; dark, opake.

SHADY, ſhā'dē. a.
Full of ſhade, mildly gloomy; ſecure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, ſhăft. ſ.
An arrow, a miſſive weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing ſtraight, the ſpire of a church.

SHAG, ſhăg. ſ.
Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, ſhăg'gĕd. (366).
SHAGGY, ſhăg'gē. (383). } a.
Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, ſhă-grēēn'. ſ.
The ſkin of a kind of fiſh; or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, ſhāke. v. a. preter. Shook, part. paſſ. Shaken, or Shook.
To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards, and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from reſolution, to depreſs, to make afraid; to Shake hands, this phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſignifies to Join with, to Take leave of; to Shake off, to rid himſelf of, to free from, to diveſt of.

To SHAKE, ſhāke. v. n.
To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body ſtill; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmneſs.

SHAKE, ſhāke. ſ.
Concuſſion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, ſhā'kŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

SHALE, ſhāle. ſ.
A huſk, the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

SHALL, ſhăl. v. defective.
It has no tenſes but Shall future, and Should imperfect. See BEEN.

☞ Children are generally taught to pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *all*; and when they are fixed in this pronunciation and come to read tolerably, they have this ſound to break themſelves of, and pronounce it like the firſt ſyllable of *ſhal-low*.

SHALLOON, ſhăl-lōōn'. ſ.
A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

SHALLOP, ſhăl'lŭp. ſ.
A ſmall boat.

SHALLOW, ſhăl'lō. a. (327).
Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, ſilly; not deep of ſound.

SHALLOW, ſhăl'lō. ſ.
A ſhelf, a ſand, a flat, a ſhoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, ſhăl'lō-brān'd.
Fooliſh, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, ſhăl'lō-lē. ad.
With no great depth; ſimply, fooliſhly.

SHALLOWNESS, ſhăl'lō-nĕs. ſ.
Want of depth; want of thought, want of underſtanding, futility.

SHALT, ſhălt. The ſecond perſon of Shall.

To SHAM, ſhăm. v. n.
To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with falſe pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, ſhăm. ſ.
Fraud, trick, falſe pretence, impoſture.

SHAM, ſhăm. a.
Falſe, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, ſhăm'blz. ſ. (359).
The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, ſhăm'bl-ĭng. a. (410).
Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, ſhāme. ſ.
The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, or on the detection of a bad action; the cauſe or reaſon of ſhame, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, ſhāme. v. a.
To make aſhamed, to fill with ſhame; to diſgrace.

To SHAME, ſhāme. v. n.
To be aſhamed.

SHAMEFACED, ſhāme'fāſte. a. (359).
Modeſt, baſhful, eaſily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, ſhāme'fāſte-lē. ad.
Modeſtly, baſhfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, ſhāme'fāſte-nĕs. ſ.
Modeſty, baſhfulneſs, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, ſhāme'fŭl. a.
Diſgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, ſhāme'fŭl-ē. ad.
Diſgracefully, ignominiouſly, infamouſly.

SHAMELESS, ſhāme'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſhame, impudent, immodeſt, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, ſhāme'lĕs-lē. ad.
Impudently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.

SHAMELESSNESS, ſhāme'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Impudence, want of ſhame, immodeſty.

SHAMMER, ſhăm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A cheat, an impoſtor.

SHAMOIS, ſhăm'mē. ſ.
A kind of wild goat. See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, ſhăm'rŭk. ſ. (166).
The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs.

SHANK, ſhăngk. ſ.
The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any inſtrument.

SHANKED, ſhăngkt. a. (359).
Having a ſhank.

SHANKER, ſhăngk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE, ſhāpe. v. a.
To form, to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, ſhāpe. ſ.
Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, ſhāpe'lĕs. a.
Wanting regularity or form, wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

SHAPELINESS, ſhāpe'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Beauty or proportion of form.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SHAPELY, shāpe'lē. a.
Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shārd. ſ.
A fragment of an earthen veſſel; a plant; a ſort of fiſh.

SHARDBORN, shārd'born. a.
Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots.

SHARDED, shārd'ĕd. a.
Inhabiting ſhards.

To SHARE, shāre. v. a.
To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to ſeparate, to ſheer.

To SHARE, shāre. v. n.
To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shāre. ſ.
Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shāre'bone. ſ.
The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shā'rur. ſ. (98).
One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shārk. ſ.
A voracious ſea-fiſh; a greedy, artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shārk. v. a.
To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

To SHARK, shārk. v. n.
To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shārp. a.
Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of ſight or hearing; ſhrill, piercing the ear with a quick noiſe, not flat; ſevere, biting, ſarcaſtick; ſeverely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; ſubtile, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shārp. ſ.
A ſharp or acute ſound; a pointed weapon, ſmall ſword, rapier.

To SHARP, shārp. v. a.
To make keen.

To SHARP, shārp. v. n.
To play thieviſh tricks.

To SHARPEN, shār'p'n. v. a. (103).
To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of ſenſe; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or ſarcaſtick, to make leſs flat, more piercing to the ears; to make ſour.

SHARPER, shārp'ur. ſ. (98).
A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a raſcal.

SHARPLY, shārp'lē. ad.
With keenneſs, with good edge or point; ſeverely, rigorouſly; keenly, acutely, vigorouſly; afflictively, painfully; with quickneſs; judiciouſly, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shārp'nĕs. ſ.
Keenneſs of edge or point; ſeverity of language, ſatirical ſarcaſm; ſourneſs; painfulneſs, afflictiveneſs; intellectual acuteneſs, ingenuity, wit; quickneſs of ſenſes.

SHARP-SET, shārp-sĕt'. a.
Eager, vehemently deſirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shārp-vĭz'idj'd. a. (90).
Having a ſharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shārp-sī'tĕd. a.
Having quick ſight.

To SHATTER, shăt'tur. v. a. (98).
To break at once into many pieces, to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts; to diſſipate, to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shăt'tur. v. n.
To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shăt'tur. ſ.
One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shăt'tur-brān'd. (359). } a.
SHATTERPATED, shăt'tur-pā-tĕd }
Inattentive, not conſiſtent.

SHATTERY, shăt'tur-ē. a.
Diſunited, not compact, eaſily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shāve. v. a. preterit Shaved; part. paſſ. Shaved or Shaven.
To pare off with a razor; to pare cloſe to the ſurface; to ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching; to cut in thin ſlices.

SHAVELING, shāve'ling. ſ. (410).
A man ſhaved, a name of contempt for a friar, or religious.

SHAVER, shā'vur. ſ. (98).
A man that practiſes the art of Shaving; a man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

SHAVING, shā'ving. ſ. (410).
Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shawm. ſ.
A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shēe. pronoun. in oblique caſes Her. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shēfe. ſ. (227).
A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shēle. v. a. (227).
To ſhell.

To SHEAR, shēre. v. a. (227). preter. Shore, or Shared; part. paſſ. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shērd. ſ. (234).
A fragment.

SHEARS, shērz. ſ. (227).
An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shēer'ur. ſ. (98).
One that clips with ſhears, particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

SHEARMAN, shēer'măn. ſ. (88).
He that ſhears.

SHEATH, shēth. ſ. (227).
The caſe of any thing, the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } shēTH. }
To SHEATHE, } (467). } v. a.
To encloſe in a Sheath or ſcabbard, to encloſe in any caſe; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shēth'wing'd. a.
Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shēth'ē. a.
Forming a ſheath.

To SHED, shĕd. v. a.
To effuſe, to pour out, to ſpill; to ſcatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shĕd. v. n.
To let fall its parts.

SHED, shĕd. ſ.
A ſlight temporary covering; in compoſition, effuſion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, shĕd'dur. ſ. (98).
A ſpiller, one who ſheds.

SHEEN, shēen. (246). } a.
SHEENY, shēen'ē. }
Bright, glittering, ſhewy.

SHEEN, shēen. ſ.
Brightneſs, ſplendour.

SHEEP, shēep. ſ. (246).
The animal that bears wool; a fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shēep'bite. v. n.
To uſe petty theſts.

SHEEPBITER, shēep'bite-ur. ſ.
A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, shēep'kŏt. ſ.
A little encloſure for Sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shēep'fōld. ſ.
The place where ſheep are encloſed.

SHEEPHOOK, shēep'hook. ſ.
A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

SHEEPISH, shēep'ish. a.
Baſhful, over-modeſt, timorouſly and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shēep'ish-nĕs. ſ.
Baſhfulneſs, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASTER, shēep'măs-tur. ſ.
An owner of ſheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shēep'shēer-ing. ſ.
The time of ſhearing ſheep, the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shēep's-ī'. ſ.
A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

SHEEPWALK, shēep'wawk. ſ.
Paſture for ſheep.

SHEER, shēre. a. (246).
Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shēre. ad. (246).
Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shēerz. ſ.
See SHEARS.

SHEET, shēet. (246).
A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ſhip, ropes bent to the clews of the ſails; as much paper as is made in one body; a ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēet-ănk'kur. ſ.
In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor.

To SHEET, shēet. v. a.
To furniſh with ſheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to cover as with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shē'kl. ſ. (102).
An ancient Jewiſh coin, in value about two ſhillings and ſix-pence.

SHELF, shĕlf. ſ.
A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it; a ſand bank in the ſea, a rock under ſhallow water.

SHELFY, shĕlf'ē. a.
Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous ſhallows.

SHELL, shĕl. ſ.
The hard covering of any thing, the external cruſt; the covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal; the covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an houſe; it is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry; the ſuperficial part.

nŏr 167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To SHELL, shĕl. v. a.
To take out of the ſhell, to ſtrip off the ſhell.

To SHELL, shĕl. v. n.
To fall off as broken ſhells; to caſt the ſhell.

SHELLDUCK, shĕl'dŭk. ſ.
A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shĕl'fiſh. ſ.
Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

SHELLY, shĕl'lē. a.
Abounding with ſhells; conſiſting of ſhells.

SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives ſecurity; the ſtate of being covered, protection, ſecurity.

To SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr. v. a.
To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to ſuccour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shĕl'tŭr. v. n.
To take ſhelter; to give ſhelter.

SHELTERLESS, shĕl'tŭr-lĕs. a.
Harbourleſs, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shĕlv'ing. a. (410).
Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shĕl'vē. a.
Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shĕnd. v. a. preterit and part. paſſ. Shent. To ruin, to diſgrace; to ſurpaſs. Obſolete.

SHEPHERD, shĕp'pŭrd. ſ. (98) (515).
One who tends ſheep in the paſture; a ſwain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a paſtor.

SHEPHERDESS, shĕp'pŭr-dĕs. ſ.
A woman that tends ſheep, a rural laſs.

SHEPHERDISH, shĕp'pŭrd-iſh. a.
Reſembling a ſhepherd, ſuiting a ſhepherd, paſtoral, ruſtick.

SHERBET, shĕr-bĕt'. ſ.
The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD, shĕrd. ſ.
The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shĕr'if. ſ.
An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, shĕr'if-al-tē. } ſ.
SHERIFFSHIP, shĕr'if-ſhip. }
The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHERRIS, shĕr'ris. }
SHERRY, shĕr'rē. } ſ.
A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

SHEW, shō. See SHOW.

SHEWBREAD. See SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, shēēld. ſ. (275).
A buckler, a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or ſecurity.

To SHIELD, shēēld. v. a.
To cover with a ſhield; to defend, to protect, to ſecure; to keep off, to defend againſt.

To SHIFT, ſhift. v. n.
To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find ſome expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practiſe indirect methods; to take ſome method for ſafety.

To SHIFT, ſhift. v. a.
To change, to alter; to tranſfer from place; to change in poſition; to change, as clothes; to dreſs in freſh clothes; to Shift off, to defer, to put away by ſome expedient.

SHIFT, ſhift. ſ.
Expedient found or uſed with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, laſt recourſe; fraud, artifice; evaſion, cluſory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, ſhift'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, ſhift'lĕs. a.
Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, ſhil'ling. ſ. (410).
A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, ſhil'lē-ſhal'ē.
A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? to ſtand Shill-I-ſhall-I, is to continue heſitating.

SHILY, ſhi'lē. ad.
Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, ſhin. ſ.
The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, ſhine. v. n. preterit, I Shone, I have Shone; ſometimes I Shined, I have ſhined. To glitter, to gliſten; to be ſplendid; to be eminent or conſpicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, ſhine. ſ.
Fair weather; brightneſs, ſplendour, luſtre. Little uſed.

SHINESS, ſhi'nĕs. ſ.
Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, ſhing'gl. ſ. (405).
A thin board to cover houſes.

SHINGLES, ſhing'glz. ſ.
A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

SHINY, ſhi'nē. a.
Bright, luminous.

SHIP, ſhip. ſ.
A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

To SHIP, ſhip. v. a.
To put into a ſhip; to tranſport in a ſhip.

SHIPBOARD, ſhip'bord. ſ.
This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes, a Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ſhip; the plank of a ſhip.

SHIPBOY, ſhip'boē. ſ.
Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

SHIPMAN, ſhip'măn. ſ. (88).
Sailor, ſeaman.

SHIPMASTER, ſhip'măs-tŭr. ſ.
Maſter of the ſhip.

SHIPPING, ſhip'ping. ſ. (410).
Veſſels of navigation; paſſage in a ſhip.

SHIPWRECK, ſhip'rĕk. ſ.
The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves; the parts of a ſhattered ſhip; deſtruction, miſcarriage.

☞ The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack*, is now become vulgar.

To SHIPWRECK, ſhip'rĕk. v. a.
To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows; to make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ſhip'rite. ſ.
A builder of ſhips.

SHIRE, ſhīre. ſ. (8) (106).
A diviſion of the kingdom, a county.

☞ The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure Engliſh word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal ſound of *i* when the accent is on it. But this irregularity is ſo fixed as to give the regular ſound a pedantic ſtiffneſs; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this ſound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular ſound; W. Johnſton gives both, but places the irregular firſt: and the Grammar called Bickerſtaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts this ſound, and gives this rule:

"To ſound like double *(e) (i)* does incline;
"As in *Machine*, and *Shire*, and *Magazine*:
"Like *(a)* in *Sirrah*; but writ *(oi)* in *join*."

It may likewiſe be obſerved, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, &c. is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*.

SHIRT, ſhŭrt. ſ. (108).
The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, ſhŭrt. v. a.
To cover, to clothe as in a ſhirt.

SHIRTLESS, ſhŭrt'lĕs. a.
Wanting a ſhirt.

SHITTAH, ſhit'tă. }
SHITTIM, ſhit'tim. } ſ.
A ſort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, ſhit'tl-kŏk. ſ.
A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

☞ The moſt natural derivation of this word ſeems to ariſe from the motion of a *ſhuttle*, and therefore it ought to be written and pronounced *ſhuttlecock*.

SHIVE, ſhive. ſ.
A ſlice of bread, a thick ſplinter or lamina cut off from the main ſubſtance.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'ŭr. v. n. (98).
To quake, to tremble, to ſhudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'ŭr. v. n.
To fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'ŭr. v. a.
To break by one act into many parts, to ſhatter.

SHIVER, ſhiv'ŭr. ſ. (515).
One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, ſhiv'ŭr-ē. a.
Looſe of coherence, eaſily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, ſhōle. ſ. (295).
A croud, a multitude, a throng; a ſhallow, a ſand bank.

To SHOAL, ſhōle. v. n.
To croud, to throng, to be ſhallow, to grow ſhallow.

SHOAL, ſhōle. a.
Shallow, obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, ſhō'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Shallowneſs, frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOALY, ſhō'lē. a.
Full of ſhoals, full of ſhallow places.

SHOCK, ſhŏk. ſ.
Conflict, mutual impreſſion of violence, violent concourſe; concuſſion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impreſſion of diſguſt; a pile of ſheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk. v. a.
To ſhake by violence; to offend, to diſguſt.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk. v. n.
To be offenſive.

To SHOCK, ſhŏk. v. n.
To build up piles of ſheaves.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SHOD, shŏd, for Shoed, the preterit and participle paſſive of to Shoe.

SHOE, shōō. ſ. (296).
The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shōō. v. a. preterit I Shod; participle paſſive Shod. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shōō'bŏe. ſ.
A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shōō'ing-hŏrn. ſ.
A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shōō'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make Shoes.

SHOETYE, shōō'tī. ſ.
The ribband with which women tye Shoes.

SHOG, shŏg. ſ.
Violent concuſſion.

To SHOG, shŏg. v. a.
To ſhake, to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

SHONE, shŏn. The preterit of Shine.
☞ This word is frequently pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *tone*; but the ſhort ſound of *o* is by far the moſt uſual among thoſe who may be ſtyled polite ſpeakers.
This ſound is adopted by Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith; nor do I find the other ſound in any of our Dictionaries that have the word.

SHOOK, shŏŏk. (306). The preterit, and in poetry participle paſſive of Shake.

To SHOOT, shōōt. v. a. preterit, I Shot; participle, Shot or Shotten. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence; to diſcharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thruſt forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

To SHOOT, shōōt. v. n.
To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increaſe in vegetable growth; to form itſelf into any ſhape; to be emitted; to protubetate, to jet out; to paſs as an arrow; to become any thing ſuddenly; to move ſwiftly along; to feel a quik pain.

SHOOT, shōōt. ſ.
The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument, obſolete; branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

SHOOTER, shōōt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſhoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shŏp. ſ.
A place where any thing is ſold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shŏp'bord. ſ.
Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shŏp'bŏŏk. ſ.
Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shŏp'kēep-ŭr. ſ.
A trader who ſells in a ſhop, not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

SHOPMAN, shŏp'măn. ſ. (88).
A petty trader; one who ſerves in a ſhop.

SHORE, shore. The preterit of Shear.

SHORE, shore. ſ.
The coaſt of the ſea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the ſupport of a building, a buttreſs.

To SHORE, shore. v. a
To prop, to ſupport; to ſet on Shore, not in uſe.

SHORELESS, shore'lĕs. a.
Having no coaſt.

SHORNE, shorne. The participle paſſive of Shear.
☞ This word was inadvertently marked with the third ſound of *o* in the firſt edition of this Dictionary; but from conſidering its analogy with *ſwear*, *wear*, and *tear*, I do not heſitate to alter it to the firſt ſound of that vowel: Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnſton, are for the firſt pronunciation; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Elphinſton, are for the laſt: and theſe authorities, with analogy on their ſide, are deciſive.

SHORT, shŏrt. a. (167).
Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purpoſed point, not adequate; not far diſtant in time; defective; ſcanty; not going ſo far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shŏrt. ſ.
A ſummary account.

SHORT, shŏrt. ad.
Not long.

To SHORTEN, shŏr't'n. v. a. (103).
To make ſhort; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progreſſion; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, shŏrt'hănd. ſ.
A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, shŏrt-lĭv'd'. a. (359).
Not living or laſting long.

SHORTLY, shŏrt'lē. ad.
Quickly, ſoon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, shŏrt'nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſhort; fewneſs of words, brevity, conciſeneſs; want of retention; deficience, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shŏrt-rĭbz'. ſ.
The baſtard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shŏrt-sī'tĕd. a.
Unable to ſee far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shŏrt-sī'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Defect of ſight; defect of intellectual ſight.

SHORTWAISTED, shŏrt-wāst'ĕd. a.
Having a ſhort body.

SHORTWINDED, shŏrt-wĭnd'ĕd. a.
Shortbreathed, aſthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shŏrt-wĭng'd'. a.
Having ſhort wings. So hawks are divided into long and Short-winged.

SHORY, shō'rē. a.
Lying near the coaſt.

SHOT, shŏt. The preterit and participle paſſive of Shoot.

SHOT, shŏt. ſ.
The act of ſhooting; the flight of a ſhot; the charge of a gun; bullets or ſmall pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing diſcharged from a gun, or other inſtrument; a ſum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shŏt'frēe. a.
Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shŏt't'n. a. (103).
Having ejected the ſpawn.

To SHOVE, shŭv. v. a. (165).
To puſh by main ſtrength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to puſh, to ruſh againſt.

To SHOVE, shŭv. v. n.
To puſh forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shŭv. ſ.
The act of ſhoving, a puſh.

SHOVEL, shŭv'v'l. ſ. (102).
An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

To SHOVEL, shŭv'v'l. v. a.
To throw or heap with a ſhovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shŭv'v'l-bord. ſ.
A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, shŏk. ſ. (321) (392).
A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog, a ſhock.

SHOULD, shŭd. (320).
This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed. See BEEN.

SHOULDER, shōl'dŭr. ſ. (318).
The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beaſt; the upper part of the back; the ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength; a riſing part, a prominence. See MOULD.

To SHOULDER, shōl'dŭr. v. a.
To puſh with inſolence and violence; to put upon the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shōl'dŭr-bĕlt. ſ.
A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shōl'dŭr-klăp-pŭr. ſ.
One who affects familiarity. Not in uſe.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shōl'dŭr-shŏt-t'n. a.
Strained in the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, shōl'dŭr-slĭp. ſ.
Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT, shŏut. v. n. (313).
To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHOUT, shŏut. ſ.
A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHOUTER, shŏut'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ſhouts.

To SHOW, shō. v. a. (324). preterit Showed and Shown; part. paſſ. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shō. v. n.
To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shō. ſ.
A ſpectacle, ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money; ſuperficial appearance; oſtentatious diſplay; object attracting notice; ſplendid appearance; ſemblance; ſpecioufneſs; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent ſpectacle; phantoms, not realities; repreſentative action.

SHOWBREAD, or SHEWBREAD, shō'brĕd.
Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, shŏŏ'ŭr. ſ. (323).
Rain either moderate or violent; ſtorm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal diſtribution.

To SHOWER, shŏŏ'ŭr. v. a.
To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, shŏŏ'ŭr. v. n.
To be rainy.

SHOWERY, shŏŏ'ŭr-ē. a.
Rainy.

SHOWISH, or SHOWY, shō'ish. a.
Splendid, gaudy; oſtentatious.

SHOWN, shone. pret. and part. paſſ. of to Show. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrank. The preterit of Shrink.

To SHRED, shred. v. a. pret. Shred.
To cut into ſmall pieces.

SHRED, shred. ſ.
A ſmall piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrōō. ſ. (265) (339).
A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrōōd. a.
Having the qualities of a ſhrew, malicious, troubleſome; maliciouſly ſly, cunning; ill betokening; miſchievous.

SHREWDLY, shrōōd'lē. ad.
Miſchievouſly; vexatiouſly; cunningly; ſlily.

SHREWDNESS, shrōōd'nēs. ſ.
Sly, cunning, archneſs; miſchievouſneſs, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrōō'ish. a.
Having the qualities of a ſhrew; forward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrōō'ish-lē. ad.
Petulantly, peeviſhly, clamorouſly.

SHREWISHNESS, shrōō'ish-nēs. ſ.
The qualities of a ſhrew, frowardneſs, petulance, clamorouſneſs.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōō'mouſe. ſ.
A mouſe of which the bite was generally ſuppoſed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrēēk. v. n. (275).
To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour, to ſcream.

SHRIEK, shrēēk. ſ.
An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

SHRIEVE, shrēēv. ſ. (275).
A ſheriff.

☞ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *ſhrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the ſound of *ie* in *grieve*, *thieve*, &c. and the common people of London to this day have preſerved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away faſt among them. That this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived to be convinced, NEVE, or *Reeve*, ſignifies a ſteward; and *Shrieve* is but a contraction of *Shire Reeve*, or *Shire Steward*. But however juſt this orthography and pronunciation may be in other reſpects, it wants the true ſtamp of polite uſage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's uſe of this word,

"Now Mayors and *Shrieves* all huſh'd and ſa-
"tiate lay"——

muſt only be looked upon as aſſiſting the humour of the ſcene he deſcribes.

SHRIEVALTY, shrēē'val-tē.
The office of a ſheriff.

☞ By a caprice, common in language, this compound is not nearly ſo antiquated as its ſimple; though it ſhould ſeem, that if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its ſtead, the branches ought to ſpring from the latter, and not the former. But though we ſeldom hear *Shrieve* for Sheriff, except among the lower claſſes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better ſort, *Shrievalty* for *Sheriffalty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, ſays, "Your next appearance in "office is marked with his election to the "*Shrievalty*." Public Advertiſer, July, 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and ſuch an inaccuracy, in ſuch a writer as Junius, is not a little ſurpriſing.

SHRIFT, shrift. ſ.
Confeſſion made to a prieſt.

SHRILL, shril. a.
Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

To SHRILL, shril. v. n.
To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of ſound.

SHRILLY, shril'lē. ad.
With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRILLNESS, shril'nēs. ſ.
The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP, shrimp. ſ.
A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrine. ſ.
A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

To SHRINK, shrink. v. n. preterit, I Shrunk, or Shrank; participle, Shrunken. To contract itſelf into leſs room, to ſhrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, shrink. v. a. participle paſſ. Shrunk. Shrank, or Shrunken. To make to ſhrink.

SHRINK, shrink. ſ.
Contraction into leſs compaſs; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, shrink'ur. ſ. (98).
He who ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE, shrive. v. a.
To hear at confeſſion.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. n. (102).
To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. a.
To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shri'vur. ſ. (98).
A confeſſor.

SHROUD, shrōud. ſ. (313).
A ſhelter, a cover; the dreſs of the dead, a winding-ſheet; the ſail ropes.

To SHROUD, shrōud. v. a.
To ſhelter, to cover from danger; to dreſs for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHROUD, shrōud. v. n.
To harbour, to take ſhelter.

SHROVETIDE, shrōve'tide.
SHROVETUESDAY, shrōve-tūze'dē. (223). } ſ.
The time of confeſſion, the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrub. ſ.
A buſh, a ſmall tree; ſpirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrub'bē. a.
Reſembling a ſhrub; full of ſhrubs, buſhy.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. n.
To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. a.
To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrug. ſ.
A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

SHRUNK, shrunk. The preterit and part. paſſ. of Shrink.

SHRUNKEN, shrunk'k'n. (103). The part. paſſive of Shrink.

To SHUDDER, shud'dur. v. a. (98).
To quake with fear, or with averſon.

To SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. v. a. (405).
To throw into diſorder, to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud; to change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. v. n.
To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſtions; to ſtruggle, to ſhift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. ſ. (405).
The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shuf'fl-kap. ſ.
A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shuf'fl-ur. ſ. (98).
He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shuf'fl-ing-lē. ad.
With an irregular gait. (410).

To SHUN, shun. v. a.
To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to eſcape.

SHUNLESS, shun'lēs. a.
Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shut. v. a. preterit, I Shut; part. paſſive, Shut. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to encloſe, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; to Shut out, to exclude, to deny admiſſion; to Shut up, to cloſe, to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, shut. v. n.
To be cloſed, to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT, shut. part. a.
Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shut. ſ.
Cloſe, act of ſhutting; ſmall door or cover.

SHUTTER, shut'tur. ſ. (98).
One that ſhuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shut'tl. ſ. (405).
The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shut'tl-kok. ſ.
A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHITTLECOCK.

SHY, shi. a.
Reſerved; cautious; keeping at a diſtance. unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sib'ē-lant. a.
Hiſſing.

SIBILATION, sib-ē-lā'shun. ſ.
A hiſſing ſound.

SICAMORE, sik'a-more. ſ.
A tree.

SICCITY, sik'sē-tē. ſ.
Drineſs, aridity, want of moiſture.

SICE, size. ſ.
The number ſix at dice.

SICK, sik. a.
Afflicted with diſeaſe; ill in the ſtomach; corrupted; diſguſted.

To SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make ſick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. n.
To grow ſick; to be ſatiated; to be diſguſted or diſordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languiſh.

SICKLE, sĭk'kl. f. (405).
The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sĭk'kl-măn. } f.
SICKLER, sĭk'kl-ŭr. (98). }
A reaper.

SICKLINESS, sĭk'lē-nĕs. f.
Diſpoſition to ſickneſs, habitual diſeaſe.

SICKLY, sĭk'lē. a.
Not healthy, ſomewhat diſordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sĭk'lē. v. a.
To make diſeaſe, to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

SICKNESS, sĭk'nĕs. f.
State of being diſeaſed; diſeaſe, malady; diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE, side. f.
The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body oppoſed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local reſpect; party, faction, ſect; any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another.

SIDE, side. a.
Leteral, oblique, being on either ſide.

To SIDE, side. v. n.
To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, side'bord. f.
The ſide table on which conveniences are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, side'bŏks. f.
Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, side'flī. f.
An inſect.

To SIDLE, sī'dl. v. n. (405).
To go with the body the narroweſt way.

SIDELONG, side'lŏng. a.
Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, side'lŏng. ad.
Laterally, obliquely, not in purſuit, not in poſition; on the ſide.

SIDER, sī'dŭr. f. (98).
See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sĭd'dĕr-ăl. a.
Starry, aſtral.

SIDERATION, sĭd-dĕr-ā'shŭn. f.
A ſudden mortification, a blaſt, or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe.

SIDESADDLE, side'săd-dl. f.
A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SIDESMAN, sīdz'măn. f. (88).
An aſſiſtant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, side'wāze. }
SIDEWISE, side'wize. } ad.
Laterally, on one ſide.

SIEGE, sēdje. f.
The act of beſetting a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion; place, claſs, rank, obſolete.

SIEVE, sĭv. f. (277).
Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran; a boulter, a ſearce.

To SIFT, sĭft. v. a.
To ſeparate by a ſieve; to ſeparate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sĭft'ŭr. f. (98).
He who ſifts.

To SIGH, sī. v. n.
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sī. f.
A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained.

☞ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the Stage, ſo different from every other word of the ſame form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *ſcythe*; and the only difference is, that *ſcythe* has the flat aſpiration as in *this*; and *ſigh* the ſharp one, as in *thin*. It is not eaſy to conjecture what could be the reaſon of this departure from analogy, unleſs it were to give the word a ſound, which ſeems an echo to the ſenſe; and if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or ſhortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful*, *cheerful*, *pierce*, *fierce*, *great*, *leiſure*, and ſome others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th* in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to paſs current without the ſtamp of the beſt, the moſt univerſal, and permanent uſage on its ſide. The Saxon combination *gh*, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of the word, is ſilent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is ſtill retained in great part of Scotland, and in ſome of the northern parts of England: but every guttural ſound has been long ſince baniſhed from the language; not, however, without ſome efforts to continue by changing theſe letters, ſometimes into the related guttural conſonant *k*, as in *lough*, *bough*, &c. and ſometimes into a conſonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh*, *cough*, &c. Theſe are the only tranſmutations of theſe letters; and theſe eſtabliſhed irregularities are quite ſufficient without admitting ſuch as are only candidates for confuſion. If it be pleaded that *ſithe* better expreſſes the emiſſion of breath in the act of ſighing, it may be anſwered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to aſſiſt this expreſſion, ſpelt the word *ſih*, as an aſpiration muſt neceſſarily accompany the act of ſighing; but (to take no notice that, in this caſe, the *h* ought to be before the *i*) (397), though ſuch expreſſion may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by paſſion, it would be as affected to give it this aſpiration in ordinary ſpeech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremor of the voice and a faultering of the tongue; or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulſive motion of the breaſt and lungs. To theſe reaſons may be added the laws of rhyme; which neceſſarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical ſound:

"Love is a ſmoke, rais'd with the fume of *ſighs*;
"Being purg'd, a fire, ſparkling in lovers' eyes."
Shakeſpeare.

SIGHT, site. f. (393).
Perception by the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing; open view, a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye; act of ſeeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, inſtrument of ſeeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; ſpectacle, ſhow, thing wonderful to be ſeen.

SIGHTLESS, site'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſight, blind; not ſightly.

SIGHTLY, site'lē. a.
Pleaſing to the eye, ſtriking to the view.

SIGIL, sĭd'jĭl. f. (544).
Seal.

SIGN, sine. f. (385).
A token of any thing, that by which any thing is ſhown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within; a conſtellation in the Zodiack; typical repreſentation, ſymbol; a ſubſcription of one's name, as a Sign manual.

To SIGN, sine. v. a.
To mark; to ratify by hand or ſeal; to betoken, to ſignify, to repreſent typically.

SIGNAL, sĭg'năl. f. (88).
Notice given by a ſignal, a ſign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sĭg'năl. a.
Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sĭg-năl'ē-tē. f.
Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sĭg'năl-ize. v. a.
To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sĭg'năl-ē. ad.
Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sĭg-nā'shŭn. f.
Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sĭg'nă-tŭre. f.
A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing, a ſtamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, ſome letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SIGNET, sĭg'nĕt. f. (99).
A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kănſe. }
SIGNIFICANCY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kăn-sē. }
f. Power of ſignifying, meaning; energy, power of impreſſing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kănt. a.
Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark; betokening, ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething; expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kănt-lē. ad. With force of expreſſion.

SIGNIFICATION, sĭg-nĭf-ē-kā'shŭn. f. The act of making known by ſigns; meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kă-tĭv. a.
Betokening by any external ſign; forcible, ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kă-tŭr-ē. f. That which ſignifies or betokens. (512).

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī. v. a.
To declare by ſome token or ſign; to mean, to expreſs; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī. v. n. (385).
To expreſs meaning with force.

SIGNIORY, sēne'yō-rē. f. (113).
Lordſhip, dominion.

SIGNPOST, sine'pōſt. f.
That upon which a ſign hangs.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnſe. f.
The ſtate of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; ſecrecy; ſtillneſs.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnſe. interj.
An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

To SILENCE, sī'lĕnſe. v. a.
To ſtill, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sī'lĕnt. a.
Not ſpeaking; not talkative; ſtill; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sī'lĕnt-lē. ad.
Without ſpeech; without noiſe; without mention.

SILICIOUS, sē-lĭsh'ŭs. a. (135) (357).
Made of hair.

SILIQUA, sĭl'lē-kwȧ. ſ.
A caret of which ſix make a ſcruple; the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, pod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SILIQUOSE, sĭl-lē-kwōſe'. } a.
SILIQUOUS, sĭl'lē-kwŭs. }
Having a pod or capſula.

SILK, sĭlk. ſ.
The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the ſtuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, sĭlk'k'n. a. (103).
Made of ſilk; ſoft, tender; dreſſed in ſilk.

SILKMERCER, sĭlk'mĕr-sŭr. ſ.
A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEAVER, sĭlk'wē-vŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

SILKWORM, sĭlk'wŭrm. ſ.
The worm that ſpins ſilk.

SILKY, sĭlk'ē. a.
Made of ſilk; ſoft, pliant.

SILL, sĭll. ſ.
The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sĭl'lȧ-bŭb. ſ.
A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, ſugar, &c.

SILLILY, sĭl'lē-lē. ad.
In a ſilly manner, ſimply, fooliſhly.

SILLINESS, sĭl'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Simplicity, weakneſs, harmleſs folly.

SILLY, sĭl'lē. a.
Harmleſs, innocent, artleſs; fooliſh, witleſs.

SILLYHOW, sĭl'lē-hŏŭ. ſ.
The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILVAN, sĭl'vȧn. a. (88).
Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. ſ. (98).
Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of ſoft ſplendor; money made of ſilver.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. a.
Made of ſilver; white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre; ſoft of voice.

To SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. v. a.
To cover ſuperficially with ſilver; to adorn with mild luſtre.

SILVERBEATER, sĭl'vŭr-bē-tŭr. ſ.
One that foliates ſilver.

SILVERLY, sĭl'vŭr-lē. ad.
With the appearance of ſilver.

SILVERSMITH, sĭl'vŭr-ſmĭth. ſ.
One that works in ſilver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sĭl'vŭr-thĭs-sl. } ſ.
SILVERWEED, sĭl'vŭr-wēēd. }
Plants.

SILVERY, sĭl'vŭr-ē. a.
Beſprinkled with ſilver, ſhining like ſilver.

SIMAR, sē-mȧr'. ſ.
A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sĭm'ē-lŭr. (88). } a.
SIMILARY, sĭm'ē-lȧr-ē. }
Homogeneous, having one part like another; reſembling, having reſemblance.

SIMILARITY, sĭm-ē-lȧr'ē-tē. ſ.
Likeneſs.

SIMILE, sĭm'ē-lē. ſ. (96).
A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated.

SIMILITUDE, sē-mĭl'ē-tūde. ſ.
Likeneſs, reſemblance; compariſon, ſimile.

SIMITAR, sĭm'ē-tȧr. ſ. (88).
A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge. More properly ſpelt *Cimetar*.

To SIMMER, sĭm'mŭr. v. n. (98).
To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

SIMONY, sĭm'ŭn-ē. ſ.
The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

To SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr. ſ. (98).
Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. a. (405).
Plain, artleſs; harmleſs, uncompounded, unmingled; ſilly, not wiſe, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. ſ.
A ſimple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. v. n.
To gather ſimples.

SIMPLENESS, sĭm'pl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſimple.

SIMPLER, sĭm'pl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſimpleſt, an herbaliſt.

SIMPLETON, sĭm'pl-tŭn. ſ.
A ſilly mortal, a trifler, a fooliſh fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sĭm-plĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
Plainneſs, artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty, not abſtruſeneſs; not finery; ſtate of being uncompounded; weakneſs, ſillineſs.

SIMPLIST, sĭm'plĭſt. ſ.
One ſkilled in ſimples.

SIMPLY, sĭm'plē. ad.
Without art, without ſubtilty; of itſelf, without addition; merely, ſolely; fooliſhly; ſillily.

SIMULAR, sĭm'ū-lȧr. ſ. (88).
One that counterfeits. Not in uſe.

SIMULATION, sĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sī-mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs. a. (135). Acting together, exiſting at the ſame time.

SIN, sĭn. ſ.
An act againſt the laws of god, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sĭn. v. n.
To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religiou; to offend againſt right.

SINCE, sĭnſe. ad.
Becauſe that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sĭnſe. preposition.
After, reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

SINCERE, sĭn-sēre'. a.
Pure, unmingled; honeſt, undiſſembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sĭn-sēre'lē. ad.
Honeſtly, without hypocriſy.

SINCERENESS, sĭn-sēre'nĕs. } ſ.
SINCERITY, sĭn-sĕr'ē-tē. }
Honeſty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocriſy.

SINDON, sĭn'dŭn. ſ. (166).
A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sīne. ſ.
A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sī'nē-kūre. ſ.
An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sĭn'nū. ſ. (265).
A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs, as money is the Sinews of war; muſcle or nerve.

To SINEW, sĭn'nū. v. a.
To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

SINEWED, sĭn'nūde. a. (359).
Furniſhed with ſinews; ſtrong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sĭn'nū-ē. a.
Conſiſting of a ſinew, nervous; ſtrong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sĭn'fŭl. a.
Alien from God; unſanctified; wicked, not obſervant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sĭn'fŭl-ē. ad.
Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sĭn'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sĭng. v. n. preterit, I Sang, or Sung; participle paſſ. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate muſically; to utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately; to make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe; to tell in poetry.

To SING, sĭng. v. a.
To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praiſe to; to utter harmoniouſly.

To SINGE, sĭnje. v. a.
To ſcorch, to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

SINGER, sĭng'ŭr. ſ.
One that ſings, one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SINGINGMASTER, sĭng'ĭng-mȧs-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches to ſing.

SINGLE, sĭng'gl. a. (405).
One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no aſſiſtant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a ſcriptural ſenſe; that in which one is oppoſed to one.

To SINGLE, sĭng'gl. v. a.
To chuſe out from among others; to ſequeſter, to withdraw; to take alone; to ſeparate.

SINGLENESS, sĭng'gl-nĕs. ſ.
Simplicity, ſincerity, honeſt plainneſs.

SINGLY, sĭng'glē. ad.
Individually, particularly; without partners or aſſociates: honeſtly, ſimply, ſincerely.

SINGULAR, sĭng'gū-lȧr. a. (88) (179)
Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expreſſing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having ſomething not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sĭng-gū-lȧr'ē-tē. ſ.
Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others; any thing remarkable, a curioſity.

SINGULARLY, sĭng'gū-lȧr-lē. ad.
Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sĭn'nĭs-tŭr. a. (98) (503).
Being on the left hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honeſty, unfair; unlucky, inauſpicious.

☞ This word, though uniformly accented on the ſecond ſyllable by the poets quoted by Johnſon, is as uniformly accented on the firſt by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly ſo pronounced by the beſt ſpeakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnſon ſeems to

think, that when this word is uſed in its literal ſenſe, as

" In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
" He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale."
Dryden.

It has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but when in the figurative ſenſe of *corrupt*, *inſidious*, &c. on the firſt. This diſtinction ſeems to be well founded, both with reſpect to utility, as well as the beſt uſage.

SINISTROUS, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs. a.
Abſurd, perverſe, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs-lē. ad.
With a tendency to the left; perverſely, abſurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

To SINK, singk. v. n. pret. I Sunk, anciently Sank; part. Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to ſwim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to loſe height, to fall to a level; to loſe or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depreſſed; to be received, to be impreſſed; to decline, to decreaſe, to decay; to fall into reſt or indolence; to fall into any ſtate worſe than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, singk. v. a. (408).
To put under water, to diſable from ſwimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depreſs, to degrade; to plunge into deſtruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminiſh in quantity; to cruſh; to diminiſh; to make to decline; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

SINK, singk. ſ. (408).
A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sĭn'lĕs. a.
Exempt from ſin.

SINLESSNESS, sĭn'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Exemption from ſin.

SINNER, sĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sĭn'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. ſ.
An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

SINOPER, sĭn'ō-pŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſpecies of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sĭn'yū-āte. v. a.
To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sĭn-yū-ā'shŭn. ſ. (113).
A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sĭn'yū-ŭs. a. (113).
Bending in and out.

SINUS, sī'nŭs. ſ.
A bay of the ſea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sĭp. v. a.
To take a ſmall quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sĭp. ſ.
A ſmall quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sī'fŭn. ſ. (166).
A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sĭp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſips.

SIPPET, sĭp'pĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall ſop.

SIR, sŭr. ſ. (109).
The word of reſpect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is ſometimes uſed for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sīre. ſ.
A father, in poetry; it is uſed of beaſts, as the horſe had a good Sire; it is uſed in compoſition, as grand-Sire.

SIREN, sī'rĕn. ſ.
A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sē-rī'ā-sĭs. ſ. (135) (503).
An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun.

SIRIUS, sĭr'rē-ŭs. ſ.
The dogſtar.

SIROCCO, sē-rŏk'kō. ſ.
The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, săr'rā. ſ.
A compellation of reproach and inſult.

☞ This is a corruption of the firſt magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnſton alone pronounces it as if written *ſerrah*; and Mr. Elphinſton, becauſe it is derived from *Sir* and the interjection *ah*, ſays it ought to have the firſt ſyllable like *Sir*.

SIROP, or SIRUP, sŭr'rŭp. ſ. (166).
The juice of vegetables boiled with ſugar.

☞ The *i* in this word and its compounds is irrecoverably corrupted into *u*.

SIRUPED, sŭr'rŭpt. a. (359).
Sweet, like ſirup, bedewed with ſweets.

SIRUPY, sŭr'rŭp-ē. a.
Reſembling ſirup.

SISTER, sĭs'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A woman born of the ſame parents, correlative to brother; one of the ſame faith, a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature, human being; one of the ſame kind, one of the ſame office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sĭs'tŭr-ĭn-lăw. ſ.
A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

SISTERHOOD, sĭs'tŭr-hŭd. ſ.
The office or duty of a ſiſter; a ſet of ſiſters; a number of women of the ſame order.

SISTERLY, sĭs'tŭr-lē. a.
Like a ſiſter, becoming a ſiſter.

To SIT, sĭt. v. n. preterit, I Sat.
To reſt upon the buttocks; to be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs; to be in any local poſition; to reſt as a weight or burden; to ſettle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any ſituation or condition; to be fixed, as an aſſembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member; to Sit down, to begin a ſiege; to reſt, to ceaſe as ſatisfied; to ſettle, to fix abode; to Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; to Sit up, to riſe from lying to ſitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sĭt. v. a.
To keep the ſeat upon; to be ſettled, to do buſineſs.

SITE, sīte. ſ.
Situation, local poſition.

SITH, sĭth. ad.
Since, ſeeing that. Obſolete.

SITHE, or SCYTHE, sīthe. ſ.
The inſtrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sĭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sĭt'tĭng. ſ. (410).
The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat; the act of reſting on a ſeat; a time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter; a meeting of an aſſembly; a courſe of ſtudy unintermitted; a time for which one ſits without riſing; incubation.

SITUATE, sĭt'tshū-āte. part. a. (463).
Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

SITUATION, sĭt-tshū-ā'shŭn. ſ.
Local reſpect, poſition; condition, ſtate.

SIX, sĭks. ſ.
Twice-three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sĭks'pĕnſe. ſ.
A coin, half a ſhilling.

SIXSCORE, sĭks'skōre. a.
Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, sĭks'tēēn. a.
Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, sĭks'tēēnth. a.
The ſixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, sĭksth. a.
The firſt after the fifth, the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH, sĭksth. ſ.
A ſixth part.

SIXTHLY, sĭksth'lē. ad.
In the ſixth place.

SIXTIETH, sĭks'tē-ĕth. a. (279).
The tenth ſix times repeated.

SIXTY, sĭks'tē. a.
Six times ten.

SIZE, sīze. ſ.
Bulk, quantity of ſuperficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE, sīze. v. a.
To adjuſt, to arrange according to ſize; to ſettle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to beſmear with ſize.

SIZED, sīz'd. a. (359).
Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sī'zā-bl. a.
Reaſonably bulky.

SIZER, sī'zŭr. ſ. (98).
A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

SIZINESS, sī'zē-nĕs. ſ.
Glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity.

SIZY, sī'zē. a.
Viſcous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skānz'māte. ſ.
A meſſmate. Obſolete.

SKATE, skāte. ſ.
A flat ſea fiſh; a ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skēne. ſ.
A ſhort ſword, a knife.

SKEG, skĕg. ſ.
A wild plum.

SKEGGER, skĕg'gŭr. ſ. (98).
Skeggers, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea.

SKEIN, skāne. ſ. (249).
A knot of thread or ſilk wound.

SKELETON, skĕl'lē-tŭn. ſ. (166).
The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skĕp'tĭk. ſ. (350).
One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. See SCIRRHUS.

☞ It is with ſome reluctance I have given this word, as Dr. Johnſon has written it, a place in this Dictionary; not becauſe it is not generally pronounced in this manner, but that I think conforming our ſpelling to a prevailing pronunciation, when this pronunciation is contrary to analogy, is pregnant with the greateſt evils that can happen to a language. While the original landmark is ſtanding, the true pro-

prietor may claim his rights; but when once that is effaced, there is no hope of a reſumption. How Dr. Johnſon could remove this landmark is aſtoniſhing. It is one of thoſe unaccountable abſurdities that ſometimes enter into the characters of men, whoſe underſtandings are as much above the reſt of the world in ſome things, as they are below them in others. The truth is, this great man troubled himſelf little about pronunciation; he ſeems to have cared as little for etymologies, and even grammatical diſquiſitions ſeem not to have been his favourite ſtudy; but when words were to be preciſely defined, when the boundaries of their ſignifications were to be fixed, and their moſt delicate ſhades of meaning to be diſtinguiſhed and exemplified, this taſk, ſo difficult to the ſtrongeſt mind, ſeemed to preſent him with an operation worthy of his powers: in this labour he was, indeed, a literary Hercules, and in this he has toiled with honour to himſelf, and to the eſſential improvement of the Engliſh language.

SKEPTICAL, skĕp'tē-kăl. a.
Doubtful, pretending to univerſal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skĕp'tē-sĭzm. ſ.
Univerſal doubt, pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

SKETCH, skĕtſh. ſ.
An outline, a rough draught, a firſt plan.

To SKETCH, skĕtſh. v. n.
To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the firſt or principal motion.

SKEWER, skūre. ſ. (265).
A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, skūre. v. a. (98).
To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF, skĭff. ſ.
A ſmall light boat.

SKILFUL, skĭl'fŭl. a.
Knowing, qualified with ſkill.

SKILFULLY, skĭl'fŭl-ē. ad.
With ſkill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterouſly.

SKILFULNESS, skĭl'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Art, ability, dexterouſneſs.

SKILL, skĭl. ſ.
Knowledge of any practice or art, readineſs in any practice.

To SKILL, skĭl. v. n.
To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

SKILLED, skĭl'd. a. (359).
Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skĭl'lĕs. a.
Wanting art. Not in uſe.

SKILLET, skĭl'lĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, skĭm. v. a.
To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface; to take by ſkimming; to bruſh the ſurface lightly, to paſs very near the ſurface.

To SKIM, skĭm. v. n.
To paſs lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skĭm'bl-skăm-bl. a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skĭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skĭm-mĭlk'. ſ.
Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skĭn. ſ.
The natural covering of the fleſh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, skĭn. v. a.
To flay, to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin; to cover with the ſkin; to cover ſuperficially.

SKINK, skĭngk. ſ. *A Saxon word.*
Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, skĭngk. v. n.
To ſerve drink.

SKINKER, skĭngk'ŭr. ſ.
One that ſerves drink.

SKINNED, skĭn'd. a. (359).
Having the nature of ſkin or leather.

SKINNER, skĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
A dealer in ſkins.

SKINNINESS, skĭn'nē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſkinny.

SKINNY, skĭn'nē. a.
Conſiſting only of ſkin, wanting fleſh.

To SKIP, skĭp. v. n.
To fetch quick bounds, to paſs by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to paſs without notice.

To SKIP, skĭp. v. a.
To miſs, to paſs.

SKIP, skĭp. ſ.
A light leap or bound.

SHIPJACK, shĭp'jăk. ſ.
An upſtart.

SKIPKENNEL, skĭp'kĕn-nĭl. ſ.
A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPPER, skĭp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

SKIRMISH, skĕr'mĭſh. ſ. (108).
A ſlight fight, leſs than a ſet battle; a conteſt, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, skĕr'mĭſh. v. n.
To fight looſely, to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, skĕr'mĭſh-ŭr. ſ.
He who ſhirmiſhes.

To SKIRRE, skĕr. v. a.
To ſcour, to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, skĕr. v. n.
To ſcour, to ſcud, to run in haſte.

SKIRRET, skĕr'rĭt. ſ. (99).
A plant.

SKIRT, skĕrt. ſ. (108).
The looſe edge of a garment, a part which hangs looſe below the waiſt; the edge of any part of the dreſs; edge; margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, skĕrt. v. a.
To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, skĭt'tĭſh. a.
Shy, eaſily frighted; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skĭt'tĭſh-lē. ad.
Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, skĭt'tĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Wantonneſs, fickleneſs, ſhyneſs.

SKITTLES, skĭt'tlz. ſ. plur.
☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have ſeen; nor do I know its derivation. It is deſcribed by Johnſon under the word *Loggats* to be *kittle-pins* ſet up and thrown down by a bowl: but what *kittle-pins* are, neither he nor any other of our lexicographers inform us.

SKONCE, skŏnſe. ſ.
See SCONCE.

SKREEN, skrēēn. ſ. (246).
Riddle or coarſe ſieve; any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off; ſhelter, concealment. Better written *Screen*.

To SKREEN, skrēēn. v. a.
To riddle, to ſift; to ſhade from ſun or light, or weather; to ſhelter or protect.

SKUE, skū. a. (335).
Oblique, ſidelong.

To SKULK, skŭlk. v. n.
To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skŭl. ſ.
The bone that incloſes the head; a ſhoal.

SKULLCAP, skŭl'kăp. ſ.
A headpiece.

SKY, skī. ſ. (160).
The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEY, skī'ē. a.
Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, skī'kŭl-ŭr. ſ.
An azure colour, the colour of the ſky.

SKYCOLOURED, skī'kŭl-ŭr'd. a.
Blue, azure, like the ſky.

SKYDYED, skī'dide. a.
Coloured like the ſky.

SKYED, skīde. a. (359).
Enveloped by the ſkies.

SKYISH, skī'ĭſh. a.
Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, skī'lărk. ſ.
A lark that mounts and ſings.

SKYLIGHT, skī'līte. ſ.
A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

SKYROCKET, skī'rŏk-ĭt. ſ.
A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, slăb. ſ.
A puddle; a plane of ſtone, as a marble Slab.

SLAB, slăb. a.
Thick, viſcous, glutinous.

To SLABBER, slăb'bŭr, or slŏb'bŭr. v. n. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to ſhed or pour any thing.

☞ The ſecond ſound of this word is by much the more uſual one; but as it is in direct oppoſition to the orthography, it ought to be diſcountenanced, and the *a* reſtored to its true ſound. Correct uſage ſeems ſomewhat inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctneſs ought to favour it.

SLABBERER, slăb'bŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ſlabbers.

SLABBY, slăb'bē. a.
Thick, viſcous; wet, floody.

SLACK, slăk. a.
Looſe; remiſs; relaxed.

To SLACK, slăk.
To SLACKEN, slăk'k'n. (103). } v. n.
To be remiſs, to neglect; to loſe the power of coheſion; to abate; to languiſh, to flag.

To SLACK, slăk.
To SLACKEN, slăk'k'n. } v. a.
To looſen, to make leſs tight; to relax, to remit; to eaſe, to mitigate; to cauſe to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repreſs, to make leſs quick and forcible.

SLACK, slăk. ſ.
Small coal, coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLACKLY, slăk'lē. ad.
Looſely, negligently, remiſsly.

SLACKNESS, slăk'nĕs. ſ.
Looſeneſs, not tightneſs; negligence, remiſſneſs; want of tendency; weakneſs.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81): mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SLAG, slăg. ſ.
The droſs or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, slā. ſ.
A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, slāne. The participle paſſive of Slay.

To SLAKE, slāke. v. a.
To quench, to extinguiſh.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *ſlack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnſon obſerves, from which it is evidently derived; but as it has acquired a diſtinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.

All our orthöepiſts unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but as Mr. Smith obſerves, bricklayers and their labourers univerſally pronounce it with the ſhort *a*, as if written *ſlack*; and it may be added, that the correcteſt ſpeakers, when uſing the participial adjective in the words *unſlaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the ſame manner; but this ought to be avoided.

To SLAM, slăm. v. a.
To ſlaughter, to cruſh; to win all the tricks in a hand at whiſt.

SLAM, slăm. ſ.
A term at whiſt, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To SLANDER, slăn'dŭr. v. a. (78).
To cenſure falſely, to belie.

SLANDER, slăn'dŭr. ſ.
Falſe invective; diſgrace, reproach; diſreputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, slăn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who belies another, one who lays falſe imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, slăn'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Uttering reproachful falſehoods; containing reproachful falſehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slăn'dŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Calumniouſly, with falſe reproach.

SLANG, slăng. The preterit of Sling.

SLANK, slăngk. ſ.
An herb.

SLANT, slănt. (78).
SLANTING, slănt'ing. } a.
Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, slănt'lē. (78).
SLANTWISE, slănt'wize. } ad.
Obliquely, not perpendicularly, ſlope.

SLAP, slăp. ſ.
A ſmart blow.

SLAP, slăp. ad.
With a ſudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, slăp. v. a.
To ſtrike with a ſlap.

SLAPDASH, slăp-dăſh'. interj.
All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, slăſh. v. a.
To cut, to cut with long cuts; to laſh. Slaſh is improper.

To SLASH, slăſh. v. n.
To ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, slăſh. ſ.
Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, slătſh. ſ.
The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe.

SLATE, slāte. ſ.
A gray foſſile ſtone, eaſily broke into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

To SLATE, slāte. v. a.
To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, slā'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLATTERN, slăt'tŭrn. ſ. (98).
A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATY, slā'tē. a.
Having the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE, slāve. ſ.
One mancipated to a maſter, not a freeman, a dependant.

To SLAVE, slāve. v. n.
To drudge, to moil, to toil.

SLAVER, slăv'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To SLAVER, slăv'ŭr. v. n.
To be ſmeared with ſpittle; to emit ſpittle.

To SLAVER, slăv'ŭr. v. a.
To ſmear with drivel.

SLAVERER, slăv'ŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who cannot hold his ſpittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, slā'vŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Servitude, the condition of a ſlave, the offices of a ſlave.

SLAUGHTER, slăw'tŭr. ſ. (213) (390)
Maſſacre, deſtruction by the ſword.

To SLAUGHTER, slăw'tŭr. v. a.
To maſſacre, to ſlay, to kill with the ſword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slăw'tŭr-hŏuſe. ſ.
Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slăw'tŭr-măn. ſ.
One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slăw'tŭr-ŭs. a.
Deſtructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, slā'vĭſh. a.
Servile, mean, baſe, dependant.

SLAVISHLY, slā'vĭſh-lē. ad.
Servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, slā'vĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Servility, meanneſs.

To SLAY, slā. v. a. preterit, Slew; part. paſſ. Slain. (220). To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, slā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Killer, murderer, deſtroyer.

SLEAZY, slē'zē. a. (227).
Weak, wanting ſubſtance.

SLED, slĕd. ſ.
A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDED, slĕd'dĭd. a. (99).
Mounted on a ſled.

SLEDGE, slĕdje. ſ.
A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, slēk. a. (246).
Smooth, gloſſy.

To SLEEK, slēēk. v. a.
To comb ſmooth and even; to render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

SLEEKLY, slēēk'lē. ad.
Smoothly, gloſſily.

To SLEEP, slēēp. v. n. (246).
To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; to reſt, to be motionleſs; to live thoughtleſsly; to be dead, death being a ſtate from which man will ſometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, slēēp. ſ.
Repoſe, reſt, ſuſpenſion of the mental powers, ſlumber.

SLEEPER, slēēp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fiſh.

SLEEPILY, slēēp'ē-lē. ad.
Drowſily, with deſire to ſleep; dully, lazily; ſtupidly.

SLEEPINESS, slēēp'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Drowſineſs, diſpoſition to ſleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slēēp'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſleep.

SLEEPY, slēēp'ē. a.
Drowſy, diſpoſed to ſleep; ſoporiferous, cauſing ſleep.

SLEET, slēēt. ſ. (246).
A kind of ſmooth or ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

To SLEET, slēēt. v. n.
To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, slēēt'ē. a.
Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE, slēēv. ſ. (246).
The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fiſh.

SLEEVED, slēēv'd. a. (359).
Having ſleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slēēv'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſleeves; wanting reaſonableneſs, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, slīte. ſ. (253).
Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, slĕn'dŭr. a. (98).
Thin, ſmall in circumference compared with the length; ſmall in the waiſt, having a fine ſhape; ſlight; ſmall, weak; ſparing; not amply ſupplied.

SLENDERLY, slĕn'dŭr-lē. ad.
Without bulk; ſlightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESS, slĕn'dŭr-nĕs. ſ.
Thinneſs, ſmallneſs of circumference; want of bulk or ſtrength; ſlightneſs; want of plenty.

SLEPT, slĕpt. The preterit of Sleep.

SLEW, slū. (265). The preterit of Slay.

To SLEY, slā. v. n. (269).
To part or twiſt into threads. See to SLEAVE.

To SLICE, slīſe. v. n.
To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, slīſe. ſ.
A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a ſpatula.

SLID, slĭd. The preterit of Slide.

SLIDDEN, slĭd'd'n. The participle paſſive of ſlide. (103).

To SLIDDER, slĭd'dŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſlide with interruption.

To SLIDE, slīde. v. n. Slid, preterit; Slidden, participle paſſ. To paſs along ſmoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion; to paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad; to paſs without difficulty or obſtruction; to move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE, slīde. v. a.
To paſs imperceptibly.

SLIDE, slīde. ſ.
Smooth and eaſy paſſage; flow, even courſe.

SLIDER, slī'dūr. f. (98).
He who ſlides.

SLIGHT, slīte. a. (393).
Small, inconſiderable; weak; negligent; fooliſh, weak of mind; not ſtrong, thin, as a Slight ſilk.

SLIGHT, slīte. f.
Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, slīte. v. a.
To neglect, to diſregard; to throw careleſsly; to Slight over, to treat or perform careleſsly.

SLIGHTER, slī'tūr. f. (98).
One who diſregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, slī'ting-lē. ad. (410).
Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slīte'lē. ad.
Negligently, contemptuouſly; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slīte'nĕs. f.
Weakneſs, want of ſtrength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slĭm. ad.
Slender, thin of ſhape.

SLIME, slīme. f.
Viſcous mire, any glutinous ſubſtance.

SLIMINESS, slī'mē-nĕs. f.
Viſcoſity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, slī'mē. a.
Overſpread with ſlime; viſcous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slī'nĕs. f.
Deſigning artifice.

SLING, slĭng. f. (410).
A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap; a throw, a ſtroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, slĭng. v. a.
To throw by a ſling; to throw, to caſt; to hang looſely by a ſtring; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, slĭng'ŭr. f. (409).
One who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

To SLINK, slĭngk. v. n. preter. Slunk.
To ſneak, to ſteal out of the way.

To SLINK, slĭngk. v. a. (408).
To caſt, to miſcarry of.

To SLIP, slĭp. v. n.
To ſlide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to ſneak, to ſlink; to glide, to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to eſcape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, slĭp. v. a.
To convey ſecretly; to loſe by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to eſcape from, to leave ſlily; to let looſe; to throw off any thing that holds one; to paſs over negligently.

SLIP, slĭp. f.
The act of ſlipping, a falſe ſtep; error, miſtake, fault; a twig torn from the main ſtock; a leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held; an eſcape, a deſertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slĭp'bŏrd. f.
A board ſliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slĭp'nŏt. f.
A bow-knot, a knot eaſily untied.

SLIPPER, slĭp'pŭr. f. (98).
A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

SLIPPERINESS, slĭp'pŭr-ē-nĕs. f.
State or quality of being ſlippery, ſmoothneſs, ſlibneſs; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slĭp'pŭr-ē. a.
Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not ſtanding firm; uncertain, changeable: not chaſte.

SLIPPY, slĭp'pē. ad.
Slippery, eaſily ſliding.

SLIPSHOD, slĭp'shŏd. a.
Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slĭp'slŏp. f.
Bad liquor.

To SLIT, slĭt. v. a. pret. and part.
Slit and Slitted. To cut longwiſe.

SLIT, slĭt. f.
A long cut and narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slīve. } v. a.
To SLIVER, slī'vŭr. }
To ſplit, to divide longwiſe, to tear off longwiſe.

SLIVER, slī'vŭr. f. (98).
A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slōts. f. (295).
Sloats of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slŏb'bŭr. f.
Slaver. See SLABBER.

SLOE, slō. f. (296).
The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slōōp. f. (306).
A ſmall ſhip.

SLOP, slŏp. f.
Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slŏp. f.
Trowſers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slōpe. a.
Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slōpe. f.
An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slōpe. ad.
Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slōpe. v. a.
To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slōpe. v. n.
To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slōpe'nĕs. f.
Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slōpe'wize. a.
Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slō'pĭng-lē. ad. (410).
Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slŏp'pē. a.
Miry and wet.

SLOT, slŏt. f.
The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slō*th*. f. (467).
Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs; an animal of very ſlow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slō*th*'fŭl. a.
Lazy, ſluggiſh, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slō*th*'fŭl-ē. ad.
With ſloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slō*th*'fŭl-nĕs. f.
Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slŏŏtsh. f. (313).
A downcaſt look, a depreſſion of the head; a man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

To SLOUCH, slŏŏtsh. v. n.
To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLOVEN, slŭv'vĕn. f. (103).
A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs, a man dirtily dreſſed.

SLOVENLINESS, slŭv'vĕn-lē-nĕs. f.
Indecent negligence of dreſs, neglect of cleanlineſs.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lē. a.
Negligent of dreſs, negligent of neatneſs, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lē. ad.
In a coarſe, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slŭv'vĕn-rē. f.
Dirtineſs, want of neatneſs.

SLOUGH, slŏŏ. f. (313) (390).
A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, slŭff. f. (391).
The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation; the part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

SLOUGHY, slŏŏ'ē. a.
Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slō. a. (324).
Not ſwift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a ſhort time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, slō.
In compoſition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To SLOW, slō. v. a.
To delay, to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

SLOWLY, slō'lē. ad.
Not ſpeedily; not ſoon; not haſtily; not promptly; tardily, ſluggiſhly.

SLOWNESS, slō'nĕs. f.
Smallneſs of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; dulneſs to admit conviction or affection; want of promptneſs; deliberation, cool delay; dilatorineſs, procraſtination.

SLOWORM, slō'wŭrm. f.
The blind worm, a ſmall viper.

To SLUBBER, slŭb'bŭr. v. a. (98).
To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to ſtain, to daub; to cover coarſely or careleſsly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slŭb-bŭr-dē-gŭl'yŭn. f.
A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. A cant word.

SLUDGE, slŭdje. f.
Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slŭg. f.
An idler, a drone; a kind of ſlow creeping ſnail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, slŭg'gŭrd. f. (88).
An inactive lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDISE, slŭg'gŭr-dize. v. a. To make idle, to make droniſh.

SLUGGISH, slŭg'gĭsh. a.
Lazy, ſlothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slŭg'gĭsh-lē. ad.
Lazily, idly, ſlowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slŭg'gĭsh-nĕs. f.
Sloth, lazineſs, idleneſs.

SLUICE, slūſe. f. (342).
A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slūſe. v. a.
To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slū'sē. a.
Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slŭm'bŭr. v. n.
To ſleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound ſleep; to ſleep, to repoſe; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164).

SLUMBER, slŭm'bŭr. f. (98).
Light ſleep; ſleep, repoſe.

SLUMBEROUS, slŭm'bŭr-ŭs. } a.
SLUMBERY, slŭm'bŭr-ē. }
Soporiferous, cauſing ſleep; ſleepy.

SLUNG, slŭng. The preterit and participle paſſive of Sling.

SLUNK, slŭngk. The preterit and participle paſſive of Slink.

To SLUR, slŭr. v. a.
To ſully, to ſoil; to paſs lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slŭr. f.
Slight diſgrace.

SLUT, slŭt. f.
A dirty woman; a word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slŭt'tŭr-ē. f. (557).
The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

SLUTTISH, slŭt'tĭſh. a.
Naſty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

SLUTTISHLY, slŭt'tĭſh-lē. ad.
In a ſluttiſh manner, naſtily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slŭt'tĭſh-nĕs. f.
The qualities or practice of a ſlut, naſtineſs, dirtineſs.

SLY, slī. a.
Meanly artful, ſecretly inſidious.

SLYLY, slī'lē. ad.
With ſecret artifice, inſidiouſly.

To SMACK, smăk. v. n.
To be tinctured with any particular taſte; to have a tincture or quality infuſed; to make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte; to kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips.

To SMACK, smăk. v. a.
To kiſs; to make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, smăk. f.
Taſte, flavour; tincture, quality from ſomething mixed; a ſmall quantity, a taſte; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte; a loud kiſs; a ſmall ſhip.

SMALL, smâll. a. (84).
Little in quantity; ſlender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not ſtrong, weak.

SMALL, smâll. f.
The ſmall or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smâll'kōle. f.
Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smâll'krăft. f.
A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

SMALLPOX, smâll-pŏks'. f. (406).
An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smâll'nĕs. f.
Littleneſs, not greatneſs; want of bulk, minuteneſs; weakneſs.

SMALLY, smâll'ē. ad.
In a little quantity, with minuteneſs, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smă-răg'dĭn. a. (140).
Made of emerald, reſembling emerald.

SMART, smârt. f. (78).
Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, smârt. v. n.
To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smârt. a.
Pungent, ſharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; briſk, lively.

SMART, smârt. f.
A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smârt'lē. ad.
After a ſmart manner, ſharply, briſkly.

SMARTNESS, smârt'nĕs. f.
The quality of being ſmart, quickneſs, vigour; livelineſs, briſkneſs, wittineſs.

SMATCH, smătſh. f.
Taſte, tincture, twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, smăt'tŭr. v. n.
To have a ſlight, ſuperficial knowledge; to talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smăt'tŭr. f. (98).
Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smăt'tŭr-ŭr. f.
One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, smēēr. v. a. (227).
To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive, to beſmear; to ſoil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smēēr'ē. a.
Dawby, adheſive.

To SMELL, smĕll. v. a.
To perceive by the noſe; to find out by mental ſagacity.

To SMELL, smĕll. v. n.
To ſtrike the noſtrils; to have any particular ſcent; to have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality; to practiſe the act of ſmelling.

SMELL, smĕll. f.
Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ; ſcent, power of affecting the noſe.

SMELLER, smĕl'lŭr. f. (98).
He who ſmells.

SMELLFEAST, smĕll'fēſte. f.
A paraſite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smĕlt. The preterit and participle paſſ. of Smell.

SMELT, smĕlt. f.
A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SMELT, smĕlt. v. a.
To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smĕlt'ŭr. f. (98).
One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smĕrk. v. a.
To ſmile wantonly.

SMERKY, or SMIRK, smĕrk'ē. (108).
a. Nice, ſmart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, smĕr'lĭn. f.
A fiſh.

SMICKET, smĭk'kĭt. f. (99).
The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, smīle. v. n.
To expreſs pleaſure by the countenance; to expreſs ſlight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smīle. f.
A look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.

SMILINGLY, smī'lĭng-lē. ad. (410).
With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH, smĕrtſh. v. a. (108).
To cloud, to duſk, to ſoil.

SMIT, smĭt. The participle paſſive of Smite.

To SMITE, smīte. v. a. preterit, Smote; participle paſſ. Smit, Smitten. To ſtrike; to kill, to deſtroy; to afflict, to chaſten; to affect with any paſſion.

To SMITE, smīte. v. n.
To ſtrike, to collide.

SMITER, smī'tŭr. f. (98).
He who ſmites.

SMITH, smĭth. f. (467).
One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smĭth'krăft. f.
The art of a ſmith.

SMITHERY, smĭth'ŭr-ē. f.
The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITHY, smĭth'ē. f.
The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITTEN, smĭt't'n. (103). The participle paſſive of Smite.

SMOCK, smŏk. f.
The under garment of a woman, a ſhift.

SMOCKFACED, smŏk'fāſte. a. (359).
Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, smōke. f.
The viſible effluvium or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smōke. v. n.
To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to ſmell, or hunt out; to uſe tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smōke. v. a.
To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke; to ſmoke a pipe; to ſmell out, to find out.

SMOKER, smō'kŭr. f. (98).
One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke; one that uſes tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smōke'lĕs. a.
Having no ſmoke.

SMOKY, smō'kē. a.
Emitting ſmoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of ſmoke; noiſome with ſmoke.

SMOOTH, smōōth. a. (306) (467).
Even on the ſurface, level; evenly ſpread, gloſſy; equal in pace, without ſtarts or obſtruction; flowing, ſoft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smōōth. v. a.
To level, to make even on the ſurface; to work into a ſoft uniform maſs; to make eaſy, to rid from obſtructions; to make flowing, to free from harſhneſs; to palliate, to ſoften; to calm, to mollify; to eaſe; to flatter, to ſoften with blandiſhments.

SMOOTHFACED, smōōth'fāſte. a.
Mild looking, having a ſoft air. (359).

SMOOTHLY, smōōth'lē. ad.
Evenly; with even glide; without obſtruction, eaſily, readily; with ſoft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smōōth'nĕs. f.
Evenneſs on the ſurface; ſoftneſs or mildneſs on the palate; ſweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers; blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

SMOTE, smōte. The preterit of Smite.

To SMOTHER, smŭTH'ŭr. v. a. (469).
To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air; to ſuppreſs.

SMOTHER, smŭTH'ŭr. f. (98).
A ſtate of ſuppreſſion; ſmoke, thick duſk.

To SMOTHER, smŭTH'ŭr. v. n.
To ſmoke without vent; to be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

SMOULDERING, smōl'dŭr-ĭng. } a.
SMOULDER, smōl'drē. }
Burning and ſmoking without vent.

SMUG, smŭg. a.
Nice, ſpruce, dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs.

To SMUGGLE, smŭg'gl. v. a. (405).
To import or export goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŏnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

SMUGGLER, smŭg'gl-ŭr. f. (98).
A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMUGLY, smŭg'lė. ad.
Neatly, ſprucely.

SMUGNESS, smŭg'nės. f.
Spruceneſs, neatneſs.

SMUT, smŭt. f.
A ſpot made with ſoot or coal; muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn, mildew; obſcenity.

To SMUT, smŭt. v. a.
To ſtain, to mark with ſoot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, smŭt. v. n.
To gather muſt.

To SMUTCH, smŭtſh. v. a.
To black with ſmoke.

SMUTTILY, smŭt'tė-lė. ad.
Blackly, ſmokily; obſcenely.

SMUTTINESS, smŭt'tė-nės. f.
Soil from ſmoke; obſceneneſs.

SMUTTY, smŭt'tė. a.
Black with ſmoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obſcene.

SNACK, snăk. f.
A ſhare, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, snăf'fl. f. (405).
A bridle which croſſes the noſe; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To SNAFFLE, snăf'fl. v. a.
To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, snăg. f.
A jag or ſharp protuberance; a tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.

SNAGGED, snăg'gėd. (366).
SNAGGY, snăg'gė. (383). } a.
Full of ſnags, full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

SNAIL, snāle. f. (202).
A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

SNAKE, snāke. f.
A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs.

SNAKEROOT, snāke'rōōt. f.
A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, snāks'hĕd. f.
A plant.

SNAKEWEED, snāke'wēēd. f.
A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, snāke'wŭd. f.
A kind of wood uſed in medicine.

SNAKY, snā'kė. a.
Serpentine, belonging to a ſnake, reſembling a ſnake; having ſerpents.

To SNAP, snăp. v. a.
To break at once, to break ſhort; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſhort noſe; to bite; to catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with ſharp language.

To SNAP, snăp. v. n.
To break ſhort, to fall aſunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

SNAP, snăp. f.
The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snăp'drăg-ŭn. f.
A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snăp'pŭr. f. (98).
One who ſnaps.

SNAPPISH, snăp'pĭſh. a.
Eager to bite; peeviſh, ſharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snăp'pĭſh-lė. ad.
peeviſhly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snăp'pĭſh-nės. f.
Peeviſhneſs, tartneſs.

SNAPSACK, snăp'săk. f. See *Knapſack*.
A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE, snāre. f.
Any thing ſet to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

To SNARE, snāre. v. a.
To intrap, to intangle.

To SNARL, snārl. v. n.
To growl, as an angry animal; to ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, snār'lŭr. f. (98).
One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome fellow.

SNARY, snā'rė. a.
Intangling, inſidious.

To SNATCH, snătſh. v. a.
To ſeize any thing haſtily; to tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

SNATCH, snătſh. f.
A haſty catch; a ſhort fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a ſhort fit.

SNATCHER, snătſh'ŭr. f. (98).
One that ſnatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snătſh'ĭng-lė. ad.
Haſtily, with interruption. (410).

To SNEAK, snēke. v. n. (227).
To creep ſlily, to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen; to behave with meanneſs and ſervility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, snē'kŭr. f. (98).
A ſmall bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, snē'kĭng. participial a.
Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snē'kĭng-lė. ad. (410).
Meanly, ſervilely.

SNEAKUP, snē'kŭp. f.
A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel.

To SNEAP, snēpe. v. a. (227).
To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in uſe.

To SNEER, snēre. v. n. (246).
To ſhow contempt by looks; to inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions; to utter with grimace; to ſhow awkward mirth.

SNEER, snēre. f.
A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

To SNEEZE, snēēze. v. n. (246).
To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZE, snēēze. f.
Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZEWORT, snēēz'wŭrt. f.
A plant.

SNET, snĕt. f.
The fat of a deer.

SNICK AND SNEE, snĭk'ănd-snēē'. f.
A combat with knives.

To SNIFF, snĭf. v. n.
To draw breath audibly by the noſe.

To SNIP, snĭp. v. a.
To cut at once with ſciſſars.

SNIP, snĭp. f.
A ſingle cut with ſciſſars; a ſmall ſhred.

SNIPE, snīpe. f.
A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, snĭp'pŭr. f. (98).
One who ſnips.

SNIPPET, snĭp'pĭt. f.
A ſmall part, a ſhare.

SNIPSNAP, snĭp'snăp. f.
Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, snĭv'v'l. f. (102).
Snot, the running of the noſe.

To SNIVEL, snĭv'v'l. v. n.
To run at the noſe; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, snĭv'v'l-ŭr. f. (98).
A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To SNORE, snōre. v. n.
To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

SNORE, snōre. f.
Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

To SNORT, snŏrt. v. n.
To blow through the noſe as a high-mettled horſe.

SNOT, snŏt. f.
The mucus of the noſe.

SNOTTY, snŏt'tė. a.
Full of ſnot.

SNOUT, snŏŏt. f. (313).
The noſe of a beaſt; the noſe of a man, in contempt; the noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snŏŏt'ĕd. a.
Having a ſnout.

SNOW, snō. f. (324).
The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, snō. v. n.
To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW, snō. v. a.
To ſcatter like ſnow.

SNOWBALL, snō'bāll. f.
A round lump of congelated ſnow.

SNOWBROTH, snō'brŏth. f.
Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snō'drŏp. f.
An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snō'hwīte. a.
White as ſnow.

SNOWY, snō'ė. a.
White like ſnow; abounding with ſnow.

To SNUB, snŭb. v. a.
To check, to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, snŭf. f.
The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle; a candle almoſt burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; reſentment expreſſed by ſnifling, perverſe reſentment; powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

To SNUFF, snŭf. v. a.
To draw in with the breath; to ſcent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, snŭf. v. n.
To ſnort, to draw breath by the noſe; to ſniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snŭf'bŏks. f.
The box in which ſnuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snŭf'fŭrz. f.
The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, snŭf'fl. v. n. (405).
To ſpeak through the noſe, to breathe hard through the noſe.

To SNUG, snŭg. v. n.
To lie cloſe.

SNUG, snŭg. a.
Cloſe, free from any inconvenience; cloſe, out of notice; ſlily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

To SNUGGLE, snŭg'gl. v. a. (405).
To lie cloſe, to lie warm.

SO, sō. ad.
In like manner; it anſwers to As either preceding or following; to ſuch a degree; in ſuch a manner; in the ſame manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; on theſe terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to As; it notes a kind of abrubt beginning, Well; a word of aſſumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So ſo, an exclamation after ſomething done or known; indifferently, not much amiſs or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, sōke. v. n. (295).
To lie ſteeped in moiſture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonouſly and intemperately.

To SOAK, sōke. v. a.
To macerate in any moiſture, to ſteep, to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhauſt.

SOAP, sōpe. ſ. (295).
A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing.

SOAPBOILER, sōpe'bŏil-ûr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

SOAPWORT, sōpe'wûrt. ſ.
Is a ſpecies of campion.

To SOAR, sōre. v. n. (295).
To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without viſible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to riſe high.

SOAR, sōre. ſ.
Towering flight.

To SOB, sŏb. v. n.
To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow, to ſigh with convulſion.

SOB, sŏb. ſ.
A convulſive ſigh, a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

SOBER, sō'bûr. a. (98).
Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the underſtanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate paſſion; ſerious, ſolemn, grave.

To SOBER, sō'bûr. v. a.
To make ſober.

SOBERLY, sō'bûr-lē. ad.
Without intemperance; without madneſs; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, sō'bûr-nĕs. ſ.
Temperance in drink; calmneſs, freedom from enthuſiaſm, coolneſs.

SOBRIETY, sō-brī'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate paſſion; calmneſs, coolneſs; ſeriouſneſs, gravity.

SOCCAGE, sŏk'kădje. ſ. (90).
A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandry ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIABLE, sō'ſhă-bl. a. (405).
Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general intereſt; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLENESS, sō'ſhă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Inclination to company and converſe; freedom of converſation, good fellowſhip.

SOCIABLY, sō'ſhă-blē. ad.
Converſibly, as a companion.

SOCIAL, sō'ſhăl. a. (357).
Relating to a general or publick intereſt; eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

SOCIALNESS, sō'ſhăl-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſocial.

SOCIETY, sō-sī'ĕ-tē. ſ. (460).
Union of many in one general intereſt; numbers united in one intereſt, community; company, converſe; partnerſhip, union on equal terms.

SOCK, sŏk. ſ.
Something put between the foot and ſhoe; the ſhoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, sŏk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candleſtick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

SOCLE, sō'kl. ſ. (405).
With architects, a flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes. See CODLE.

SOD, sŏd. ſ.
A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, sō-dăl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
A fellowſhip, a fraternity.

SODDEN, sŏd'd'n. The participle paſſive of Seethe, (105). Boiled, ſeethed.

To SODER, sŏd'dûr. v. a. (98).
To cement with ſome metallick matter.

SODER, sŏd'dûr. ſ. See SOLDUR.
Metallick cement.

SOEVER, sō-ĕv'ûr. ad. (98).
A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whoſoever, whatſoever, howſoever.

SOFA, sō'fă. ſ.
A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

SOFT, sŏft. a. (163).
Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciouſly nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, ſimple; ſmooth, flowing.

☞ When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is ſometimes lengthened into *ſawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other caſes ſuch a pronunciation borders on vulgarity.

SOFT, sŏft. interject.
Hold, ſtop, not ſo faſt.

To SOFTEN, sŏf'f'n. v. a. (472).
To make ſoft, to make leſs hard; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to make eaſy, to compoſe; to make leſs harſh.

To SOFTEN, sŏf'f'n. v. n.
To grow leſs hard; to grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

SOFTLY, sŏft'lē. ad.
Without hardneſs; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTENER, sŏf'f'n-ûr. ſ.
That which makes ſoft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, sŏft'nĕs. ſ.
Quality contrary to hardneſs; mildneſs; gentleneſs; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorouſneſs, puſillanimity; quality contrary to harſhneſs; eaſineſs to be affected; meekneſs.

SOHO, sō-hō'. interject.
A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL, sŏil. v. a. (299).
To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to ſtain, to ſully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, sŏil. ſ.
Dirt, ſpot, pollution, foulneſs; ground, earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compoſt; cut graſs given to cattle.

SOILINESS, sŏil'ĕ-nĕs. ſ.
Stain, foulneſs.

SOILURE, sŏil'yûre. ſ. (113).
Stain, pollution. Not in uſe.

To SOJOURN, sō'jûrn. v. n. (314).
To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation.

☞ This verb and noun, as may be ſeen in Johnſon, are variouſly accented by the poets; but our modern orthöepiſts have in general given the accent to the firſt ſyllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the ſecond ſyllable; but Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Bailey, Barclay, and Fenning, the firſt. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the firſt ſyllable, the firſt place.

SOJOURN, sō'jûrn. ſ.
A temporary reſidence, a caſual and no ſettled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sō'jûrn-ûr. ſ.
A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. v. a. (91) (544).
To comfort, to cheer, to amuſe.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. v. n.
To take comfort.

SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. ſ.
Comfort, pleaſure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleaſure.

SOLAR, sō'lăr. (544) } a.
SOLARY, sō'lăr-ē. }
Being of the ſun; belonging to the ſun; meaſured by the ſun.

SOLD, sōld. The preterit and participle paſſ. of Sell.

SOLD, sōld. ſ.
Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sŏl'dăn. ſ.
The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sŏl'dûr. v. a.
To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſeems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is ſometimes pronounced: but the many examples he has brought where it is ſpelt with *l*, ſhow ſufficiently how much this orthography is eſtabliſhed. It is highly probable, that omitting the ſound of *l* in this word began with mechanicks; and as the word has been lately little uſed, except in mechanical operations, this pronunciation has crept into our Dictionaries, but ought not to be extended to the liberal and metaphorical uſe of the word. It is derived from the Latin *ſolidare*, the Italian *ſoldare*, or the French *ſouder*: and when other things are equal, Dr. Johnſon's rule of deriving words rather from the French than the Latin, is certainly a good one, but ought not to overturn a ſettled orthography, which has a more original language than the French in its favour. Though our orthöepiſts agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan ſounds the *o* as in *ſod*; W. Johnſton as in *ſober*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith ſays, that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be anſwered, that

workmen ought to take their pronunciation from ſcholars, and not ſcholars from workmen. See CLEFF.

SOLDER, sŏl'dûr. ſ.
Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sŏl'dûr-ûr. ſ.
One that ſolders or amends.

SOLDIER, sŏl'jûr. ſ. (293) (376).
A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

☞ No orthöepiſt except W. Johnſton leaves out the *l* in this word; but I have frequently had occaſion to differ from this gentleman, and in this I do devoutly.

SOLDIERLIKE, sŏl'jûr-like. } a.
SOLDIERLY, sŏl'jûr-lé. (404). }
Martial, military, becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sŏl'jûr-ſhip. ſ. (404).
Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERY, sŏl'jûr-é. ſ.
Body of military men, ſoldiers collectively; ſoldierſhip, martial ſkill.

SOLE, sole. ſ.
The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the ſhoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To SOLE, sole. v. a.
To furniſh with ſoles, as to Sole a pair of ſhoes.

SOLE, sole. a.
Single, only; in law, not married.

SOLECISM, sŏl'é-sizm. ſ. (503).
Unfitneſs of one word to another.

SOLELY, sole'lé. ad. See WHOLLY.
Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sŏl'ĕm. a. (411).
Anniverſary, obſerved once a year; religiouſly grave; awful, ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs; grave, affectedly ſerious.

SOLEMNESS, sŏl'lĕm-nĕs. } ſ.
SOLEMNITY, sŏ-lĕm'nĕ-té. }
Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or proceſſion; manner of acting awfully ſerious; gravity, ſteady ſeriouſneſs; awful grandeur, ſober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sŏl-lĕm-nĕ-zā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſolemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, sŏl'lĕm-nize. v. a.
To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiouſly once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sŏl'lĕm-lé. ad.
With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity; with religious ſeriouſneſs.

To SOLICIT, sŏ-lĭs'ſit. v. a.
To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to aſk; to attempt, to try to obtain; to diſturb, to diſquiet. See OBEDIENCE.

SOLICITATION, sŏ-lĭs-ĕ-tā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ûr. ſ. (166).
One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attornies in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sŏ-lĭs'ſit-ŭs. a. (314).
Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sŏ-lĭs'ſit-ŭs-lé. ad.
Anxiouſly; carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sŏ-lĭs'ſé-tûde. ſ.
Anxiety, carefulneſs.

SOLICITRESS, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-trĕs. ſ.
A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sŏl'ĭd. a.
Not fluid; not hollow, compact, denſe; having all the geometrical dimenſions; ſtrong, firm; ſound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not ſuperficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, sŏl'ĭd. ſ. (544).
In phyſick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sŏ-lĭd'ĕ-té. ſ.
Fulneſs of matter, not hollowneſs; firmneſs, hardneſs, compactneſs; denſity; truth, not fallaciouſneſs, intellectual ſtrength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sŏl'lĭd-lé. ad.
Firmly, denſely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sŏl'lĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Firmneſs, denſity.

SOLILOQUY, sŏ-lĭl'lŏ-kwé. ſ.
A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

SOLITAIRE, sŏl-lé-târe'. ſ.
A recluſe, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sŏl'lé-tă-ré-lé. ad.
In ſolitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sŏl'lé-tă-ré-nĕs. ſ.
Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sŏl'lé-tă-ré. a.
Living alone; retired, gloomy, diſmal; ſingle.

SOLITARY, sŏl'lé-tă-ré. ſ.
One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sŏl'lé-tûde. ſ.
Lonely life, ſtate of being alone; a lone place, a deſert.

SOLO, sŏ'lŏ. ſ.
A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SOLSTICE, sŏl'ſtĭs. ſ. (140).
The point beyond which the ſun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter; it is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice.

SOLSTITIAL, sŏl-ſtĭſh'ăl. a.
Belonging to the ſolſtice; happening at the ſolſtice.

SOLUBLE, sŏl'ŭ-bl. a. (405).
Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sŏl-ŭ-bĭl'ĕ-té. ſ.
Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

To SOLVE, sŏlv. v. a.
To clear, to explain, to unite an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sŏl'vĕn-sé. ſ.
Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sŏl'vĕnt. a.
Having the power to cauſe diſſolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE, sŏl'vé-bl. a. (405).
See DISSOLVIBLE. Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sŏ-lŭnd-gôôſe'. ſ.
A fowl in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer; his wings alſo much longer.

SOLUTION, sŏ-lū'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diſjunction, ſeparation; matter diſſolved, that which contains any thing diſſolved; reſolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sŏl'ū-tĭv. a. (157) (512).
Laxative, cauſing relaxation.

SOME, sŭm. a. (165).
More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain perſons; Some is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; Some is oppoſed to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sŭm'bŏd-é. ſ.
One, a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined; a perſon of conſideration.

SOMERSET, sŭm'mûr-sĕt. ſ.
A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sŭm'hŏŏ. a.
One way or other.

SOMETHING, sŭm'*th*ing. ſ. (410).
A thing indeterminate; more or leſs; part, diſtance not great.

SOMETHING, sŭm'*th*ing. ad.
In ſome degree.

SOMETIME, sŭm'time. ad.
Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sŭm'timz. ad.
Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, oppoſed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. ſ.
Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or leſs; part greater or leſs.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. ad.
In ſome degree.

SOMEWHERE, sŭm'hwâre. ad.
In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sŭm'hwile. ſ.
Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Cauſing ſleep, procuring ſleep.

SOMNIFICK, sŏm-nĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Cauſing ſleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sŏm'nŏ-lĕn-sé. ſ.
Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

SON, sŭn. ſ. (165).
A male child, correlative to father or mother; deſcendant, however diſtant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the ſecond perſon of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'ĭn-law. ſ.
One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sŭn'ſhip. ſ.
Filiation; the ſtate of being a ſon.

SONATA, sŏ-nā'tă. ſ.
A tune.

SONG, sŏng. ſ. (408) (409).
Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, ſtrain; poetry, poeſy; notes of birds; an old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sŏng'ĭſh. a.
Containing ſongs, conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sŏng'ſtûr. ſ. (98).
A ſinger.

SONGSTRESS, sŏng'ſtrĕs. ſ.
A female ſinger.

SONNET, sŏn'nĕt. ſ. (99).
A ſmall poem.

SONNETTEER, sŏn-nĕt-têer'. ſ.
A ſmall poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sŏ-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Giving or bringing ſound.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SONORIFICK, sŏn-ō-rĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Producing ſound.

SONOROUS, sō-nō'rŭs. a. (512). Loud ſounding, giving loud or ſhrill ſound; high ſounding, magnificent of ſound.

SONOROUSLY, sō-nō'rŭs-lē. ad. With high ſound, with magnificence of ſound.

SONOROUSNESS, sō-nō'rŭs-nĕs. ſ. The quality of giving ſound; magnificence of ſound.

SOON, sōōn. ad. (306). Before long time be paſt, ſhortly after any time aſſigned; early, oppoſed to late; readily, unwillingly; Soon as, immediately,

SOOPBERRY, sōōp'bĕr-rē. ſ. A plant.

SOOT, sōōt. ſ. (309). Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

☞ Notwithſtanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and the profeſſors of the Black Art themſelves, againſt me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *ſooty* has its regular ſound among the correcteſt ſpeakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it ſo; but nothing can be more abſurd than to pronounce the ſubſtantive in one manner, and the adjective derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthöepiſts, therefore, who pronounce both theſe words with the *oo* like *ŭ*, are more conſiſtent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not ſo right.

SOOTED, sōōt'ĕd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.

SOOTERKIN, sōōt'tĕr-kĭn. ſ. A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

SOOTH, sōōth. ſ. (467). Truth, reality. Obſolete.

SOOTH, sōōth. a. (467). Pleaſing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sōōTH, v. a. (467). To flatter, to pleaſe; to calm, to ſoften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sōōTH'ŭr. ſ. A flatterer, one who gains by blandiſhments.

To SOOTHSAY, sōōth'sā. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sōōth'sā-ŭr. ſ. A foreteller, a prognoſticator.

SOOTINESS, sōōt'ē-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ſooty.

SOOTY, sōō'tē. a. See SOOT. Breeding ſoot; conſiſting of ſoot; black, dark, duſky.

SOP, sŏp. ſ. Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sŏp. v. a. To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE, sōpe. ſ. See SOAP.

SOPH, sŏf. ſ. A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

SOPHI, sō'fē. ſ. The emperor of Perſia.

SOPHISM, sŏf'fĭzm. ſ. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sŏf'fĭſt. ſ. (544). A profeſſor of philoſophy.

SOPHISTER, sŏf'fĭs-tŭr. ſ. (98). A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle, an artful but inſidious logician; a name given to thoſe of a certain claſs in the univerſity between Freſhman and Batchelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sō-fĭs'tĭ-kăl. a. (88). Falaciouſly ſubtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sō-fĭs'tĭ-kăl-ē. ad. With fallacious ſubtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'tē-kāte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'tē-kā-ĕ. (91). part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sō-fĭs-tē-kā'shŭn. ſ. Adulteration, not genuineneſs.

SOPHISTICATOR, sō-fĭs'tē-kā-tŭr. ſ. (521). Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sŏf'fĭs-trē. ſ. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'fŭr-ŭs. a. Productive of ſleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'fŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. (518) (527). The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORIFICK, sŏp-ō-rĭf'fĭk. a. (530). (509). Cauſing ſleep, opiate.

SORBS, sŏrbz. ſ. The berries of the ſorb or ſervicetree.

SORCERER, sŏr'sĕr-ŭr. ſ. (98). A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sŏr'sĕr-ĕs. ſ. A female magician, an enchantreſs.

SORCERY, sŏr'sĕr-ē. ſ. (555). Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sŏrd. ſ. See SOD. Turf, graſſy ground.

SORDID, sŏr'dĭd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, baſe; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sŏr'dĭd-lē. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetouſly.

SORDIDNESS, sŏr'dĭd-nĕs. ſ. Meanneſs, baſeneſs; naſtineſs.

SORE, sōre. ſ. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sōre. a. Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, eaſily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sōre. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sō'rĭl. ſ. (99). The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sōre'lē. ad. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sōre'nĕs. ſ. Tenderneſs of a hurt.

SORITES, sō-rī'tēz. ſ. (433). An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, sō-rŏr'rĭ-side. ſ. (143) The murder of a ſiſter.

SORREL, sŏr'rĭl. ſ. (99). A plant like dock, but having an acid taſte.

SORRILY, sŏr'rē-lē. ad. Meanly, deſpicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sŏr'rē-nĕs. ſ. Meanneſs, deſpicableneſs.

SORROW, sŏr'rō. ſ. (327). Grief, pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs, mourning.

To SORROW, sŏr'rō. v. n. To grieve, to be ſad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sŏr-rōde. a. (359). Accompanied with ſorrow. Obſolete.

SORROWFUL, sŏr'rō-fŭl. a. Sad for ſomething paſt, mournful, grieving; expreſſing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sŏr'rē. a. Grieved for ſomething paſt; vile, worthleſs, vexatious.

SORT, sŏrt. ſ. A kind, a ſpecies; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a claſs, or order of perſons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this word ſo as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, ſeems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to deſcend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progreſs among correct and claſſical ſpeakers.

It may be obſerved, that the long open *o* is confined to thoſe words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*.

To SORT, sŏrt. v. a. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes; to reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion; to conjoin, to put together in diſtribution; to cull, to chuſe, to ſelect.

To SORT, sŏrt. v. n. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies; to conſort, to join; to ſuit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sŏr'tănſe. ſ. Suitableneſs, agreement. Not in uſe.

SORTILEGE, sŏr'tĭ-lĕdje. ſ. The act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT, sŏrt'mĕnt. ſ. The act of ſorting, diſtribution; a parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS, sŏs. v. n. To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sŏt. ſ. A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, ſtupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch ſtupified by drinking.

To SOT, sŏt. v. a. To ſtupify, to beſot.

To SOT, sŏt. v. n. To tipple to ſtupidity.

SOTTISH, sŏt'tĭſh. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sŏt'tĭſh-lē. ad. Stupidly, dully, ſenſeleſsly.

SOTTISHNESS, sŏt'tĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Dulneſs, ſtupidity, inſenſibility.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn. a. (255). Supreme in power, having no ſuperiour; ſupremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn. ſ. (165). Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-lē. ad. Supremely, in the higheſt degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-tē. ſ. Supremacy, higheſt place, higheſt degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sawt. ſ. (319). The preterit and participle paſſ. of Seek.

SOUL, sole. f. (318).
The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man; vital principle; ſpirit, eſſence, principal part; interiour power; a familiar appellation joined to words expreſſing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; ſpirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sol'd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with mind.

SOULLESS, sole'les. a.
Mean, low, ſpiritleſs.

SOUND, sound. a. (313).
Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; ſtout, luſty; valid; faſt, hearty.

SOUND, sound. ad.
Soundly, heartily, completely faſt.

SOUND, sound. f.
A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

SOUND, sound. f.
A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To SOUND, sound. v. a.
To ſearch with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To SOUND, sound. v. n.
To try with the ſounding line.

SOUND, sound. f.
Any thing audible, a noiſe, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

To SOUND, sound. v. n.
To make a noiſe, to emit a noiſe; to exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

To SOUND, sound. v. a.
To cauſe to make a noiſe, to play on; to betoken or direct by a ſound; to celebrate by ſound.

SOUNDBOARD, sound'bord. f.
Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

SOUNDING, sound'ing. a. (410).
Sonorous, having a magnificent ſound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, sound'ing-bord. f. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the ſtage.

SOUNDLY, sound'le. ad.
Healthily, heartily; luſtily, ſtoutly, ſtrongly; truly, rightly; faſt, cloſely.

SOUNDNESS, sound'nes. f.
Health, heartineſs; truth, rectitude, incorrupt ſtate; ſtrength, ſolidity.

SOUP, soop. f. (315).
Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

SOUR, sour. a. (313).
Acid, auſtere; harſh of temper, crabbed, peeviſh; afflictive, painful; expreſſing diſcontent.

SOUR, sour. f.
Acid ſubſtance.

To SOUR, sour. v. a.
To make acid; to make harſh; to make uneaſy, to make leſs pleaſing; to make diſcontented.

To SOUR, sour. v. n.
A become acid; to grow peeviſh or crabbed.

SOURCE, sorse. f. (218).
Spring, fountain, head; original, firſt producer.

☞ Some reſpectable ſpeakers have attempted to give the French ſound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *reſource*, as if written *ſoorce* and *reſoorce*; but as this is contrary to analogy, ſo it is to general uſage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnſton, give the ſame ſound to both theſe words as I have done. Mr. Perry gives the ſame ſound to *ſource*, and, as well as I can gueſs from the blindneſs of the print, to *reſource* alſo. Mr. Scott gives both ſounds, but ſeems to prefer the firſt: Kenrick only gives *ſource* the ſound of *ſoorce*; and the diphthong *ou* in *reſource*, the ſame ſound as in *hour*, *town*, &c.

SOURISH, sour'ish. a.
Somewhat ſour.

SOURLY, sour'le. ad.
With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, sour'nes. f.
Acidity, auſtereneſs of taſte; aſperity, harſhneſs of temper.

SOUS, souſe, or soo. f. (315).
A ſmall denomination of French money.

☞ The firſt pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the ſecond is pure French, and, as ſuch, is no more entitled to a place in an Engliſh Dictionary than the word *penny* is in a French one.

SOUSE, souſe. f. (313).
Pickle made of ſalt; any thing kept parboiled in a ſalt pickle.

To SOUSE, souſe. v. n.
To fall as a bird on its prey.

To SOUSE, souſe. v. a.
To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes its prey.

SOUSE, souſe. ad.
With ſudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN, soo-ter-rane'. f. (315)
A grotro or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, south. f. (313).
The part where the ſun is to us at noon; the ſouthern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, south. a. (313).
Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, south. ad.
Towards the ſouth; from the ſouth.

SOUTHING, south'ing. a.
Going towards the ſouth.

SOUTHEAST, south-eeſt'. f.
The point between the eaſt and ſouth.

SOUTHERLY, suth'ur-le, or south'ur-le. a.
Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth, not abſolutely ſouthern; lying towards the ſouth; coming from about the ſouth.

☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a ſort of technical ſea-pronunciation, but both of them ſeem to be recovering their true diphthongal ſound; though the latter ſeems farther advanced towards it than the former.

SOUTHERN, south'urn, or suth'urn. a. Belonging to the ſouth, meridional; lying towards the ſouth; coming from the ſouth.

SOUTHERNWOOD, suth'urn-wud. f.
A plant.

SOUTHMOST, south'moſt. a.
Fartheſt toward the ſouth.

SOUTHSAY, south'sa. f. (315).
Prediction; properly *Soothſay*.

To SOUTHSAY, south'sa. v. n.
To predict. See SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHSAYER, south'sa-ur. f.
A predicter; properly *Soothſayer*.

SOUTHWARD, south'ward, or suth'urd. ad.
Towards the ſouth.

SOUTHWEST, south-weſt'. f.
Point between the ſouth and weſt.

SOW, sou. f. (322).
A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong maſs of lead; an inſect, a millepede.

To SOW, so. v. n. (324).
To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

To SOW, so. v. a. part. paſſ. Sown; to ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to ſpread, to propagate; to impregnate or ſtock with ſeed; to beſprinkle.

To SOW, so. v. a. (from *ſuo* Latin).
To join by needle-work.

To SOWCE, souſe. v. a. (323).
To throw into the water.

SOWER, so'ur. f. (98).
He that ſprinkles the ſeed; a ſcatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, sou'inz. f. (323).
Flummery, made of oatmeal, ſomewhat ſoured.

To SOWL, soul. v. a. (323).
To pull by the ears. Obſolete.

SOWN, sone. the participle of To Sow.

SOWTHISTLE, sou'this-sl. f. (472).
A weed.

SPACE, spase. f.
Room, local extenſion; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a ſmall time; a while.

SPACIOUS, spa'ſhus. a. (357).
Wide, extenſive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spa'ſhus-nes. f.
Roomineſs, wide extenſion.

SPADDLE, spad'dl. f. (405).
A little ſpade.

SPADE, spade. f. (73).
The inſtrument of digging; a ſuit of cards.

SPADILLE, spa-dil'. f.
The ace of ſpades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spake. The old preterit of Speak.

SPALT, spalt. f.
A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN, span. f.
The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any ſhort duration.

To SPAN, span. v. a.
To meaſure by the hand extended; to meaſure.

SPANCOUNTER, span'koun-tur. }
SPANFARTHING, span'far-THing. }
f. A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

SPANGLE, spang'gl. f. (405).
A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal; any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

To SPANGLE, spang'gl. v. a.
To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

SPANIEL, span'yel. f. (113) (281).
A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience; a low, mean, ſneaking fellow.

To SPANK, spank. v. a.
To ſtrike with the open hand. *Aſh.*

SPANKER, spangk'ur. f.
A ſmall coin.

SPAR, spar. f.
Marcaſite; a ſmall beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, spar. v. n.
To fight like cocks with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR, spar. v. a.
To ſhut, to cloſe, to bar. Obſolete.

To SPARE, spare. v. a.
To uſe frugally; to ſave for any particular

use; to do without, to loſe willingly; to omit, to forbear; to uſe tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To SPARE, spāre. v. n.
To live frugally, to be parſimonious; to forbear, to be ſcrupulous; to uſe mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spāre. a.
Scanty, parſimonious; ſuperfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting fleſh.

SPARER, spā'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who avoids expence.

SPARERIB, spāre'rĭb. ſ.
Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spăr-jē-făk'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

SPARING, spā'rĭng. a. (410).
Scarce; ſcanty; parſimonious.

SPARINGLY, spā'rĭng-lē. ad.
Frugally, parſimoniouſly; with abſtinence; now with great frequency; cautiouſly, tenderly.

SPARK, spărk. ſ. (78).
A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing ſhining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man.

To SPARK, spărk. v. n.
To emit particles of fire, to ſparkle.

SPARKFUL, spărk'fŭl. a.
Lively, briſk, airy.

SPARKISH, spărk'ĭsh. a.
Airy, gay; ſhowy, well-dreſſed, fine.

SPARKLE, spăr'kl. ſ. (405).
A ſpark, a ſmall particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, spăr'kl. v. n.
To emit ſparks; to iſſue in ſparks; to ſhine, to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spărk'lĭng-lē. ad.
With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spărk'lĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARROW, spăr'rō. ſ. (87) (327).
A ſmall bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spăr'rō-hăwk. ſ.
The female of the muſket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, spăr'rō-grăs. ſ.
Corrupted from Aſparagus, which ſee.

SPARRY, spăr'rē. a. (82).
Conſiſting of ſpar.

SPASM, spăzm. ſ.
Convulſion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spăz-mŏd'ĭk. a. (509).
Convulſive.

SPAT, spăt. The preterit of Spit.
Obſolete.

To SPATIATE, spā'shē-āte. v. n.
To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, spăt'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive; to throw out any thing offenſive; to aſperſe, to defame.

To SPATTER, spăt'tŭr. v. n.
To ſpit, to ſputter, as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spăt'tŭr-dăsh-ĭz. ſ. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING-POPPY, spăt'lĭng-pŏp'pē ſ. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spăt'tshŭ-lă. ſ. (461).
A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaſters or ſtirring medicines.

SPAVIN, spăv'ĭn. ſ.
This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough.

SPAW, spăw. ſ. (219).
A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, spăwl. v. n.
To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, spăwl. ſ. (219).
Spittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, spăwn. ſ. (219).
The eggs of fiſh or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, spăwn. v. a.
To produce as fiſhes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, spăwn. v. n.
To iſſue as eggs from fiſh; to iſſue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spăwn'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The female fiſh.

To SPAY, spā. v. a. (220).
To caſtrate female animals.

To SPEAK, spēke. v. n. (227). preterit, Spake or Spoke; participle paſſive, Spoken. To utter articulate ſounds, to expreſs thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a ſpeech; to talk for or againſt, to diſpute; to diſcourſe, to make mention; to give ſound; to Speak with, to addreſs, to converſe with.

To SPEAK, spēke. v. a.
To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to addreſs, to accoſt; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spē'kă-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be ſpoken; having the power of ſpeech.

SPEAKER, spē'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſpeaks; one that ſpeaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spē'kĭng-trŭmp-ĕt. ſ. (99) (410).
Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

SPEAR, spēre. ſ. (227).
A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fiſh.

To SPEAR, spēre. v. a.
To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR, spēre. v. n.
To ſhoot or ſprout.

SPEARGRASS, spēre'grăs. ſ.
Long ſtiff graſs.

SPEARMAN, spēre'măn. ſ. (88).
One who uſes a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spēre'mĭnt. ſ.
A plant, a ſpecies of mint.

SPEARWORT, spēre'wŭrt. ſ.
An herb.

SPECIAL, spĕsh'ăl. a. (357).
Noting a ſort or ſpecies; particular, peculiar; appropriate, deſigned for a particular purpoſe; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spĕsh'ăl-ē. ad.
Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spĕsh'ăl-tē. } ſ.
SPECIALITY, spĕsh-ē-ăl'ē-tē. }
Particularity.

SPECIES, spē'shēz. ſ. (433).
A ſort, a ſubdiviſion of a general term; claſs of nature, ſingle order of beings; appearance to the ſenſes; repreſentation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced in two words; ſimples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFICAL, spē-sĭf'fē-kăl. }
SPECIFICK, spē-sĭf'fĭk. (509). } a.
That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is; appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spē-sĭf'fē-kăl-ē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies, according to the nature of the ſpecies.

To SPECIFICATE, spē-sĭf'fē-kāte. v. a. To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spĕs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. ſ. Diſtinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, spĕs'sē-fī. v. a. (183).
To mention, to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction.

SPECIMEN, spĕs'sē-mĕn. ſ. (503).
A ſample, a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.

SPECIOUS, spē'shŭs. a. (357).
Showy, pleaſing to the view; plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spē'shŭs-lē. ad.
With fair appearance.

SPECK, spĕk. ſ.
A ſmall diſcolouration, a ſpot.

To SPECK, spĕk. v. a.
To ſpot, to ſtain in drops.

SPECKLE, spĕk'kl. ſ. (405).
Small ſpeck, little ſpot.

To SPECKLE, spĕk'kl. v. a.
To mark with ſmall ſpots.

SPECTACLE, spĕk'tă-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſhow, a gazing ſtock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the ſight; in the plural, glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTACLED, spĕk'tă-kl'd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

SPECTATOR, spĕk-tā'tŭr. ſ. (76).
A looker on, a beholder. (521).

SPECTATORSHIP, spĕk-tā'tŭr-shĭp. ſ.
Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spĕk'tŭr. ſ. (416).
Apparition, appearance of perſons dead.

SPECTRUM, spĕk'trŭm. ſ.
An image, a viſible form.

SPECULAR, spĕk'kū-lăr. ſ. (88).
Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glaſs; aſſiſting ſight.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kū-lāte. v. n. (91). To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kū-lāte. v. a.
To conſider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spĕk-ū-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental ſcheme not reduced to practice; power of ſight.

SPECULATIVE, spĕk'kū-lă-tĭv. a.
Given to ſpeculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical. (512).

SPECULATIVELY, spĕk'kū-lă-tĭv-lē. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521). One who forms theories; an obſerver, a contemplator; a ſpy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tŭr-ē. a. Exerciſing ſpeculation. (512).

SPECULUM, spĕk'kŭ-lŭm. ſ. (503). A mirrour, a looking-glaſs.

SPED, spĕd. The preterit and part. paſſive of ſpeed. See MISTAKEN.

SPEECH, spēētſh. ſ. (246). The power of articulate utterance, the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words; language, words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts; particular language as diſtinct from others; any thing ſpoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spēētſh'lĕs. a. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spēēd. v. n. (246) pret. and part. paſſ. Sped and Speeded. To make haſte, to move with celerity; to have ſucceſs; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spēēd. v. a. To diſpatch in haſte; to diſpatch, to deſtroy, to kill; to haſten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to diſpatch; to aſſiſt, to help forward; to make proſperous.

SPEED, spēēd. ſ. Quickneſs, celerity; haſte, hurry, diſpatch; the courſe or pace of a horſe; ſucceſs, event.

SPEEDILY, spēēd'ē-lē. ad. With haſte, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spēēd'ē-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPEEDWELL, spēēd'wĕll. ſ. A plant.

SPEEDY, spēēd'ē. a. Quick, ſwift, nimble, quick of diſpatch.

SPELL, spĕll. ſ. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, spĕll. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters ſingly; to charm.

To SPELL, spĕll. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spĕlt'ŭr. ſ. (98). A kind of ſemi-metal.

To SPEND, spĕnd. v. a. To conſume, to lay out; to beſtow as expence, to expend; to effuſe; to ſquander, to laviſh; to paſs; to waſte, to wear out; to fatigue, to haraſs.

To SPEND, spĕnd. v. n. To make expence; to prove in the uſe; to be loſt or waſted.

SPENDER, spĕnd'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who ſpends; a prodigal, a laviſher.

SPENDTHRIFT, spĕnd'*th*rift. ſ. A prodigal, a laviſher.

SPERM, spĕrm. ſ. Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

SPERMACETI, spĕr-mā-sē'tē. ſ. Corruptedly pronounced Parmaſitty.

☞ When Shakeſpeare makes Hotſpur deſcribe a fop uſing this word:

"And telling me the ſovereign'ſt thing on earth,
"Was *parmaſitty* for an inward bruiſe."

It is highly probable this was not a foppiſh pronunciation, but that which generally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours.

SPERMATICAL, spĕr-măt'tē-kal. } a.
SPERMATICK, spĕr-măt'tĭk. (509). }
a. Seminal, conſiſting of ſeed; belonging to the ſperm.

SPERMATIZE, spĕr'mā-tize. v. n. To yield ſeed.

To SPERSE, spĕrſe. v. a. To diſperſe, to ſcatter.

To SPET, spĕt. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in uſe.

To SPEW, spū. v. a. (265). To vomit, to eject from the ſtomach; to eject, to caſt forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, spū. v. n. To vomit to eaſe the ſtomach.

To SPHACELATE, ſfās'sē-lāte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, ſfās'sē-lŭs. ſ. A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, ſfēre. ſ. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane ſyſtem; a globe repreſenting the earth or ſky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compaſs of knowledge or action.

To SPHERE, ſfēre. v. a. To place in a ſphere; to form into roundneſs.

SPHERICAL, ſfĕr'rē-kal. } a.
SPHERICK, ſfĕr'rĭk. (509). }
Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, ſfĕr'rē-kal-ē. ad. In form of a ſphere.

SPHERICALNESS, ſfĕr'rē-kal-nĕs. }
SPHERICITY, ſfē-rĭs'ē-tē. }
ſ. Roundneſs, rotundity.

SPHEROID, ſfē'rŏid. ſ. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, ſfē-rŏid'ē-kal. a. Having the form of a ſpheroid.

SPHERULE, ſfĕr'ūle. ſ. A little globe.

SPHINX, ſfĭnks. ſ. The Sphinx was a famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, ſpiſe. ſ. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces; a ſmall quantity.

To SPICE, ſpiſe. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpice.

SPICER, ſpī'ſŭr. ſ. (98). One who deals in ſpice.

SPICERY, ſpī'ſŭr-ē. ſ. The commodity of ſpices; a repoſitory of ſpices.

SPICK AND SPAN, ſpĭk'ănd-ſpăn'. a. Quite new, now firſt uſed.

SPICKNEL, ſpĭk'nĕl. ſ. The herb baldmony or bearwort.

SPICY, ſpī'ſē. a. Producing ſpice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of ſpice.

SPIDER, ſpī'dŭr. ſ. (98). The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, ſpī'dŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals.

SPIGNEL, ſpĭg'nĕl. ſ. A plant.

SPIGOT, ſpĭg'ŭt. ſ. (166). A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, ſpike. ſ. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron ſharpened; a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

To SPIKE, ſpike. v. a. To faſten with long nails; to ſet with ſpikes.

SPIKENARD, ſpike'nărd. ſ. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

☞ Mr Elphinſton is the only orthöepiſt who pronounces the *i* ſhort in this word; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnſton, and Buchanan, preſerve it long as in *ſpike*: and though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to ſhorten the ſimple in the compound (ſee KNOWLEDGE), yet I think this idiom ought not to be ſought after, when not eſtabliſhed by cuſtom.

SPILL, ſpĭll. ſ. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a ſmall quantity of money.

To SPILL, ſpĭll. v. a. To ſhed, to loſe by ſhedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, ſpĭll. v. n. To waſte, to be laviſh; to be ſhed, to be loſt by being ſhed.

SPILTH, ſpĭl*th*. ſ. Any thing poured out or waſted. Not in uſe.

To SPIN, ſpĭn. v. a. preter. Spun or Span; part. Spun. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediouſly.

To SPIN, ſpĭn. v. n. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning; to ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current; to move round as a ſpindle.

SPINAGE, ſpĭn'nĭdje. ſ. (90). A plant.

SPINAL, ſpī'năl. a. (88). Belonging to the back bone.

SPINDLE, ſpĭn'dl. ſ. (405). The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long ſlender ſtalk; any thing ſlender.

SPINDLESHANKED, ſpĭn'dl-ſhăngkt. a. Having ſmall legs.

SPINDLETREE, ſpĭn'dl-trēē. ſ. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, ſpine. ſ. The back bone.

SPINEL, ſpī'nĕl. ſ. A ſort of mineral.

SPINET, ſpĭn-nĕt'. ſ. A ſmall harpſichord; an inſtrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, ſpī-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing horns.

SPINNER, ſpĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98). One ſkilled in ſpinning; a garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, ſpĭn'nĭng-hwēēl. ſ. The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, ſpī-nŏs'ſē-tē. ſ. Crabbedneſs, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, ſpī'nŭs. a. (314). Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, ſpĭns'tŭr. ſ. (98). A woman that ſpins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

SPINSTRY, spĭns'trē. ſ.
The work of ſpinning.

SPINY, spī'nē. a.
Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spĭr'ă-kl. ſ. (109).
A breathing hole, a vent, a ſmall aperture.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, becauſe I think the ſame antepenultimate accent which ſhortens the *o* in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle* ought to have the ſame influence in the word in queſtion. (503).

SPIRAL, spī'răl. a. (88).
Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, spī'răl-ē. ad.
In a ſpiral form.

SPIRE, spīre. ſ.
A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twiſt, a wreath; any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a ſteeple; the top or uppermoſt point.

To SPIRE, spīre. v. n.
To ſhoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, spĭr'ĭt. ſ. (109).
Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial ſubſtance; the ſoul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers diſtinct from the body; ſentiment; eagerneſs, deſire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation.

☞ The general ſound of the firſt *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the ſound of *e* in *merit*: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly reſtored the *i* to its true ſound; and now *ſpirit*, ſounded as if written *ſperit*, begins to grow vulgar. See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word MIRACLE.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Smith, have given into this falſe ſound of *i* (109); but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, have given it the true ſound; and Mr. Nares very juſtly thinks that this word, *Miracle*, and *Ciſtern*, are now more frequently heard with the proper ſhort ſound of *i*.

To SPIRIT, spĭr'ĭt. v. a.
To animate or actuate as a ſpirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. a.
Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Diſpoſition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, spĭr'ĭt-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Sprightlineſs, livelineſs.

SPIRITLESS, spĭr'ĭt-lĕs. a.
Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depreſſed.

SPIRITOUS, spĭr'ĭt-ŭs. a.
Refined, advanced near to ſpirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spĭr'ĭt-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fineneſs and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, spĭr'ĭt-ſhū-ăl. a. (461).
Diſtinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not groſs, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spĭr-ĭt-tſhū-ăl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Immateriality, eſſence diſtinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the ſoul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

SPIRITUALTY, spĭr'ĭt-tſhū-ăl-tē. ſ.
Eccleſiaſtical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spĭr-ĭt-tſhū-ăl-ē-zā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spĭr'ĭt-tſhū-ăl-īze v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, spĭr'ĭt-tſhū-ăl-lē. ad.
Without corporeal groſſneſs, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spĭr'ĭt-tſhū-ŭs. a.
Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spĭr-ĭt-tſhū-ŏs'ē-tē
SPIRITUOUSNESS, spĭr'ĭt-tſhū-ŭs-nĕs.
The quality of being ſpiritous, tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT, spŭrt. v. n. (108).
To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream, to ſtream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, spŭrt. v. a.
To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRTLE, spŭrt'tl. v. a. (405).
To diſſipate.

SPIRY, spī'rē. a.
Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, spĭs'ē-tūde. ſ.
Groſſneſs, thickneſs.

SPIT, ſpĭt. ſ.
A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; ſuch a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

To SPIT, ſpĭt. v. a. preterit Spat; participle paſſ. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a Spit; to thruſt through.

To SPIT, ſpĭt. v. n.
To eject from the mouth; to throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, ſpĭtſh'kŏk. v. a.
To cut an eel in pieces and broil it.

SPITE, ſpīte. ſ.
Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in Spite of, notwithſtanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, ſpīte. v. a.
To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with Spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, ſpīte'fŭl. a.
Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, ſpīte'fŭl-ē. ad.
Maliciouſly, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, ſpīte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Malignity, deſire of vexing.

SPITTED, ſpĭt'tĕd. a.
Shot out into length, put on a ſpit.

SPITTER, ſpĭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who puts meat on a ſpit; one who ſpits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, ſpĭt'tl. ſ. (405).
Corrupted from Hoſpital. Not in uſe.

SPITTLE, ſpĭt'tl. ſ.
Moiſture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, ſpĭt'vĕn-ŭm. ſ.
Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, ſplăſh. v. a.
To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, ſplăſh'ē. a.
Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, ſplā'fŭt. a.
Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, ſplā'mŏuth. ſ.
Mouth widened by deſign.

SPLEEN, ſplēēn. ſ.
The milt, one of the viſcera; it is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy; anger, ſpite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, ſplēēn'd. a. (359).
Deprived of the ſpleen.

SPLEENFUL, ſplēēn'fŭl. a.
Angry, peeviſh, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, ſplēēn'lĕs. a.
Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, ſplēēn'wŭrt. ſ.
Miltwaſte; a plant.

SPLEENY, ſplēēn'ē. a.
Angry, peeviſh.

SPLENDENT, ſplĕn'dĕnt. a.
Shining, gloſſy.

SPLENDID, ſplĕn'dĭd. a.
Showy, magnificent, ſumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, ſplĕn'dĭd-lē. ad.
Magnificently, ſumptuouſly.

SPLENDOUR, ſplĕn'dŭr. ſ. (314).
Luſtre, power of ſhining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, ſplĕn'ĕ-tĭk. a. (510).
Troubled with the ſpleen, fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENICK, ſplĕn'ĭk. a. (508).
Belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLENISH, ſplĕn'ĭſh. a.
Fretful, peeviſh; properly *Spleeniſh*.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an Engliſh adjective by the addition of *iſh*, is falſe heraldry in language: eſpecially as we have the Engliſh word *ſpleen*, from which it might have been formed with ſo much more propriety: but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding abſurdity to error.

SPLENITIVE, ſplĕn'ĕ-tĭv. a. (512).
Hot, fiery, paſſionate. Not in uſe.

SPLENT, ſplĕnt. ſ.
Splent, is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg.

To SPLICE, ſplīſe. v. a.
The join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, ſplĭnt. ſ.
A thin piece of wood or other matters uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'ŭr. v. a.
To ſecure by ſplints; to ſhiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'ŭr. v. n.
To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt. v. a. pret. Split.
To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to daſh and break on a rock; to divide, to break into diſcord.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt. v. n.
To burſt in ſunder, to crack; to be broken againſt rocks.

SPLITTER, ſplĭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſplits.

SPLUTTER, ſplŭt'tŭr. ſ.
Buſtle, tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, ſpŏil. v. a. (299).
To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make uſeleſs.

To SPOIL, spóil. v. n.
To practiſe robbery or plunder; to grow uſeleſs, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spóil. ſ.
That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cauſe of corruption; the ſlough, the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

SPOILER, spóil'úr. ſ. (98).
A robber, a plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, spóil'fúl. a.
Waſteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spóke. ſ.
The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, spóke. The preterit of Speak.

SPOKEN, spó'k'n. (103). Part. paſſive of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, spóks'mán. ſ. (88).
One who ſpeaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, spó'lé-áte. v. a.
To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, spó-lé-á'ſhún. ſ.
The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, spón'dé. ſ.
A foot in poetry of two long ſyllables.

SPONDYLE, spón'díl. ſ.
A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

SPONGE, spúnje. ſ. 165).
A ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE, spúnje. v. a.
To blot, to wipe away as with a ſponge.

To SPONGE, spúnje. v. n.
To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPONGER, spún'júr. ſ. (98).
One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spún'jé-nés. ſ.
Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGIOUS, spún'jé-ús. a. (314).
Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGY, spún'jé. a.
Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes; wet, drenched, ſoaked.

SPONK, spúnk. ſ. (165).
In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.

SPONSAL, spón'ſál. a.
Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spón'ſhún. ſ.
The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPONSOR, spón'súr. ſ. (166).
A ſurety, one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANEITY, spón-tá-né'é-té. ſ.
Voluntarineſs, accord uncompelled,

SPONTANEOUS, spón-tá'né-ús. a.
Voluntary, acting without compulſion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spón-tá'né-ús-lé. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spón-tá'né-ús-nés. ſ. (314).
Voluntarineſs, accord unforced.

SPOOL, spóól. ſ. (306).
A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, spóóm. v. n. (306).
To paſs ſwiftly. Not in uſe.

SPOON, spóón. ſ. (306).
A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, spóón'bíl. ſ.
A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, spóón'fúl. ſ.
As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon; any ſmall quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, spóón'méte. ſ.
Liquid food, nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

SPOONWORT, spóón'wúrt. ſ.
Scurvygraſs.

SPORT, spórt. ſ.
Play, diverſion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

To SPORT, spórt. v. a.
To divert, to make merry; to repreſent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spórt. v. n.
To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spórt'fúl. a.
Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jeſt.

SPORTFULLY, spórt'fúl-é. ad.
Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spórt'fúl-nés. ſ.
Wantonneſs, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spór'tív. a.
Gay, merry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spór'tív-nés. ſ.
Gaiety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spórts'mán. ſ.
One who purſues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spór'tſhúle. ſ. (461).
An alms, a doſe.

SPOT, spót. ſ.
A blot, a mark made by diſcolouration; a taint, a diſgrace, a reproach; a ſmall extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, spót. v. a.
To mark with diſcolouration; to corrupt, to diſgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spót'lés. a.
Free from ſpots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spót'túr. ſ. (98).
One that ſpots.

SPOTTY, spót'té. a.
Full of ſpots.

SPOUSAL, spóú'zál. a. (99).
Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spóú'zál. ſ.
Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spóúze. ſ. (313).
One joined in marriage, a huſband or wife.

SPOUSED, spóúz'd. a. 359).
Wedded, eſpouſed, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, spóúz'lés. a.
Wanting a huſband or wife.

SPOUT, spóút. ſ. (313).
A pipe, a mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.

To SPOUT, spóút. v. a. (313).
To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

To SPOUT, spóút. v. n.
To iſſue as from a ſpout.

To SPRAIN, ſpráne. v. a. (202).
To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, ſpráne. ſ.
Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRANG, ſpráng. The preterit of Spring.

SPRAT, ſprát. ſ.
A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL, ſpráwl. v. n.
To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death; to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, ſprá. ſ. (220).
The extremity of a branch; the foam of the ſea, commonly written Spry.

To SPREAD, ſpréd. v. a. (234).
To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large ſpace; to cover by extenſion; to cover over; to ſtretch, to extend; to publiſh, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, ſpréd. v. n.
To extend or expand itſelf.

SPREAD, ſpréd. ſ.
Extent, compaſs; expanſion of parts.

SPREADER, ſpréd'úr. ſ. (98).
One that ſpreads, publiſher, divulger.

SPRENT, ſprént. part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, ſprig. ſ.
A ſmall branch, a ſpray.

SPRIGGY, ſprig'gé. a. (383).
Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT, ſprite. ſ. (393).
Spirit, ſhade, ſoul, incorporeal agent; walking ſpirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, ſprite'fúl. a.
Lively, briſk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, ſprite'fúl-é. ad.
Briſkly, vigorouſly.

SPRIGHTLINESS, ſprite'lé-nés. ſ.
Livelineſs, briſkneſs, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, ſprite'lé. a.
Gay, briſk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, ſpring. v. n. preterit, Sprung or Sprang; anciently Sprong. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from ſeed; to come into exiſtence, to iſſue forth; to ariſe, to appear; to iſſue with effect or force; to proceed as from anceſtors; to proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elaſtick power; to riſe from a covert; to iſſue from a fountain; to proceed as from a ſource; to ſhoot, to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

To SPRING, ſpring. v. a. (409).
To ſtart, to rouſe game; to produce to light; to cauſe by ſtarting a plank; to diſcharge a mine; to contrive a ſudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce haſtily.

SPRING, ſpring. ſ.
The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; an elaſtick body, a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf; elaſtick force; any active power, any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a ſudden ſtruggle; a fountain, an iſſue of water from the earth; a ſource, that by which any thing is ſupplied; riſe, beginning; courſe, riginal.

SPRINGE, ſprinje. ſ.
A gin, a nooſe which catches by a ſpring or jerk.

SPRINGER, ſpring'úr. ſ. (98).
One who rouſes game.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), (făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

SPRINGHALT, spring'hâlt. ſ.
A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, sprin'jē-nĕs. ſ.
Elaſticity, power of reſtoring itſelf.

SPRINGLE, spring'gl. ſ. (405).
A ſpringe, an elaſtick nooſe.

SPINGTIDE, spring'tide. ſ.
Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, sprin'jē, or spring'ē. a.
Elaſtick, having the power of reſtoring itſelf.

☞ A moſt abſurd cuſtom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *ſpringe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *ſpring*, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the ſound of *g* in this word than it does in *ſtringy*, full of ſtrings. But the abſurdity is ſtill increaſed when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *ſpring*, a fountain; this, however, is ſo contrary both to cuſtom and analogy, that nothing but an overſight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the diſtinction. See Principles, No. 409.

SPRINGY, spring'ē. a. (409).
Full of ſprings or fountains.

ToSPRINKLE, sprink'kl. v. a. (405).
To ſcatter, to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes; to ſcatter in drops; to beſprinkle, to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

TO SPRINKLE, sprink'kl. v. n.
To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

TO SPRIT, sprit. v. a.
To throw out, to eject with force.

TO SPRIT, sprit. v. n.
To ſhoot, to germinate, to ſprout.

SPRIT, sprit. ſ.
Shoot, ſprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'sâle. ſ.
The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt.

SPRITE, sprite. ſ.
A ſpirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, sprite'fûl-ē. ad.
Vigorouſly, with life and ardour.

TO SPROUT, sprŏût. v. n. (313).
To ſhoot by vegetation, to germinate; to ſhoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, sprŏût. ſ.
A ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, sprōōse. a. (339).
Nice, trim, neat.

TO SPRUCE, sprōōse. v. n.
To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCEBEER, sprōōse-bēēr'. ſ.
Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, sprōōs-lĕTH'ŭr. ſ.
Pruſſian leather.

SPRUCENESS, sprōōse'nĕs. ſ.
Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprŭng. The preterit and participle paſſive of Spring.

SPUD, spŭd. ſ.
A ſhort knife.

SPUME, spūme. ſ.
Foam, froth.

TO SPUME, spūme. v. n.
To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spū'mŭs. } a.
SPUMY, spū'mē. }
Frothy, foamy.

SPUN, spŭn. The preterit and part. paſſ. of Spin.

SPUNGE, spŭnje, more properly *Sponge* ſ. A ſponge.

TO SPUNGE, spŭnge. v. n. (74).
To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, spŭn'jing-hŏŭſe.
A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon.

SPUNGY, spŭn'jē. a.
Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſponge; wet, moiſt, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, spŭngk. ſ.
Rotten wood, touchwood.

SPUR, spûr. ſ.
A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, inſtigation; a ſtimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the ſharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing ſtanding out, a ſnag.

TO SPUR, spûr. v. a.
To prick with the ſpur, to drive with the ſpur; to inſtigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

TO SPUR, spûr. v. n.
To travel with great expedition; to preſs forward.

SPURGALLED, spûr'gâll'd. a.
Hurt with the ſpur.

SPURGE, spûrje. ſ.
A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, spū'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, baſtard.

SPURLING, spûr'ling. ſ. (410).
A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

TO SPURN, spûrn. v. a.
To kick, to ſtrike or drive with the foot; to reject, to ſcorn, to put away with contempt, to diſdain; to treat with contempt.

TO SPURN, spûrn. v. n.
To make contemptuous oppoſition; to toſs up the heels, to kick or ſtruggle.

SPURN, spûrn. ſ.
Kick, inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, spûr'nē. ſ.
A plant.

SPURRER, spûr'rûr. ſ. (98).
One who uſes ſpurs.

SPURRIER, spûr'rē-ŭr. ſ.
One who makes ſpurs.

SPURRY, spûr'rē. ſ.
A plant.

TO SPURT, spûrt. v. n.
To fly out with a a quick ſtream. See to SPIRT.

SPUTATION, spū-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſpitting.

TO SPUTTER, spŭt'tŭr. v. n.
To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops; to fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe; to ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely.

TO SPUTTER, spŭt'tŭr. v. a. (98).
To throw out with noiſe.

SPUTTERER, spŭt'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One that ſputters.

SPY, spī. ſ.
One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

TO SPY, spī. v. a.
To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance; to diſcover by cloſe examination; to ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

TO SPY, spī. v. n.
To ſearch narrowly.

SPYBOAT, spī'bōte. ſ.
A boat ſent out for intelligence.

SQUAB, skwŏb. a. (86) (87).
Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and ſtout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, skwŏb. ſ.
A kind of ſofa or couch, a ſtuffed cuſhion.

SQUAB, skwŏb. ad.
With a heavy ſudden fall.

SQUABPIE, skwŏb-pī'. ſ.
A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUABBISH, skwŏb'bĭſh. a.
Thick, heavy, fleſhy.

TO SQUABBLE, skwŏb'bl. v. n. (405)
To quarrel, to debate peeviſhly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLE, skwŏb'bl. ſ.
A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwŏb'bl-ŭr. ſ.
A quarrelſome fellow, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwâ'drŭn. ſ. (83) (85).
A body of men drawn up ſquare; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

SQUADRONED, skwâ'drŭn'd. a. (359)
Formed into ſquadrons.

SQUALID, skwŏl'lĭd. a. (86).
Foul, naſty, filthy. See QUADRANT.

TO SQUALL, skwâll. v. n.
To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

SQUALL, skwâll. ſ.
Loud ſcream; ſudden guſt of wind.

SQUALLER, skwâll'lŭr. ſ. (98).
Screamer, one that ſcreams.

SQUALLY, skwâll'lē. a.
Windy, guſty.

SQUAMOUS, skwā'mŭs. a. (314).
Scaly, covered with ſcales.

TO SQUANDER, skwŏn'dŭr. v. a.
To ſcatter laviſhly, to ſpend profuſedly; to ſcatter, to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

SQUANDERER, skwŏn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
A ſpendthrift, a prodigal, a waſter.

SQUARE, skwâre. a.
Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly ſuitable; ſtrong, well ſet; exact, honeſt, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of ſixteen.

SQUARE, skwâre. ſ.
A figure with right angles and equal ſides; an area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide; content of an angle; a rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles; rule, regularity; ſquadron, troops formed ſquare; level, equality, quartile, the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

TO SQUARE, skwâre. v. a.
To form with right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to meaſure, to reduce to a meaſure; to adjuſt, to regulate, to mould, to ſhape; to accommodate, to fit.

TO SQUARE, skwâre. v. n.
To ſuit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to oppoſite ſides.

SQUARENESS, skwâre'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſquare.

SQUASH, skwŏsh. ſ. (86).
Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing ſoft; a ſudden fall; a ſhock of ſoft bodies.

To SQUASH, skwŏsh. v. a.
To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT, skwŏt. v. n.
To ſit cowering, to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, skwŏt. a.
Cowering, cloſe to the ground; ſhort and thick, having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, skwŏt. ſ.
The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe; a ſudden fall.

To SQUEAK, skwēke. v. n. (227).
To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry with a ſhrill acute tone; to break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, skwēke. ſ.
A ſhrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, skwēle. v. n. (227).
To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, skwē'mĭſh. a.
Nice, faſtidious, eaſily diſguſted, having the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwē'mĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Niceneſs, delicacy, faſtidiouſneſs.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze. v. a (246).
To preſs, to cruſh between two bodies; to oppreſs, to cruſh, to haraſs by extortion; to force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze. v. n.
To act or paſs in conſequence of compreſſion; to force away through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, skwēēze. ſ.
Compreſſion, preſſure.

SQUELCH, skwĕlsh. ſ.
Heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwĭb. ſ.
A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, skwĭl. ſ.
A plant; a fiſh; an inſect.

SQUINT, skwĭnt. a.
Looking obliquely, looking ſuſpiciouſly.

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. v. n.
To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of viſion.

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. v. a.
To form the eye to oblique viſion; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, skwĭnt'īde. a.
Having the ſight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, skwĭn'nē. v. n.
To look aſquint. Obſolete cant word.

SQUIRE, skwīre. ſ.
A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

SQUIRREL, skwĕr'rĭl. ſ. (109).
A ſmall animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

☞ The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*, (109); but cuſtom ſeems to have fixed it too firmly in that ſound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the *i* the ſound that I have done.

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. v. a. (108).
To throw out in a quick ſtream.

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. v. n.
To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwûrt. ſ.
An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected; a ſmall quick ſtream.

SQUIRTER, skwûrt'ûr. ſ. (98).
One that plies a ſquirt.

To STAB, ſtăb. v. a.
To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

STAB, ſtăb. ſ.
A wound with a ſharp-pointed weapon; a dark injury, a ſly miſchief; a ſtroke, a blow.

STABBER, ſtăb'bŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, ſtă-bĭl'lē-mĕnt. ſ.
Support, firmneſs, act of making firm.

STABILITY, ſtă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Steadineſs, ſtrength to ſtand; fixedneſs; firmneſs of reſolution.

STABLE, ſtā'bl. a. (405).
Fixed, able to ſtand; ſteady, conſtant.

STABLE, ſtā'bl. ſ. (405).
A houſe for beaſts.

To STABLE, ſtā'bl. v. n.
To kennel, to dwell as beaſts.

STABLEBOY, ſtā'bl-bŏe. } ſ.
STABLEMAN, ſtā'bl-măn. (88). }
One who attends in the ſtable.

STABLENESS, ſtā'bl-nĕs. ſ.
Power to ſtand; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, ſtability.

To STABLISH, ſtăb'lĭſh. v. a.
To eſtabliſh, to fix, to ſettle.

STACK, ſtăk. ſ.
A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To STACK, ſtăk. v. a.
To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, ſtăkt. ſ.
An aromatick, the gum that diſtils from the trees which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, ſtăt'hōld-ŭr. ſ.
The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, ſtăf. ſ. plur. Staves.
A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking; a prop, a ſupport; a ſtick uſed as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an enſign of an office; a ſtanza, a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

STAFFTREE, ſtăf'trēē. ſ.
A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG, ſtăg. ſ.
The male red deer; the male of the kind.

STAGE, ſtājde. ſ.
A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited; the theatre, the place of ſcenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed, a place in which reſt is taken on a journey; a ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

To STAGE, ſtājde. v. a.
To exhibit publickly. Not in uſe.

STAGECOACH, ſtājde-kōtsh'. ſ.
A coach that keeps its ſtages, a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

STAGEPLAY, ſtājde'plā. ſ.
Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, ſtā'jŭr. ſ. (98).
A player; one who has long acted on the ſtage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, ſtăg'gărd. ſ. (88).
A four-year-old ſtag.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'gŭr. v. n. (98).
To reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to heſitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'gŭr. v. a.
To make to ſtagger, to make to reel; to ſhock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, ſtăg'gŭrz. ſ.
A kind of horſe apoplexy; madneſs, wild conduct. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

STAGNANCY, ſtăg'nān-sē. ſ.
The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, ſtăg'nānt. a.
Motionleſs, ſtill.

To STAGNATE, ſtăg'nāte. v. n. (91).
To lie motionleſs, to have no courſe or ſtream.

STAGNATION, ſtăg-nā'shŭn. ſ.
Stop of courſe, ceſſation of motion.

STAID, ſtāde. part. ad. (202) (222).
Sober, grave, regular.

STAIDNESS, ſtāde'nĕs. ſ.
Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, ſtāne. v. a. (202).
To blot, to ſpot, to diſgrace, to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, ſtāne. ſ. (73).
Blot, ſpot, diſcolouration; taint of guilt or infamy; cauſe of reproach, ſhame.

STAINER, ſtā'nŭr. ſ.
One that ſtains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, ſtāne'lĕs. a.
Free from blots or ſpots; free from ſin or reproach.

STAIR, ſtāre. ſ. (202).
Steps by which we riſe in an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, ſtāre'kāſe. ſ.
The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, ſtāke. ſ.
A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a palliſade or fence; the poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, ſtāke. v. a.
To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, ſtāle. a.
Old, long kept; altered by time; uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem.

STALE, ſtāle. ſ.
Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. In this ſenſe little uſed; In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.

To STALE, ſtāle. v. a.
To wear out, to make old. Not in uſe.

To STALE, ſtāle. v. n.
To make water.

STALELY, ſtāle'lē. ad.
Of old, long time.

STALENESS, ſtāle'nĕs. ſ.
Oldneſs, ſtate of being long kept, ſtate of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, ſtăwk. v. n. (84).
To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps; to walk behind a ſtalking-horſe or cover.

STALK, ſtăwk. ſ.
High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep; the ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow; the ſtem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, ſtăwk'ĭng-hŏrſe.
A horſe, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk.

STALKY, stawk'ē. a.
Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL, ſtall. ſ. (84).
A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable; a bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed; the ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, ſtall. v. a.
To keep in a ſtall or ſtable; to inveſt.

STALLFED, ſtall'fed. a.
Fed not with graſs but dry feed.

STALLION, ſtal'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A horſe kept for mares.

STAMINA, ſtam'in-a. ſ.
The firſt principles of any thing; the ſolids of a human body; thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

☞ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere Engliſh ſpeakers, uſed as a ſingular. Thus, ſpeaking of microſcopick objects, they talk of ſeeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, obſerving a perſon with a good conſtitution, they ſay he has a good *ſtamina*; to ſuch ſpeakers it may be obſerved, that theſe words are perfectly Latin plurals, the ſingulars of which are *animalculum* and *ſtamen*. See ANIMALCULES, LAMINA, and MIASMA.

STAMINEOUS, ſtā-min'ē-ŭs. a.
Conſiſting of threads.

To STAMMER, ſtam'mŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, ſtam'mŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

To STAMP, ſtamp. v. a.
To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downward; to impreſs with ſome mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, ſtamp. v. n.
To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.

STAMP, ſtamp. ſ.
Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made, a mark ſet on any thing, impreſſion; a thing marked or ſtamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, caſt, form.

STAMPER, ſtamp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument of pounding.

To STANCH, ſtānſh. v. a. (78).
To ſtop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, ſtānſh. v. n.
To ſtop.

STANCH, ſtānſh. a.
Sound, ſuch as will not run out; firm, ſound of principle, truſty, hearty, determined; ſtrong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, ſtān'ſhŭn. ſ.
A prop, a ſupport.

STANCHLESS, ſtānſh'lĕs. a.
Not to be ſtopped.

To STAND, ſtand. v. n. preterit, I Stood; I have Stood. To be upon the feet, not to ſit or lie down; to be not demoliſhed or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to ſtop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion; to be in a ſtate of firmneſs; to be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the preſent ſtate; to be in any particular ſtate; not to become void, to remain in force; to conſiſt, to have its being or eſſence; to be with reſpect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any ſtate at the time preſent; to be in a permanent ſtate; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular reſpect; to depend, to reſt, to be ſupported; to be with regard to ſtate of mind; to be reſolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be repreſentative; to hold a courſe; to offer as a candidate; to place himſelf, to be placed; to ſtagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to inſiſt, to dwell with many words; to perſiſt, to perſevere; to adhere, to abide; to be conſiſtent; to Stand by, to ſupport, to defend, not to deſert; to be preſent without being an actor; to repoſe on, to reſt in; to Stand for, to propoſe one's ſelf a candidate; to maintain, to profeſs to ſupport; to Stand off, to keep at a diſtance; not to comply; to forbear friendſhip or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; to Stand out, to hold reſolution, to hold a poſt; not to comply, not to ſecede; to be prominent or protuberant; to Stand to, to ply, to perſevere; to remain fixed in a purpoſe; to Stand under, to undergo, to ſuſtain; to Stand up, to ariſe in order to gain notice; to Stand upon, to concern, to intereſt; to value, to take pride; to inſiſt.

To STAND, ſtand. v. a.
To endure, to reſiſt without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to ſuffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, ſtand. ſ.
A ſtation, a place where one waits ſtanding; rank, poſt, ſtation; a ſtop, a halt; ſtop, interruption; the act of oppoſing; higheſt mark, ſtationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarraſſment, heſitation; a frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

STANDARD, ſtān'dārd. ſ.
An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind; that which has been tried by the proper teſt; a ſettled rate; a ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, ſtān'dārd-bā-rŭr ſ. One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

STANDER, ſtānd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtands; a tree that has ſtood long; Stander by, one preſent, a mere ſpectator.

STANDING, ſtānd'ing. part. a.
Settled, eſtabliſhed; laſting, not tranſitory; ſtagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, ſtānd'ing. ſ. (410).
Continuance, long poſſeſſion of an office; ſtation, place to ſtand in; power to ſtand; rank; condition; competition, candidateſhip.

STANDISH, ſtān'dĭſh. ſ.
A caſe for pen and ink.

STANG, ſtāng. ſ.
A perch, a meaſure of five yards and a half.

STANK, ſtāngk. The preterit of Stink.

STANNARY, ſtān'nār-ē. a.
Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, ſtān'zā. ſ.
A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other, ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stā'pl. ſ. (405).
A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium.

STAPLE, stā'pl. a.
Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stā'pl. ſ.
A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, ſtār. ſ. (78).
One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky; the poleſtar; configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, ſtār'ap-pl. ſ. (405).
A plant.

STARBOARD, ſtār'bord. ſ.
Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, ſtārtſh. ſ. (78).
A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened.

To STARCH, ſtārtſh. v. a.
To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STARCHAMBER, ſtār'tſhām-bŭr. ſ.
A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, ſtārtſht. a. (359).
Stiffened with ſtarch; ſtiff, preciſe, formal.

STARCHER, ſtārtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STARCHLY, ſtārtſh'lē. ad.
Stiffly, preciſely.

STARCHNESS, ſtārtſh'nĕs. ſ.
Stiffneſs, preciſeneſs.

To STARE, ſtāre. v. n.
To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, horrour; to Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to ſtand out.

STARE, ſtāre. ſ.
Fixed look; ſtarling.

STARER, stā'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who looks with fixed eyes.

STAREISH, ſtār'iſh. ſ.
A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

STARGAZER, ſtār'gā-zŭr. ſ.
An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer.

STARHAWK, ſtār'hawk. ſ.
A ſort of hawk.

STARK, ſtārk. a. (78).
Stiff, ſtrong, rugged; deep, full; mere, ſimple, plain, groſs.

STARK, ſtārk. ad.
Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the higheſt degree.

STARKLY, ſtārk'lē. ad.
Stiffly, ſtrongly.

STARLESS, ſtār'lĕs. a.
Having no light of ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtār'lite. ſ.
Luſtre of the ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtār'lite. a.
Lighted by the ſtars.

STARLIKE, ſtār'like. a.
Having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre; bright, illuſtrious.

STARLING, ſtār'ling. ſ.
A bird; it is one of thoſe that may be taught to whiſtle, and articulate words.

STARPAVED, ſtār'pāv'd. a.
Studded with ſtars.

STARPROOF, ſtār'prōōf. a.
Impervious to ſtarlight.

STARRED, ſtārr'd. a. (359).
Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune; decorated with ſtars.

STARRY, ſtār'rē. a. (82).
Decorated with ſtars; conſiſting of ſtars, ſtellar; reſembling ſtars.

STARRING, stär'ring. a. (82) (410).
Shining with ſtellar light.

STARSHOOT, stär'ſhoot. ſ.
An emiſſion from a ſtar.

To START, stärt. v. n. (78).
To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch of motion of the animal frame; to riſe ſuddenly; to move with ſudden quickneſs; to ſhrink, to winch; to deviate; to ſet out from the barrier at a race; to ſet out on any purſuit.

To START, stärt. v. a.
To alarm, to diſturb ſuddenly; to make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to diſcover, to bring within purſuit; to put ſuddenly out of place.

START, stärt. ſ.
A motion of terror, a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a ſudden rouſing to action, excitement; ſally, vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion; ſudden fit; intermitted action; a quick ſpring or motion; firſt emiſſion from the barrier, act of ſetting out; to get the Start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stärt'ur. ſ. (98).
One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

STARTINGLY, stärt'ing-lé. ad. (410).
By ſudden fits, with frequent intermiſſion.

To STARTLE, stär'tl. v. n. (405).
To ſhrink, to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion.

To STARTLE, stär'tl. v. a.
To fright, to ſhock, to impreſs with ſudden terror.

STARTLE, stär'tl. ſ.
Sudden alarm, ſhock, ſudden impreſſion of terror.

STARTUP, stärt'up. ſ.
One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stärv. v. n.
To periſh, to be deſtroyed; to periſh with hunger; to be killed with cold; to ſuffer extreme poverty; to be deſtroyed with cold.

To STARVE, stärv. v. a.
To kill with hunger; to ſubdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVLING, stärv'ling. ſ. (410).
An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

STARWORT, stär'wurt. ſ.
Elecampane.

STATARY, stä'tä-ré. a. (512).
Fixed, ſettled.

STATE, ſtate. ſ.
Condition, circumſtances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; eſtate, ſigniory, poſſeſſion; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; ſolemn pomp, appearance of greatneſs; dignity, grandeur; a ſeat of dignity; the principal perſons in the government.

To STATE, ſtate. v. a.
To ſettle, to regulate; to repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

STATELINESS, ſtate'lé-nés. ſ.
Grandeur, majeſtick appearance, auguſt manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, ſtate'lé. a.
Auguſt, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or ſentiment.

STATELY ſtate'lé. a.
Majeſtically.

STATESMAN, ſtäts'man. ſ. (88).
A politician, one verſed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, ſtäts'wum-un. ſ.
A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, ſtät'té-käl. } a.
STATICK, ſtät'tik. (509). }
Relating to the ſcience of weighing.

STATICKS, ſtät'tiks. ſ.
The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

STATION, ſtä'ſhun. ſ.
The act of ſtanding; a ſtate of reſt; a place where any one is placed; poſt aſſigned, office; ſituation, poſition; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

To STATION, ſtä'ſhun. v. a.
To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, ſtä'ſhun-ä-ré. a.
Fixed, not progreſſive.

STATIONER, ſtä'ſhun-ur. ſ. (98).
A bookſeller; a ſeller of paper.

STATIST, ſtä'tiſt. ſ.
A ſtateſman, a politician. Not in uſe.

STATUARY, ſtät'tſhu-ä-ré. ſ.
The art of carving images or repreſentations of life; one that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

STATUE, ſtä'ſhu. ſ. (463).
An image, a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

To STATUE, ſtät'tſhu. v. a.
To place as a ſtatue. Not uſed.

STATURE, ſtä'tſhure. ſ. (463).
The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, ſtät'tſhu-tä-bl. a.
According to ſtatute.

STATUTE, ſtät'tſhute. ſ. (463).
A law, an edict of the legiſlature.

To STAVE, ſtäve. v. a.
To break in pieces; to puſh off as with a ſtaff; to pour out by breaking the caſk.

STAVES, ſtävz. ſ. The plural of Staff.

To STAY, ſtä. v. n. (220).
To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a ſtate; to wait, to attend; to ſtop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to reſt confidently.

To STAY, ſtä. v. a.
To ſtop, to withhold, to repreſs; to delay, to obſtruct, to hinder from progreſſion; to keep from departure; to prop, to ſupport, to hold up.

STAY, ſtä. ſ.
Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; ſtand, ceſſation of progreſſion; a ſtop, an obſtruction, a hindrance from progreſs; reſtraint, prudence, caution; a fixed ſtate; a prop, a ſupport; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, ſtäde. part. a.
Fixed, ſettled, ſerious, not volatile; ſtopped.

STAYEDLY, ſtäde'lé. ad.
Compoſedly, gravely, prudently, ſoberly.

STAYEDNESS, ſtäde'nés. ſ.
Compoſure, prudence, gravity, judicioufneſs.

STAYER, stä'ur. ſ. (98).
One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports.

STAYLACE, stä'läſe. ſ.
A lace with which women faſten boddice.

STAYS, ſtäze. ſ. without ſingular.
Boddice, a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling; any ſupport, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, ſted. ſ. (234). See *Inſtead*.
Room, place which another had or might have; uſe, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, ſted. v. a.
To help, to ſupport, to aſſiſt. Little uſed.

STEADFAST, ſted'fäſt. a.
Faſt in place, firm, fixed; conſtant, reſolute.

STEADFASTLY, ſted'fäſt-lé. ad.
Firmly, conſtantly.

STEADFASTNESS, ſted'fäſt-nés. ſ.
Immutability, fixedneſs; firmneſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

STEADILY, ſted'é-lé. ad.
Without tottering, without ſhaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, ſted'é-nés. ſ.
State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken; firmneſs, conſtancy; conſiſtent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, ſted'é. a.
Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

STEAK, ſtake. ſ. (240).
A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried, a collop.

To STEAL, ſtéle. v. a. (227) preterit, I Stole; part. paſſ. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandeſtinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, ſté'lur. ſ. (98).
One who ſteals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, ſté'ling-lé. ad. (410).
Slily, by inviſible motion.

STEALTH, ſtélth. ſ. (234) (515).
The act of ſtealing, theft; the thing ſtolen; ſecret act, clandeſtine practice.

STEALTHY, ſtélth'é. a.
Done clandeſtinely, performed by ſtealth.

STEAM, ſtéme. ſ. (227).
The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

To STEAM, ſtéme. v. n.
To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat; to ſend up vapours; to paſs in vapours.

STEED, ſtéed. ſ. (246).
A horſe for ſtate or war.

STEEL, ſtéel. ſ. (246).
Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds; it is often uſed for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is uſed proverbially for hardneſs, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, ſtéel. v. a.
To point or edge with ſteel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, ſtéel'é. a.
Made of ſteel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, ſtéel'yard. ſ.
A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

☞ This word, in common uſage among thoſe who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into ſingle *i*, and is pronounced as if written *ſtilyard*. This contraction is ſo common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be eaſily counteracted without oppoſing the current of the language. See Principles, No. 515, and the word KNOWLEDGE.

STEEP, ſtéep. a. (246).
Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

(559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

STEEP, stēēp. ſ.
Precipice, aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stēēp. v. a.
To ſoak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stēē'pl. ſ. (405).
A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells.

STEEPLY, stēēp'lē. ad.
With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stēēp'nēs. ſ.
Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stēēp'ē. a.
Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stēēr. ſ. (246).
A young bullock.

To STEER, stēēr. v. a.
To direct, to guide a veſſel in a paſſage.

To STEER, stēēr. v. n. (246).
To direct a courſe.

STEERAGE, stēēr'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The act or practice of ſteering; direction, regulation of a courſe; that by which any courſe is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEERSMATE, stēērz'māte. } ſ.
STEERSMAN, stēērz'măn. (88) }
A pilot, one who ſteers a ſhip.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stĕg-ă-nŏg'grăf-fē. ſ. (518).
The art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, stĕg-nŏt'tĭk. a. (509).
Binding, rendering coſtive.

STELLAR, stĕl'lăr. a. (88).
Aſtral, relating to the ſtars.

STELLATE, stĕl'lāte. a.
Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

STELLATION, stĕl-lā'shŭn. ſ.
Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLIFEROUS, stĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a.
Having ſtars.

STEM, stĕm. ſ.
The ſtalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM, stĕm. v. a.
To oppoſe a current, to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

STENCH, stĕnsh. ſ.
A ſtink, a bad ſmell.

STENOGRAPHY, stē-nŏg'grăf-fē. ſ.
Short-hand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stĕn-tō-rō-fŏn'ĭk. a.
Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

To STEP, stĕp. v. n.
To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot; to advance by a ſudden progreſſion; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a ſhort walk; to walk gravely and ſlowly.

STEP, stĕp. ſ.
Progreſſion by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot; a ſmall length, a ſmall ſpace; walk, paſſage; progreſſion, act of advancing, footſtep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, inſtance of conduct.

STEP, stĕp. in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stĕp'pĭng-stōne. ſ.
Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭs. a.
Belonging to dung. (357).

STERCORATION, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stĕr-rē-ŏg'grăf-fē. ſ. The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. (518).

STEREOMETRY, stĕr-rē-ŏm'mē-trē. ſ. The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. (518).

STERIL, stĕr'rĭl. a.
Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, stē-rĭl'ĭ-tē. ſ.
Barrenneſs, want of fecundity, unfruitfulneſs.

To STERILIZE, stĕr'rĭl-ize. v. a.
To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng. a. (410).
An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated; genuine, having paſt the teſt.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng. ſ.
Engliſh coin, money; ſtandard rate.

STERN, stĕrn. a.
Severe of countenance; ſevere of manners, harſh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stĕrn. ſ.
The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed; poſt of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stĕrn'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The ſteerage or ſtern.

STERNLY, stĕrn'lē. ad.
In a ſtern manner, ſeverely.

STERNNESS, stĕrn'nĕs. ſ.
Severity of look; ſeverity or harſhneſs of manners.

STERNON, stĕr'nŏn. ſ. (166).
The breaſt-bone.

STERNUTATION, stĕr-nū-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stĕr-nū'tă-tĭv. a.
Having the quality of ſneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stĕr-nū'tă-tŭr-ē. ſ. Medicine, that provokes to ſneeze. See DOMESTICK. (512) (557).

To STEW, stū. v. a.
To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.

To STEW, stū. v. n.
To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW, stū. ſ.
A bagnio, a hot-houſe; a brothel, a houſe of proſtitution; a ſtorepond, a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stū'ŭrd. ſ. (88).
One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of ſtate.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'ŭrd-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a ſteward.

STICK, stĭk. ſ. (400).
A piece of wood ſmall and long.

To STICK, stĭk. v. a.
To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

To STICK, stĭk. v. n.
To adhere, to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inſeparable, to be united with any thing; to reſt upon the memory painfully; to ſtop, to loſe motion; to reſiſt emiſſion; to be conſtant, to adhere with firmneſs; to be troubleſome by adhering; to remain, not to be loſt; to dwell upon, not to forſake; to cauſe difficulties or ſcruple; to ſcruple, to heſitate; to be ſtopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarraſſed, to be puzzled; to ſtick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, stĭk. v. a.
To ſtab, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to faſten by tranſfixion; to ſet with ſomething pointed.

STICKINESS, stĭk'kē-nēs. ſ.
Adheſive quality, glutinouſneſs, tenacity.

To STICKLE, stĭk'kl. v. n. (405).
To take part with one ſide or other; to conteſt, to altercate, to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play faſt and looſe.

STICKLEBAG, stĭk'kl-băg. ſ.
The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

STICKLER, stĭk'kl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſideſman to fencers, a ſecond to a duelliſt; an obſtinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stĭk'kē. a.
Viſcous, adheſive, glutinous.

STIFF, stĭff. a.
Rigid, inflexible; not ſoft, not giving way, not fluid; ſtrong, not eaſily reſiſted; hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate, pertinacious; harſh, not written with eaſe, conſtrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'f'n. v. a. (103).
To make ſtiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obſtinate.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'f'n. v. n.
To grow ſtiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion, to grow obſtinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stĭff-hărt'ĕd. a.
Obſtinate, ſtubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stĭff'lē. ad.
Rigidly, inflexibly, ſtubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stĭff'nĕkt. a. (366).
Stubborn, obſtinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stĭff'nĕs. ſ.
Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tenſion, not laxity; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, contumaciouſneſs, unpleaſing formality, conſtraint; rigorouſneſs, harſhneſs; manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

To STIFLE, stī'fl. v. a. (405).
To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air, to ſuffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emiſſion; to extinguiſh by artful or gentle means; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

STIGMA, stĭg'mă. ſ.
A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stĭg-măt'te-kăl. }
STIGMATICK, stĭg-măt'tĭk. (509). }
a. Branded or marked with ſome token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stĭg'mă-tize. v. a.
To mark with a brand, to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stīle. ſ.
A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another; a pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.

STILETTO, stĭl-lĕt'tō. ſ.
A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

To STILL, stĭll. v. a.
To ſilence, to make ſilent; to quiet, to appeaſe; to make motionleſs.

STILL, stĭll. a.
Silent, uttering no noiſe; quiet, calm; motionleſs.

STILL, stĭll. f.
Calm, ſilence.

STILL, stĭll. ad.
To this time, till now; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding; in an increaſing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stĭll. f.
A veſſel for diſtillation, an alembick.

To STILL, stĭll. v. a.
To diſtil, to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stĭl-lā-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Falling in drops, drawn by a ſtill.

STILLATORY, stĭl'lā-tŭr-ē. f. (512).
An alembick, a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed: the room in which ſtills are placed, laboratory. (557).

STILLBORN, stĭll'bŏrn. a.
Born lifeleſs, dead in the birth.

STILLNESS, stĭll'nĕs. f.
Calm, quiet, ſilence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stĭl'lē. ad.
Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuouſly.

STILTS, stĭlts. f.
Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stĭm'mū-lāte. v. a.
To prick; to prick forward, to excite by ſome pungent motive; in phyſick, to excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stĭm-mū-lā'ſhŭn. f.
Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stĭng. v. a. preterit, I Stung; part. paſſive, Stang, and Stung. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, stĭng. f.
A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the laſt verſe of an epigram.

STINGILY, stĭn'jē-lē. ad.
Covetouſly.

STINGINESS, stĭn'jē-nĕs. f.
Avarice, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

STINGLESS, stĭng'lĕs. a.
Having no ſting.

STINGO, stĭng'gō. f.
Old beer.

STINGY, stĭn'jē. a.
Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stĭngk. v. n. preterit, I Stunk or Stank. To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

STINK, stĭngk. f. (408).
Offenſive ſmell.

STINKARD, stĭngk'ŭrd. f. (88).
A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stĭngk'ŭr. f. (98).
Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

STINKINGLY, stĭngk'ĭng-lē. ad. (410)
With a ſtink.

STINKPOT, stĭngk'pŏt. f.
An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT, stĭnt. v. a.
To bound, to limit, to confine, to reſtrain, to ſtop.

STINT, stĭnt. f.
Limit, bound, reſtraint; a proportion, a quantity aſſigned.

STIPEND, stī'pĕnd. f.
Wages, ſettled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dē-ā-rē, or stī-pĕn'jē-ā-rē. a. (293) (294) (376)
Receiving ſalaries, performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dē-ā-rē. f.
One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STIPTICAL, stĭp'tē-kăl. } a.
STIPTICK, stĭp'tĭk. (509). }
Having the power to ſtaunch blood, aſtringent.

To STIPULATE, stĭp'pū-lāte. v. n.
To contract, to bargain, to ſettle terms.

STIPULATION, stĭp-ū-lā'ſhŭn. f.
Bargain.

To STIR, stŭr. v. a. (109).
To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to inſtigate, to animate; to Stir up, to incite, to put in action.

To STIR, stŭr. v. n.
To move one's ſelf, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be ſtill; to become the object of notice; to riſe in the morning.

STIR, stŭr. f.
Tumult, buſtle; commotion, publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; agitation, conflicting paſſion.

STIRP, stĕrp. f. (108).
Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, stŭr'rŭr. f. (98).
One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riſer in the morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an inſtigator.

STIRRUP, stŭr'rŭp. f.
An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stĭtch. v. a.
To ſew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; to Stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stĭtſh. v. n.
To practiſe needlework.

STITCH, stĭtſh. f.
A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing; a ſharp ſudden pain.

STITCHERY, stĭtſh'ŭr-ē. f.
Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stĭtſh'wŭrt. f.
Camomile.

STITHY, stĭTH'ē. f.
An anvil, the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work.

STOCCADO, stŏk-kā'dō. f.
A thruſt with the rapier. See LUMBAGO.

STOCK, stŏk. f.
The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inſerted; a log, a poſt; a man proverbially ſtupid; the handle of any thing; a ſupport of a ſhip while it is building; a thruſt, a ſtoccado; ſomething made of linen, a cravat, a cloſe neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital ſtore, fund already provided; quantity, ſtore, body; a fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stŏk. v. a.
To ſtore, to fill ſufficiently; to lay in ſtore; to put in the ſtocks; to Stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stŏk'dŭv. f.
Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, stŏk'fĭſh. f.
Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stŏk-jĭl'ē-flŏŭ-ŭr. f.
A plant.

STOCKING, stŏk'ĭng. f. (410).
The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stŏk'jŏb-bŭr. f.
One who gets money by buying and ſelling in the funds.

STOCKISH, stŏk'ĭſh. a.
Hard, blockiſh.

STOCKLOCK, stŏk'lŏk. f.
Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stŏks. f.
Priſon for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stŏk'stĭl. a.
Motionleſs.

STOICK, stō'ĭk. f.
A philoſopher of the ſect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stōle. f.
A long veſt.

STOLE, stōle. The preterit of Steal.

STOLEN, stōl'n. (103). part. paſſive of Steal.

STOLIDITY, stō-lĭd'ē-tē. f.
Stupidity, want of ſenſe. Not uſed.

STOMACH, stŭm'mŭk. f. (165) (353).
The ventricle in which food is digeſted; appetite, deſire of food; inclination, liking; anger, reſolution; ſullenneſs, reſentment, pride, haughtineſs.

To STOMACH, stŭm'mŭk. v. a.
To reſent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, stŭm'mŭk. v. n.
To be angry.

STOMACHED, stŭm'mŭkt. a. (359).
Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

STOMACHER, stŭm'mā-tſhŭr. f.
An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

STOMACHFUL, stŭm'mŭk-fŭl. a.
Sullen, ſtubborn, perverſe.

STOMACHFULNESS, stŭm'mŭk-fŭl-nĕs. f.
Stubbornneſs, ſullenneſs, obſtinacy.

STOMACHICAL, stō-măk'ē-kăl. } a.
STOMACHICK, stō-măk'ĭk. (509). }
Relating to the ſtomach, pertaining to the ſtomach.

STOMACHICK, stō-măk'ĭk. f.
A medicine for the ſtomach.

☞ We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *ſtomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is ſo groſs an irregularity as to deſerve the reprobation of every correct ſpeaker.

STONE, stōne. f.
Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water; piece of ſtone cut for building; gem, precious ſtone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed; teſticle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is uſed by way of exaggeration, as Stone ſtill, Stone dead; to leave no ſtone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, stōne. a.
Made of ſtone.

To STONE, stōne. v. a.
To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones; to harden.

STONEBREAK, stōne'brāke. f.
An herb.

STONECHATTER, stōne'tſhăt-tŭr. f.
A bird.

STONECROP, stōne'krŏp. ſ.
A ſort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stōne'kŭt-tŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

STONEFERN, stōne'fĕrn. ſ.
A plant.

STONEFLY, stōne'flī. ſ.
An inſect.

STONEFRUIT, stōne'frōōt. ſ.
Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stōne'hâwk. ſ.
A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stōne'hôrſe. ſ.
A horſe not caſtrated.

STONEPIT, stōne'pĭt. ſ.
A quarry, a pit where ſtones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stōne'pĭtſh. ſ.
Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stōne'plŭv-ŭr. ſ.
A bird.

STONEWORK, stōne'wûrk. ſ.
Building of ſtone.

STONINESS, stō'nē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of having many ſtones.

STONY, stō'nē. a.
Made of ſtone; abounding with ſtones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stŭd. (307) The preterit of to Stand.

STOOL, stōōl. ſ. (306).
A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stōōl'bâll. ſ.
A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

To STOOP, stōōp. v. n. (306).
To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward ſtanding or walking; to yield, to bend; to ſubmit; to deſcend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority, to condeſcend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to ſink to a lower place.

STOOP, stōōp. ſ.
Act of ſtooping, inclination downward; deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a veſſel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stōōp'ĭng-lē. ad. (410)
With inclination downwards.

To STOP, stŏp. v. a.
To hinder from progreſſive motion; to hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to ſuppreſs; to regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers; to cloſe any aperture; to obſtruct, to encumber.

To STOP, stŏp. v. n.
To ceaſe to go forward.

STOP, stŏp. ſ.
Ceſſation of progreſſive motion; hindrance of progreſs, obſtruction; hindrance of action; ceſſation of action; interruption; prohibition of ſale; that which obſtructs, obſtacle, impediment; inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated; regulation of muſical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the ſtops in muſick; a point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

STOPCOCK, stŏp'kŏk. ſ.
A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stŏp'pĭdje. ſ. (90).
The act of ſtopping, the ſtate of being ſtopped.

STOPPLE, stŏp'pl. ſ. (405).
That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

STORAXTREE, stō'răks-trēe. ſ.
A tree; a reſinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stōre. ſ.
Large number, large quantity, plenty; a ſtock accumulated, a ſupply hoarded; the ſtate of being accumulated, hoard; ſtorehouſe, magazine.

STORE, stōre. a.
Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, stōre. v. a.
To furniſh, to repleniſh; to ſtock againſt a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stōre'hŏŏſe. ſ.
Magazine, treaſury.

STORER, stō'rŭr. ſ. (98).
One who lays up.

STORIED, stō'rĭd. a. (283).
Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

STORK, stôrk. ſ.
A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stôrks'bĭl. ſ.
An herb.

STORM, stôrm. ſ.
A tempeſt, a commotion of the elements; aſſault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, diſtreſs; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

To STORM, stôrm. v. a.
To attack by open force.

To STORM, stôrm. v. n.
To raiſe tempeſts: to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, stôrm'ē. a.
Tempeſtuous; violent, paſſionate.

STORY, stō'rē. ſ.
Hiſtory, account of things paſt; ſmall tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a ſtight of rooms.

To STORY, stō'rē. v. a.
To tell in hiſtory, to relate.

STORYTELLER, stō'rē-tĕl-lŭr. ſ. (98).
One who relates tales.

STOVE, stōve. ſ.
A hot houſe, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, stōve. v. a.
To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

STOUT, stŏût. a. (313).
Strong, luſty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obſtinate, reſolute, proud; ſtrong, firm.

STOUT, stŏût. ſ.
A cant name for ſtrong beer.

STOUTLY, stŏût'lē. ad.
Luſtily, boldly, obſtinately.

STOUTNESS, stŏût'nĕs. ſ.
Strength, valour; boldneſs, fortitude; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

To STOW, stō. v. a. (324).
To lay up, to repoſite in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, stō'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Room for laying up; the ſtate of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, străd'dl. v. n. (405).
To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, străg'gl. v. n. (405).
To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander diſperſedly; to exuberate, to ſhoot too far; to be diſperſed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, străg'gl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A wanderer, a rover, one who forſakes his company; any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

STRAIGHT, strāte. a. (202) (393).
Not crooked, right; narrow, cloſe.

STRAIGHT, strāte. ad.
Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, trāt't'n. v. a.
To make ſtraight. (103).

STRAIGHTNESS, strāte'nĕs. ſ.
Rectitude, the contrary to crookedneſs.

STRAIGHTWAYS, strāte'wāze. ad.
Immediately, ſtraight.

To STRAIN, strāne. v. a. (202).
To ſqueeze through ſomething; to purify by filtration; to ſqueeze in an embrace; to ſprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmoſt ſtrength; to make ſtraight or tenſe; to puſh beyond the proper extent; to force, to conſtrain, to make uneaſy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, strāne. v. n.
To make violent efforts; to be filtred by compreſſion.

STRAIN, strāne. ſ.
An injury by too much violence; race, generation, deſcent; hereditary diſpoſition; a ſtile or manner of ſpeaking; ſong, note, ſound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strā'nŭr. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument of filtration.

STRAIT, strāte. a. (202).
Narrow, cloſe, not wide; cloſe intimate; ſtrict, rigorous; difficult, diſtreſsful; it is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, strāte. ſ.
A narrow paſs, or frith; diſtreſs, difficulty.

To STRAIT, strāte. v. n.
To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, strā't'n. v. a. (103).
To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of neceſſary room; to diſtreſs, to perplex.

STRAITLY, strāte'lē. ad.
Narrowly; ſtrictly, rigorouſly; cloſely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, strāte'nĕs. ſ.
Narrowneſs; ſtrictneſs, rigour; diſtreſs, difficulty; want, ſcarcity.

STRAITLACED, strāte'lāſte. a. (359).
Stiff, conſtrained, without freedom.

STRAND, strănd. ſ.
The verge of the ſea or of any water.

To STRAND, strănd. v. a.
To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

STRANGE, strānje. a. See *Change*.
Foreign, of another country; not domeſtick; wonderful, cauſing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, strānje. interj.
An expreſſion of wonder.

STRANGELY, strānje'lē. ad.
With ſome relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cauſe wonder.

STRANGENESS, strānje'nĕs. ſ.
Foreignneſs, the ſtate of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeneſs, diſtance of behaviour; remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; mutual diſlike; wonderfulneſs, power of raiſing wonder.

STRANGER, strān'jūr. ſ. (98).
A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a gueſt, one not a domeſtick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

To STRANGER, strān'jūr. v. a.
To eſtrange, to alienate. Not uſed.

To STRANGLE, străng'gl. v. a. (405).
To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to ſuppreſs, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, străng'gl-ūr. ſ. (98).
One who ſtrangles.

STRANGLES, străng'glz. ſ.
Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULATION, străn-gū-lā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſtrangling, ſuffocation.

STRANGURY, străng'gū-rē. ſ.
A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, străp. ſ.
A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, străp-pā'dō. ſ.
Chaſtiſement by blows. See LUMBAGO.

STRAPPING, străp'ping. a. (410).
Vaſt, large, bulky.

STRATA, strā'tă. ſ. plural of Stratum.
Beds, layers. See DRAMA.

STRATAGEM, străt'tă-jĕm. ſ.
An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATUM, strā'tŭm. ſ.
A bed, a layer.

STRAW, străw. ſ. (219).
The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRAWBERRY, străw'bĕr-rē. ſ.
A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, străw'bĭlt. a.
Made up of ſtraw.

STRAWCOLOURED, străw'kŭl-ŭr'd. a.
Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, străw'wŭrm. ſ.
A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRAWY, străw'ē. a.
Made of ſtraw, conſiſting of ſtraw.

To STRAY, strā. v. n. (220).
To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strā. ſ.
Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing loſt by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, strēke. ſ. (227).
A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, strēke. v. a.
To ſtripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, strē'kē. a.
Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, strēme. ſ. (227).
A running water; the courſe of running water, current; any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, strēme. v. n.
To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a ſtream; to iſſue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, strē'mŭr. ſ. (98).
An enſign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, strē'mē. a.
Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, strēēt. ſ. (246).
A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, strēēt'wă-kŭr. ſ.
A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale.

STRENGTH, strĕng*th*. ſ.
Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmneſs, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortreſs; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

☞ This word and its compounds are often erroneouſly pronounced as if written *ſtrenth*, *ſtrenthen*, &c: the ſame may be obſerved of *length*, *lengthen*, &c.: but this, it may be obſerved, is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. v. a.
To make ſtrong; to confirm, to eſtabliſh; to animate, to fix in reſolution; to make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. v. n.
To grow ſtrong.

STRENGTHENER, strĕng'*th*'n-ŭr. ſ.
That which gives ſtrength, that which makes ſtrong; in medicine, ſtrengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids.

STRENGTHLESS, strĕng*th*'lĕs. a.
Wanting ſtrength, deprived of ſtrength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, trĕn'ū-ŭs. a.
Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strĕn'ū-ŭs-lē. ad.
Vigorouſly, actively; zealouſly, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strĕp'ĕr-ŭs. a.
Loud, noiſy.

STRESS, strĕs. ſ.
Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or ſuffered.

To STRETCH, strĕtsh. v. a.
To extend, to ſpread out to a diſtance; to expand, to diſplay, to ſtrain to the utmoſt; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, strĕtsh. v. n.
To be extended; to bear extenſion without rupture; to ſally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strĕtsh. ſ.
Extenſion, reach, occupation of more ſpace; force of body extended; effort, ſtruggle, from the act of running; utmoſt extent of meaning; utmoſt reach of power.

STRETCHER, strĕtsh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing uſed for extention; the timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, strō. v. a. (266).
To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering; to ſcatter looſely.

STREWMENT, strō'mĕnt. ſ.
Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strĭk'k'n. The ancient participle of Strike. (103).

STRICKLE, strĭk'kl. ſ. (405).
That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel.

STRICT, strĭkt. a.
Exact, accurate, rigorouſly nice; ſevere, rigorous; confined, not extenſive; cloſe, tight; tenſe, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, strĭkt'lē. ad.
Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorouſly, ſeverely, without remiſſion.

STRICTNESS, strĭkt'nĕs. ſ.
Exactneſs, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; ſeverity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strĭk'tshūre. ſ. (463).
A ſtroke, a touch; contraction, cloſure by contraction; a ſlight touch upon the ſubject, not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDE, stride. ſ.
A long ſtep, a ſtep taken with great violence, a wide ſtretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, stride. v. n. preterit, I Strode or Strid; part. paſſ. Stridden. To walk with long ſteps; to ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, stride. v. a.
To paſs by a ſtep.

STRIDULOUS, strĭd'jū-lŭs. a. (294).
Making a ſmall noiſe. (376).

STRIFE, strife. ſ.
Contention; conteſt, diſcord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, strife'fŭl. a.
Contentious, diſcordant.

To STRIKE, strike. v. a. preterit, I Struck or Strook; part. paſſ. Struck, Strucken, Stricken. To act upon a blow, to hit with a blow; to daſh, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell; to ſtamp, to impreſs; to puniſh, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as to Strike ſail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a ſudden action; to affect ſuddenly in any particular manner; to cauſe to ſound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is uſed in the participle for Advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; to Strike off, to eraſe from a reckoning or account; to ſeparate as by a blow; to Strike out, to produce by colliſion; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, strike. v. n.
To make a blow; to collide, to claſh; to act by repeated perculſion; to ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to ſound with blows; to be daſhed upon ſhallows, to be ſtranded; to paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the ſail; to be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to ſtrike in with, to conform, to ſuit itſelf to; to Strike out, to ſpread or rove, to make a ſudden excurſion.

STRIKER, strī'kŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſtrikes.

STRIKING, strī'king. part. a. (410).
Affecting, ſurpriſing.

STRING, string. ſ. (410).
A ſlender rope, a ſmall cord, any ſlender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any ſet of things filed on a line; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a ſmall fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or ſeries, as a ſtring of propoſitions; to have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, string. v. a. preterit, I Strang; part. paſſ. Strung. To furniſh with ſtrings; to put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune; to file on a ſtring; to make tenſe.

STRINGED, string'd. a. (359).
Having ſtrings, produced by ſtrings.

STRINGENT, strĭn'jĕnt. a.
Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, string'hălt. ſ.
A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, string'lĕs. a.
Having no ſtrings.

STRINGY, string'ē. a. See *Springy*.
Fibrous, conſiſting of ſmall threads.

To STRIP, ſtrip. v. a.
To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to diveſt; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to caſt off; to ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected.

STRIP, ſtrip. ſ.
A narrow ſhred.

To STRIPE, ſtripe. v. a.
To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, ſtripe. ſ.
A lineary variation of colour; a ſhred of a different colour; a weal, or diſcolouration made by a laſh or blow; a blow, a laſh.

STRIPLING, ſtrip'ling. ſ. (410).
A youth, one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

To STRIVE, ſtrive. v. n. preterit, I Strove, anciently I Strived; part. paſſ. Striven.
To ſtruggle, to labour, to make an effort; to conteſt, to contend, to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, ſtri'vŭr. ſ.
One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, ſtroke. Old preterit of Strike, now commonly Struck.

STROKE, ſtroke. ſ.
A blow, a knock, a ſudden act of one body upon another; a hoſtile blow; a ſudden diſeaſe or affliction; the ſound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a maſterly or eminent effort; an effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, ſtroke. v. a.
To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, ſtrole. v. n.
To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, ſtrō'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, ſtrond. ſ. *Obſolete.*
The beach, the bank.

STRONG, ſtrŏng. a.
Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, ſecure from attack; powerful, mighty; ſupplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the ſmell powerfully; hard of digeſtion, not eaſily nutrimental; furniſhed with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, concluſive; firm, compact, not ſoon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, ſtrŏng-fĭſt'ĕd. a.
Strong-handed.

STRONGLY, ſtrŏng'lē. ad.
Powerfully, forcibly; with ſtrength, with firmneſs, in ſuch a manner as to laſt; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, ſtrŏng'wă-tŭr. ſ.
Diſtilled ſpirits.

STROOK, ſtrook. The old preterit of Strike, uſed in poetry for Struck.

STROPHE, ſtrō'fē. ſ. (96).
A ſtanza.

STROVE, ſtrove. The preterit of Strive.

To STROW, ſtrō. v. n. (266) (324).
To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering, to beſprinkle; to ſpread; to ſcatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, ſtrole. v. n.
To rangle, to wander. Now written Stroll.

STRUCK, ſtrŭk. The preterit and participle paſſive of Strike.

STRUCTURE, ſtrŭk'tſhure. ſ. (463).
Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'gl. v. a. (405).
To labour, to act with effort; to ſtrive, to contend, to conteſt; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'gl. ſ. (405).
Labour, effort, conteſt, contention; agony, tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRUMA, ſtrōō'mă. ſ. (339).
A glandular ſwelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, ſtrōō'mŭs. a. (314).
Having ſwelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, ſtrŭm'pĭt. ſ. (99).
A whore, a proſtitute.

STRUNG, ſtrŭng. The preterit and participle paſſ. of String.

To STRUT, ſtrŭt. v. n.
To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell, to protuberate.

STRUT, ſtrŭt. ſ.
An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk.

STUB, ſtŭb. ſ.
A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, ſtŭb. v. a.
To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, ſtŭb'bĕd. a. (366).
Truncated, ſhort and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, ſtŭb'bĕd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, ſtŭb'bl. ſ. (405).
The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, ſtŭb'bŭrn. a. (166).
Obſtinate, inflexible, contumacious; perſiſting, perſevering, ſteady; ſtiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harſh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, ſtŭb'bŭrn-lē. ad.
Obſtinately, contumaciouſly, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, ſtŭb'bŭrn-nĕs. ſ.
Obſtinacy, vicious ſtoutneſs, contumacy.

STUBBY, ſtŭb'bē. a.
Short and thick, ſhort and ſtrong.

STUBNAIL, ſtŭb'nāle. ſ.
A nail broken off.

STUCCO, ſtŭk'kō. ſ.
A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

STUCK, ſtŭk. The preterit and participle paſſ. of Stick.

STUD, ſtŭd. ſ.
A poſt, a ſtake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horſes and mares.

To STUD, ſtŭd. v. a.
To adorn with ſtuds or knobs.

STUDENT, ſtū'dĕnt. ſ.
A man given to books, a bookiſh man.

STUDIED, ſtŭd'ĭd. a. (283).
Learned, verſed in any ſtudy, qualified by ſtudy.

STUDIER, ſtŭd'ē-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſtudies.

STUDIOUS, ſtū'dē-ŭs, or ſtū'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294) (376). Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, buſy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, ſuitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, ſtū'dē-ŭs-lē, or ſtū'jē-ŭs-lē. ad.
Contemplatively, with cloſe application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, ſtū'dē-ŭs-nĕs, or ſtū'jē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Addiction to ſtudy.

STUDY, ſtŭd'ē. ſ.
Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment ſet off for literary employment.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'ē. v. n.
To think with very cloſe application, to muſe; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'ē. v. a.
To apply the mind; to conſider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, ſtŭff. ſ.
Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; eſſence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF, ſtŭff. v. a.
To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneaſineſs; to thruſt into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in; to fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous; to obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration; to fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.

To STUFF, ſtŭff. v. n.
To feed gluttonouſly.

STUFFING, ſtŭf'fing. ſ. (410).
That by which any thing is filled; reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, ſtŭl-tĭl'lō-kwēnſe ſ. Fooliſh talk. (518).

STUM, ſtŭm. ſ.
Wine yet unfermented; new wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, ſtŭm. v. a.
To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To trip in walking; to ſlip, to err, to ſlide into crimes or blunders; to ſtrike againſt by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. a.
To obſtruct in progreſs, to make to trip or ſtop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. ſ.
A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, ſtŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſtumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, ſtŭm'bling-blŏk. (410).
STUMBLINGSTONE, ſtŭm'bling-ſtone. } ſ.
Cauſe of ſtumbling, cauſe of offence.

STUMP, ſtŭmp. ſ.
The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

STUMPY, ſtŭmp'ē. a.
Full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff.

To STUN, ſtŭn. v. a.
To confound or dizzy with noiſe; to make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏund (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

STUNG, stŭng. The preterit and participle paſſ. of Sting.

STUNK, stŭngk. The preterit of Stink.

To STUNT, stŭnt. v. a.
To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stūpe. ſ.
Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

To STUPE, stūpe. v. a.
To foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

STUPEFACTION, stū-pē-fāk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Inſenſibility, dulneſs, ſtupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stū-pē-fāk'tiv. a.
Cauſing inſenſibility, dulling, obſtructing the ſenſes.

STUPENDOUS, stū-pĕn'dŭs. a.
Wonderful, amazing, aſtoniſhing.

☞ By an inexcuſable negligence this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *ſtupendious* and *tremendious*, even by thoſe ſpeakers who, in other reſpects, are not incorrect. They ought to remember, that *compendious* and *equipondious* are the only words ending in *ndious*.

STUPID, stū'pĭd. a.
Dull, wanting ſenſibility, wanting apprehenſion, heavy, ſluggiſh of underſtanding; performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stū-pĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Dulneſs, heavineſs of mind, ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

STUPIDLY, stū'pĭd-lē. ad.
With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding; dully, without apprehenſion.

STUPIFIER, stū'pē-fī-ŭr. ſ. (98).
That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STUPIFY, stū'pē-fī. v. a. (183).
To make ſtupid, to deprive of ſenſibility.

STUPOR, stū'pŏr. ſ. (166).
Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

To STUPRATE, stū'prāte. v. a.
To raviſh, to violate.

STUPRATION, stū-prā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stŭr'dē-lē. ad.
Stoutly, hardily; obſtinately, reſolutely.

STURDINESS, stŭr'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Stoutneſs, hardineſs; brutal ſtrength.

STURDY, stŭr'dē. ad.
Hardy, ſtout, brutal, obſtinate; ſtrong, forcible, ſtiff.

STURGEON, stŭr'jŭn. ſ. (259).
A ſea fiſh.

STURK, stŭrk. ſ.
A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stŭt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſpeak with heſitation, to ſtammer.

STUTTER, stŭt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſtammer.

STUTTERER, stŭt'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
A ſtammerer.

STY, stī. ſ.
A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of beſtial debauchery.

To STY, stī. v. a.
To ſhut up in a ſty.

STYGIAN, stĭd'jē-ăn. a.
Helliſh, infernal, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stīle. ſ.
Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, stīle. v. a.
To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, stĭp'tĭk. a.
The ſame as aſtringent, but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stĭp-tĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
The power of ſtaunching blood.

SUASIVE, swā'sĭv. a. (428).
Having power to perſuade. Little uſed.

SUASORY, swā'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512).
Having tendency to perſuade. See DOMESTICK. (557).

SUAVITY, swăv'ē-tē. ſ. (511).
Sweetneſs to the ſenſes; ſweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, sŭb. In compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBACID, sŭb-ăs'ĭd. a.
Sour in a ſmall degree.

SUBACRID, sŭb-ăk'krĭd. a.
Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

To SUBACT, sŭb-ăkt'. v. a.
To reduce, to ſubdue.

SUBACTION, sŭb-ăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of reducing to any ſtate.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'ăl-tĕrn. a.
Inferior, ſubordinate.

SUBALTERN, sŭb'ăl-tĕrn. ſ.
An inferior, one acting under another; it is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sŭb-ăs-ſtrĭn'jĕnt. a. Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBEADLE, sŭb-bē'dl. ſ.
An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sŭb-sē-lĕs'tſhăl. a.
Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sŭb-tſhăn'tŭr. ſ.
The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sŭb-klā'vē-ăn. a.
Under the armpit or ſhoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sŭb-kŏn-ſtĕl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sŭb-kŏn'trā-rē. a.
Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sŭb-kŏn-trăk'tĕd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sŭb-kū-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEACON, sŭb-dē'k'n. ſ. (170).
In the Roman church, is the deacon's ſervant.

SUBDEAN, sŭb-dēne'. ſ.
The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'kū-pl. a.
Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sŭb-dē-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, sŭb-dē-vĕr'sē-fī. v. a. To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

To SUBDIVIDE, sŭb-dē-vīde'. v. a.
To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sŭb-dē-vĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſubdividing; the parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

SUBDOLOUS, sŭb'dō-lŭs. a. (503).
Cunning, ſubtle, ſly.

To SUBDUCE, sŭb-dūſe'. }
To SUBDUCT, sŭb-dŭkt'. } v. a.
To withdraw, to take away; to ſubtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sŭb-dŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking away; arithmetical ſubtraction.

To SUBDUE, sŭb-dū'. v. a.
To cruſh, to oppoſe, to ſink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to ſubact.

SUBDUER, sŭb-dū'ŭr. ſ. (98).
Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sŭb-dū'mĕnt. ſ.
Conqueſt. Not uſed.

SUBDUPLE, sŭb'dū-pl. (405). }
SUBDUPLICATE, sŭb-dū'plē-kāte. } a. Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sŭb-jā'sĕnt. a.
Lying under.

To SUBJECT, sŭb-jĕkt'. v. a.
To put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion, to make ſubordinate, to make ſubmiſſive; to enſlave, to make obnoxious; to expoſe, to make liable; to ſubmit, to make acountable; to make ſubſervient.

SUBJECTED, sŭb-jĕk'tĕd. part. adj.
Put under, reduced to ſubmiſſion, expoſed, made liable to.

☞ A very improper, though a very prevailing miſaccentuation of the paſſive participle of the word to *ſubject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All the authorities in Johnſon place the accent of *ſubjected* on the ſame ſyllable as the verb, except one from Milton:

"He *ſubjected* to man's ſervice angel wings."

But in another paſſage Milton accents this word as it ought to be, even when an adjective:

"_____The angel
"Led them direct and down the cliff as faſt
"To the *ſubjected* plain."

But as the word *ſubject* is an adjective as well as a verb, and when an adjective has always the accent on the firſt ſyllable, the participle has not only caught the accent of the adjective, but as one error commonly generates another ſeems to have communicated the impropriety to the verb; which we ſometimes hear, contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the firſt ſyllable likewiſe. Theſe improprieties are eaſily corrected at firſt, and they are not yet ſo rooted as to make correctneſs look like pedantry.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt. a.
Placed or ſituated under; living under the dominion of another; expoſed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt. ſ. (492).
One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exiſts; in grammar, the nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sŭb-jĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſubduing; the ſtate of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sŭb-jĕk'tiv. a.
Relating not to the object, but the ſubject.

SUBINGRESSION, sŭb-ĭn-grĕſh'ŭn. ſ.
Secret entrance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To SUBJOIN, sŭb-jōin'. v. a.
To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sŭb-ē-tā'nē-ŭs. a.
Sudden, haſty. (314).

To SUBJUGATE, sŭb'jŭ-gāte. v. a.
To conquer, to ſubdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sŭb-jŭ-gā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſubduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sŭb-jŭng'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sŭb-jŭng'tĭv. a.
Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SUBLATION, sŭb-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sŭb-lē-vā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sŭb-lī'mā-bl. a.
Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sŭb-lī'mā-bl-nēs. ſ. Quality of admitting ſublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sŭb'lē-māt. ſ. (91).
Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort; quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, sŭb'lē-māte. v. a.
(91). To raiſe by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sŭb-lē-mā'ſhŭn. ſ.
A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sŭb-blīme'. a.
High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in ſtile or ſentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sŭb-blīme'. ſ.
The grand or lofty ſtile.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blīme'. v. a.
To raiſe by a chemical fire; to raiſe on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blīme'. v. n.
To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sŭb-blīme'lē. ad.
Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sŭb-blĭm'ē-tē. ſ.
Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftineſs of ſtile or ſentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sŭb-lĭng'gwăl. a.
Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sŭb-lū'năr. }
SUBLUNARY, sŭb'lū-năr-ē. } a.
Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terreſtrial.

☞ Accenting the word *ſublunary* on the firſt ſyllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No 503, and under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Barclay, and Entick, accent the firſt; and Bailey and Fenning only the ſecond ſyllable.

SUBMARINE, sŭb-mā-rēēn'. a.
Lying or acting under the ſea.

To SUBMERGE, sŭb-mĕrje'. v. a.
To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sŭb-mĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of drowning, ſtate of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-tŭr. }
To SUBMINISTRATE, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-trāte. }
v. a. To ſupply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'ĭs-tŭr.
v. n. To ſubſerve.

SUBMISS, sŭb-mĭs'. a.
Humble, ſubmiſſive, obſequious.

SUBMISSION, sŭb-mĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Delivery of himſelf to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confeſſion of error, obſequiouſneſs, reſignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv. a. (428).
Humble, teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv-lē. ad.
Humbly, with confeſſion of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sŭb-mĭs'sĭv-nēs. ſ. Humility, confeſſion of fault, or inferiority. (158).

SUBMISSLY, sŭb-mĭs'lē. ad.
Humbly, with ſubmiſſion.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. a.
To let down, to ſink; to reſign to authority; to leave to diſcretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. n.
To be ſubject, to acquieſce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sŭb-mŭl'tē-pl. ſ.
A ſubmultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being continued in it exactly ſeven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sŭb-ŏk'tāve. }
SUBOCTUPLE, sŭb-ŏk'tŭ-pl. } a.
Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sŭb-ŏr'dē-nā-sē. }
SUBORDINANCY, sŭb-ŏr'dē-năn-sē } ſ. The ſtate of being ſubject; ſeries of ſubordination.

SUBORDINATE, sŭb-ŏr'dē-nāt. a. (91)
Inferior in order; deſcending in a regular ſeries.

SUBORDINATELY, sŭb-ŏr'dē-nāt-lē. ad. In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

SUBORDINATION, sŭb-ŏr-dē-nā'ſhŭn ſ. The ſtate of being inferior to another; a ſeries regularly deſcending.

To SUBORN, sŭb-ŏrn'. v. a.
To procure privately, to procure by ſecret colluſion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sŭb-ŏr-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sŭb-ŏr'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒNA, sŭb-pē'nă. ſ.
A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

☞ This, like moſt other technical words, is often corrupted into *Su-pena*. See CLEFF.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'drŭ-pl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sŭb-kwĭn'tŭ-pl. a.
Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sŭb-rĕk'tŭr. ſ. (166).
The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, sŭb-rĕp'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sŭb-skrībe'. v. a.
To give conſent to, by underwriting the name; to atteſt by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not uſed.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-skrī'bŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſubſcribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-skrĭp'ſhŭn. ſ.
Any thing underwritten; conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name; the act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking; ſubmiſſion, obedience. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer, A ſection of a ſection.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'sē-kwēnſe. ſ.
The ſtate of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'kū-tĭv. a.
Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'tū-pl. a.
Containing one of the ſeven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt. a.
Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt-lē. ad. Not ſo as to go before, ſo as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, sŭb-sĕrv'. v. a.
To ſerve in ſubordination, to ſerve inſtrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ēnſe. }
SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ēn-sē. }
ſ. Inſtrumental fitneſs or uſe.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕnt. a.
Subordinate, inſtrumentally uſeful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'tū-pl. a.
Containing one part of ſix.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-sīde'. v. n.
To ſink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sī'dĕnſe. }
SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sī'dĕn-sē. } ſ.
The act of ſinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sĭd'ē-ā-rē, or sŭb-sĭd'jē-ā-rē. a. (293) (294) (376).
Aſſiſtant brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, sŭb'sē-dē. ſ.
Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sīne'. v. a.
To ſign under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭſt'. v. n.
To continue, to retain the preſent ſtate or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have exiſtence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnſe. ſ.
Real being; competence, means of ſupporting life.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnt. a.
Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'ſtănſe. ſ.
Being, ſomething exiſting, ſomething of which we can ſay that it is; that which ſupports accidents; the eſſential part; ſomething real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-ſtăn'ſhăl. a.
Real, actually exiſting; true, ſolid, real, not merely ſeeming; corporeal, material; ſtrong, ſtout, bulky; reſponſible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-ſtăn'ſhălz. ſ. without ſingular. Eſſential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of real exiſtence; corporiety, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-stăn'shăl-ē. ad. In manner of a ſubſtance, with reality of exiſtence; ſtrongly, ſolidly; truly, really, with fixed purpoſe; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-stăn'shăl-nĕs ſ. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial; firmneſs, ſtrength, power of holding or laſting.

To SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-stăn'shē-ate. v. a. To make to exiſt.

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'stăn-tĭv. ſ. (512) A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE. sŭb'stē-tute. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stē-tute. ſ. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb-stē-tū'shŭn. ſ. The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRACT. sŭb-străkt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another. See To SUBTRACT.

SUBSTRACTION, sŭb-străk'shŭn. ſ. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. See SUBTRACTION.

SUBSTRUCTION, sŭb-strŭk'shŭn. ſ. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, sŭb-stī'lăr. a. Subſtylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, sŭb-sŭl'tĭv. } a.
SUBSULTORY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē. }
Bounding, moving by ſtarts.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthöepiſt who has accented this word on the firſt ſyllable as I have done; for Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the ſecond. Its companion, *Deſultory*, is accented on the firſt ſyllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning: but on the ſecond by Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As theſe two words muſt neceſſarily be accented alike, we ſee Dr. Johnſon and Fenning are inconſiſtent. But though the majority of authorities are againſt me in both theſe words, I greatly miſtake if analogy is not clearly on my ſide. See Principles, No. 512.

SUBSULTORILY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē-lē. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, sŭb-tăn'jĕnt. ſ. In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axes prolonged.

To SUBTEND, sŭb-tĕnd'. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, sŭb-tĕnſe'. ſ. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr'flŭ-ĕnt. }
SUBTERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr'flŭ-ŭs. } a. (518). Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, sŭb'tĕr-fūdje. ſ. A ſhift, an evaſion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăl. }
SUBTERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn }
SUBTERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs }
a. Lying under the earth, placed below the ſurface.

SUBTERRANITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn'ē-tē. ſ. A place under ground.

SUBTILE, sŭb'tĭl. a. Thin, not denſe; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, ſly, ſubdolous; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactneſs.

SUBTILELY, sŭb'tĭl-lē. ad. Finely, not groſsly; artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, sŭb'tĭl-nĕs. ſ. Fineneſs, rareneſs; cunning, artfulneſs.

To SUBTILIATE, sŭb-tĭl'yate. v. a. To make thin. (113).

SUBTILIATION, sŭb-tĭl-yā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, sŭb'tĭl-tē. ſ. Thinneſs, fineneſs, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteneſs; cunning, artifice, ſlyneſs.

SUBTILIZATION, sŭb-tĭl-ē-zā'shŭn. ſ. Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour; refinement, ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SUBTILIZE, sŭb'tĭl-ize. v. a. To make thin, to make leſs groſs or coarſe; to refine, to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

SUBTLE, sŭt'tl. a. (347) (405). Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sŭt'tl-tē. ſ. Artfulneſs, cunning.

SUBTLY, sŭt'lē. ad. Slily, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, sŭb-trăkt'. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.

☞ This orthography ſeems to prevail over *ſubſtract*. The vanity of deriving words from the Latin rather than a living language is very prevalent: but the *s* in this word intervening between the two mutes certainly makes the word flow more eaſily, and the alteration is therefore to be regretted.

SUBTRACTION, sŭb-trăk'shŭn. ſ. See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd'. ſ. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sŭb-vĕr'shŭn. ſ. Overthrow, ruin, deſtruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sŭb-vĕr'sĭv. a. (158). Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, sŭb-vĕrt'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to deſtroy, to turn upſide down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sŭb-vĕrt'ŭr. ſ. (98). Overthrower, deſtroyer.

SUBURB, sŭb'ŭrb. ſ. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sŭb-ŭrb'ăn. a. (88). Inhabiting the ſuburb.

SUBWORKER, sŭb-wŭrk'ŭr. ſ. Underworker, ſubordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭs. a. Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SUCCEDANEUM, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭm. ſ. That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe. (503).

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd'. v. n. (246). To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wiſh, to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect; to terminate according to wiſh.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd'. v. a. To follow, to be ſubſequent or conſequent to; to proſper, to make ſucceſsful.

SUCCEEDER, sŭk-sēēd'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sĕs'. ſ. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl. a. Proſperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-ē. ad. Proſperouſly, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Happy concluſion, deſired events, ſeries of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries of one thing or perſon following another; a ſeries of things or perſons following one another; a lineage, an order of deſcendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv. a. (158). Following in order, continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted; inherited by ſucceſſion.

SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sĕs'lĕs. a. Unlucky, unfortune, failing of the event deſired.

SUCCESSOR, sŭk'sĕs-sŭr. ſ. (503). One that follows in the place or character of another, correlatve to Predeceſſor.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as if it were formed from *ſucceſs*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *Confeſſor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the Engliſh antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnſon, M. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, and Entick, accent this word on the firſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the ſecond; Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the firſt: Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the ſecond: but from the opinion that is gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as poſſible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail.

SUCCINCT, sŭk-sĭngkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; ſhort, conciſe, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sŭk-sĭngkt'lē. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

SUCCORY, sŭk'kŭr-ē. ſ. (557). A plant. See DOMESTICK.

To SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr. v. a. (314). To help, to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr. ſ. Aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind, help in diſtreſs; the perſon or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sŭk'kŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98). Helper, aſſiſtant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'kŭr-lĕs. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sŭk'kŭ-lĕn-sē. ſ. Juicineſs.

SUCCULENT, sŭk'kŭ-lĕnt. a. Juicy, moiſt.

To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb'. v. a. To yield, to ſink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking; in phyſick, ſuch a ſhak-

ing of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli.

SUCH, sŭtſh. pronoun.
Of that kind, of the like kind; the ſame that; comprehended under the term premiſed; a manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

To SUCK, sŭk. v. a.
To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female, to draw with the milk; to empty by ſucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sŭk. v. n.
To draw the breaſt; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sŭk. ſ.
The act of ſucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sŭk'kŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing that draws by ſuction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is ſucked; a yound twig ſhooting from the ſtock.

SUCKET, sŭk'kĭt. ſ. (99).
A ſweat meat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'kĭng-bŏt-tl. ſ.
A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, sŭk'kl. v. a. (405).
To nurſe at the breaſt.

SUCKLING, sŭk'lĭng. ſ. (410).
A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sŭk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſucking.

SUDATION, sū-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Sweat.

SUDATORY, sū'dā-tŭr-ē. ſ. (512) (557)
Hot-houſe, ſweating bath.

SUDDEN, sŭd'dĭn. a. (103).
Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; haſty, violent, raſh, paſſionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sŭd'dĭn. ſ.
Any unexpected occurrence, ſurprize. Not in uſe. On a Sudden, ſooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sŭd'dĭn-lē. ad.
In an unexpected manner, without preparation, haſtily.

SUDDENNESS, sŭd'dĭn-nĕs. ſ.
State of being ſudden, unexpected preſence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dŏ-rĭf'fĭk. a.
Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dŏ-rĭf'ĭk. ſ. (509).
A medicine promoting ſweat.

SUDOROUS, sū'dŏ-rŭs. a. (314).
Conſiſting of ſweat.

SUDS, sŭdz. ſ.
A lixivium of ſoap and water; to be in the Suds, a familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sū. v. a (335).
To proſecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, sū. v. n.
To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, sū'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, sū'ĭt-ē. a.
Conſiſting of ſuet, reſembling ſuet.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr. v. a. (98).
To bear, to undergo, to feel with ſenſe of pain; to endure, to ſupport; to allow, to permit; to paſs through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr. v. n.
To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo puniſhment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, fŭf'fŭr-ă-bl. a.
Tolerable, ſuch as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sŭf'fŭr-ă-blē. ad.
Tolerably, ſo as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sŭf'fŭr-ănſe. ſ.
Pain, inconvenience, miſery; patience, moderation; toleration, permiſſion.

SUFFERER, sŭf'fŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sŭf'fŭr-ĭng. ſ. (410).
Pain ſuffered.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze'. v. n. (351).
To be enough, to be ſufficient, to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze'. v. a. (351).
To afford; to ſupply; to ſatisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sŭf-fĭſh'ĕn-sē. ſ.
State of being adequate to the end propoſed; qualification for any purpoſe; competence, enough; ſupply equal to want; it is uſed by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sŭf-fĭſh'ĕnt. a. (357).
Equal to any end or purpoſe, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

SUFFICIENTLY, sŭf-fĭſh'ĕnt-lē. ad.
To a ſufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sŭf'fō-kāte. v. a.
To choak by excluſion, or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sŭf-fō-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of choaking, the ſtate of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv. a.
Having the power to choak. (512).

SUFFRAGAN, sŭf'frā-gŭn. ſ. (88).
A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sŭf'frā-gāte. v. n.
To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sŭf'frĭdje. ſ. (90).
Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sŭf-frăd'jĭn-ŭs. a.
Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sŭf-fū-mē-gā'ſhŭn
ſ Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sŭf-fūze'. v. a.
To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sŭf-fū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of overſpreading with any thing; that which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr. ſ. (175) (454).
The native ſalt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially ſweet; a chymical dry chryſtallization.

To SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr. v. a.
To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar; to ſweeten.

SUGARY, shŭg'ŭr-ē. a.
Sweet, taſting of ſugar.

To SUGGEST, sŭg-jĕſt'. v. a.
To hint, to intimate, to inſinuate good or ill; to ſeduce, to draw to ill by inſinuation; to inform ſecretly.

☞ Though the firſt *g* in *Exaggerate* is, by a careleſſneſs of pronunciation, aſſimilated to the laſt, this is not always the caſe in the preſent word. For though we ſometimes hear it ſo written *ſud-jeſt*, the moſt correct ſpeakers generally preſerve the firſt and laſt *g* in the ſound and ſeparate ſounds.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, pronounce the *g* in both ſyllables ſoft as if written *ſud-jeſt*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, make the firſt *g* hard, and the ſecond ſoft, as if written *ſug-geſt*, as I have done; for as the accent is not on theſe conſonants, there is not the ſame apology for pronouncing the firſt ſoft as there is in *exaggerate*; which ſee.

SUGGESTION, sŭg-jĕs'tſhŭn. ſ.
Private hint, intimation, inſinuation, ſecret notification.

SUICIDE, sū'ĭ-ſide. ſ. (143).
Self-murder, the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

SUIT, sūte. ſ. (342).
A ſet, a number of things correſpondent one to the other; clothes made one part to anſwer another; a petition, an addreſs of entreaty; courtſhip; purſuit, proſecution; in law, Suit is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, sūte. v. a.
To fit, to adapt to ſomething elſe; to be fitted to, to become; to dreſs, to clothe.

To SUIT, sūte. v. n.
To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sū'tă-bl. a. (405).
Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sū'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Fitneſs, agreeableneſs.

SUITABLY, sū'tă-blē. ad.
Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, swēte. ſ. *French.*
Conſecution, ſeries, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, SUITOR, } sū'tŭr. } ſ. (98) (166).
One that ſues, a petitioner, a ſupplicant; a wooer, one who courts a miſtreſs.

SUITRESS, sū'trĕs. ſ.
A female ſupplicant.

SULCATED, sŭl'kă-tĕd. a.
Furrowed.

SULKY, sŭl'kē. a.
Silently ſudden, ſour, moroſe, obſtinate.

☞ This word had long been a vagabond in converſation, and was not to be found in any of our Dictionaries till it was lately admitted to a place in Entick's, and, from its very frequent uſe, may now be conſidered as a denizen of the language. Mr. Colman had, many years ago, made uſe of it in his Prologue to The Wife in the Right, where he ſays—

"No *ſulky* critick to the Playhouſe drawn,
"Whom modern Comedy provokes to yawn."

And this writer's authority alone is a ſufficient proof of the propriety and utility of the word. It may, perhaps, be objected, that the word *ſullen* is perfectly equivalent, and renders this word uſeleſs. Thoſe, however, who conſider language philoſophically know that there are no words perfectly ſynonimous, and conſequently that there are no uſeleſs words. If it be aſked what is the difference between theſe words, I would anſwer, that ſullenneſs ſeems to be an habitual ſulkineſs, and ſulkineſs a temporary ſullenneſs. The former may be an innate diſpoſition; the latter, a diſpoſition occaſioned by recent injury. The one has a malignancy in it threatening danger; the other, an obſtinate averſeneſs to pleaſure. Thus we are in a ſullen mood, and in a ſulky fit; Men and Women are ſaid to be ſullen,

and Children ſulky; ſullenneſs ...edicated of inanimate objects, ſu... ...y of ſuch as are animated.

" No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows;
" The dreadful Eaſt is all the wind that blows."
Pope.

If theſe diſtinctions are juſt, there is good reaſon for receiving the word in queſtion, and incorporating it into the language, even though it had not been adopted by the reſpectable writer I have quoted.

SULKINESS, sŭl′kē-nĕs. ſ.
Silent ſullenneſs, moroſeneſs, obſtinacy.

SULLEN, sŭl′lĭn. a. (99).
Gloomy, diſcontented; miſchievous, malignant; intractable, obſtinate; diſmal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sŭl′lĭn-lē. ad.
Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sŭl′lĭn-nĕs. ſ.
Gloomineſs, moroſeneſs, ſluggiſh anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sŭl′lĭnz. ſ.
Moroſe temper, gloomineſs of mind.

To SULLY, sŭl′lē. v. a.
To ſoil, to tarniſh, to dirt, to ſpot.

SULLY, sŭl′lē. ſ.
Soil, tarniſh, ſpot.

SULPHUR, sŭl′fŭr. ſ.
Brimſtone.

SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fū′rē-ŭs. } a.
SULPHUROUS, sŭl′fŭr-ŭs. (314). }
Made of brimſtone, having the qualities of brimſtone, containing ſulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fū′rē-ŭs-nĕs ſ. The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sŭl′fŭr-wŭrt. ſ.
The ſame with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, sŭl′fŭr-ē. a.
Partaking of ſulphur.

SULTAN, sŭl′tăn. ſ. (88).
The Turkiſh emperor.

SULTANA, sŭl-tā′nă. See *Lumbago.* }
SULTANESS, sŭl′tă-nĕs. }
ſ. The queen of an eaſtern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sŭl′trē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being ſultry.

SULTRY, sŭl′trē. a.
Hot without ventilation, hot and cloſe, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sŭm. ſ.
The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abſtracted; the amount, the reſult of reaſoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, sŭm. v. a.
To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to compriſe, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compaſs; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sŭm′lĕs. a.
Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sŭm′mă-rē-lē. ad.
Briefly, the ſhorteſt way.

SUMMARY, sŭm′mă-rē. a.
Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, sŭm′mă-rē. ſ.
Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, sŭm′mŭr. ſ. (98).
The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm′mŭr-hŏŭſe. ſ.
An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.

SUMMERSAULT, } sŭm′mŭr-sĕt. }
SUMMERSET, }
ſ. A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, sŭm′mĭt. ſ.
The top, the utmoſt height.

To SUMMON, sŭm′mŭn. v. a. (166).
To call with authority, to admoniſh to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raiſe.

SUMMONER, sŭm′mŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who cites.

SUMMONS, sŭm′mŭnz. ſ.
A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sŭm′tŭr. ſ. (412).
A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sŭm′ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sŭm′tſhū-ă-rē. a.
Relating to expence, regulating the coſt of life. (292).

SUMPTUOSITY, sŭm-tſhū-ŏs′ē-tē. ſ.
Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.

SUMPTUOUS, sŭm′tſhū-ŭs. a. (292).
Coſtly, expenſive, ſplendid. See PRESUMPTUOUS.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭm′tſhū-ŭs-lē. ad.
Expenſively, with great coſt.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭm′tſhū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.

SUN, sŭn. ſ.
The luminary that makes the day; a ſunny place, a place eminently warmed by the ſun; any thing eminently ſplendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

To SUN, sŭn. v. a.
To expoſe to the ſun.

SUNBEAM, sŭn′bēme. ſ.
Ray of the ſun.

SUNBEAT, sŭn′bēte. part. a.
Shone on by the ſun.

SUNBRIGHT, sŭn′brīte. a.
Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

SUNBURNING, sŭn′bŭrn-ĭng. ſ.
The effect of the ſun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sŭn′bŭrnt. part. a.
Tanned, diſcoloured by the ſun.

SUNCLAD, sŭn′klăd. part. a.
Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sŭn′dē. ſ. (223).
The day anciently dedicated to the ſun, the Chriſtian ſabbath.

To SUNDER, sŭn′dŭr. v. a.
To part, to ſeparate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sŭn′dī-ăl. ſ.
A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sŭn′drē. a.
Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sŭn′flŏŭ-ŭr. ſ.
A plant.

SUNG, sŭng. The preterit and participle paſſive of Sing.

SUNK, sŭngk. The preterit and participle paſſive of Sink. (408).

SUNLESS, sŭn′lĕs. a.
Wanting ſun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sŭn′līke. a.
Reſembling the ſun.

SUNNY, sŭn′nē. a.
Reſembling the ſun, bright; expoſed to the ſun, bright with the ſun; coloured by the ſun.

SUNRISE, sŭn′rīze. }
SUNRISING, sŭn′rīz-ĭng. (410). } ſ.
Morning, the appearance of the ſun.

SUNSET, sŭn′sĕt. ſ.
Cloſe of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sŭn′ſhīne. ſ.
Action of the ſun, place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn′ſhī-nē. a.
Bright with the ſun; bright like the ſun.

To SUP, sŭp. v. a.
To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp. v. n.
To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sŭp. ſ.
A ſmall draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, sū′pĕr-ă-bl. a. (405).
Conquerable, ſuch as may be overcome.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word ariſing from want of attention to the influence of accent on the ſounds of the letters, which makes the firſt ſyllable of this word ſound like the noun *ſhoe*. This pronunciation Mr. Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word, but in all thoſe which commence with the inſeparable preposition *ſuper*. That this is contrary to the moſt eſtabliſhed rules of orthöepy, may be ſeen in Principles, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr. Sheridan himſelf, may be ſeen by his giving the *s* in the words *inſuperable*, *inſuperableneſs*, *inſuperably*, and *inſuperability*, its ſimple ſound only. See INSUPERABLE.

SUPERABLENESS, sū′pĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, sū-pĕr-ă-bŏund′. v. n. To be exuberant, to be ſtored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dănſe. ſ.
More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dănt. a.
Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dănt-lē. ad.
More than ſufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sū-pĕr-ăd′. v. n.
To add over and above, to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sū-pĕr-ăd-dĭſh′ŭn. ſ. The act of adding to ſomething elſe; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, sū-pĕr-ăd-vē′nē-ĕnt. a.
Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sū-pĕr-ăn′nū-āte. v. a.
To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, sū-pĕr-ăn-nū-ā′ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPERB, sū-pĕrb′. a.
Grand, pompous, lofty, auguſt, ſtately.

SUPERCARGO, sū-pĕr-kăr′gō. ſ.
An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sū-pĕr-sē-lĕs′tſhăl a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-pĕr-sĭl′yŭs. a.
Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-lē. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuouſly.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-nĕs. ſ. (113). Haughtineſs, contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sū-pĕr-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. ſ. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sū-pĕr-kŏn'sē-kwĕnſe. ſ. Remote conſequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-krĕs'sĕnſe ſ. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnſe.
SUPEREMINENCY, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕn-sē. } ſ.
Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnt a. Eminent in a high degree.

To SUPEREROGATE, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gāte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sū-pĕr-ĕr-rō-gā'shŭn. ſ. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-pĕr-ĕk'sĕl-ĕnt a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'sĕnſe. ſ. Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sū-pĕr-fē'tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sū-pĕr-fē-tā'shŭn. ſ. One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sū'pĕr-fĭs. ſ. (142). Outſide, ſurface. Not uſed.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-pĕr-fĭſh'ăl. a. Lying on the ſurface, not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, contrived to cover ſomething; ſhallow, not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sū-pĕr-fĭſh-ē-ăl'ē-tē. ſ. The quality of being ſuperficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sū-pĕr-fĭſh'ăl-ē. ad. On the ſurface, not below the ſurface; without penetration, without cloſe heed; without going deep; without ſearching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sū-pĕr-fĭſh'ăl-nĕs ſ. Shallowneſs, poſition on the ſurface; ſlight knowledge, falſe appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sū-pĕr-fĭſh'ēz. ſ. Outſide, ſurface, ſuperfice. (505).

SUPERFINE, sū-pĕr-fīne'. a. (524). Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănſe ſ. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tē. ſ. More than enough, plenty beyond uſe of neceſſity.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs. a. (518) Exuberant, more than enough, unneceſſary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs-nĕs ſ. The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sū'pĕr-flŭks. ſ. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sū-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn. ſ. Superconception, ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt. ſ. Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

To SUPERINDUCE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūſe'. v. a. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕk'shŭn. ſ. An injection ſucceeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-ſtē-tū'shŭn. ſ. In law, one inſtitution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To overſee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDANCE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕnſe.
SUPERINTENDENCY, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕn-sē. } ſ.
Superior care, the act of overſeeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕnt. ſ. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-rē-ŏr'ē-tē. ſ. Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'rē-ŭr. a. (166). Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'rē-ŭr. ſ. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv. a. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree; riſing to the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv-lē. ad. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree; in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv-nĕs ſ. The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sū-pĕr-lū'năr. a. Not ſublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, sū-pĕr'năl. a. (88). Having an higher poſition, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celeſtial.

SUPERNATANT, sū-pĕr-nā'tănt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, sū-pĕr-nā-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, sū-pĕr-năt'tſhū-răl a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sū-pĕr-năt'shū-răl-ē. ad. In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, sū-pĕr-nū'mĕr-ăr-ē. a. Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, a uſual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, sū-pĕr-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, sū-pĕr-prō-pŏr'shŭn. ſ. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, sū-pĕr-pŭr-gā'shŭn. ſ. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sū-pĕr-rē-flĕk'shŭn. ſ. Reflexion of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIANCY, sū-pĕr-sā'lē-ĕn-sē. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing.

To SUPERSCRIBE, sū-pĕr-skrībe'. v. a. To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

SUPERSCRIPTION, sū-pĕr-skrĭp'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperſcribing; that which is written on the top or outſide.

To SUPERSEDE, sū-pĕr-sēde'. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by ſuperior power, to ſet aſide.

SUPERSEDEAS, sū-pĕr-sē'dē-ăs. ſ. In law, the name of a writ to ſtop or ſet aſide ſome proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sū-pĕr-sĕr'vē-să-bl. a. Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, sū-pĕr-ſtĭſh'ŭn. ſ. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion, religion without morality; falſe religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, sū-pĕr-ſtĭſh'ŭs. a. Addicted to ſuperſtition, full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion; over accurate, ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSITIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-ſtĭſh'ŭs-lē. ad. In a ſuperſtitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sū-pĕr-ſtrāne'. v. a. To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, sū-pĕr-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, sū-pĕr-ſtrŭk'shŭn ſ. An edifice raiſed on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sū-pĕr-ſtrŭk'tĭv. a. Built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sū-pĕr-ſtrŭk'tſhūre. ſ. That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sū-pĕr-sŭb-ſtăn'shăl. a. More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, sū-pĕr-vă-kā'nē-ŭs. a. Superfluous, needleſs, unneceſſary, ſerving to no purpoſe,

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sū-pĕr-vă-kā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Needleſsly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-vă-kā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

To SUPERVENE, sū-pĕr-vēne'. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, sū-pĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, sū-pĕr-vĕn'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVISE, sū-pĕr-vīze'. v. a.
To overlook, to overſee.

SUPERVISOR, sū-pĕr-vī'zŭr. ſ. (166).
An overſeer, an inſpector.

To SUPERVIVE, sū-pĕr-vīve'. v. n.
To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, sū-pĕ-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, sū-pīne'. a. (140).
Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careleſs, indolent, drouſy.

SUPINE, sū'pīne. ſ. (140).
In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sū-pīne'lē. ad.
With the face upward; drouſily, thoughtleſsly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, sū-pīne'nĕs. ſ.
Poſture with the face upward; drouſineſs, careleſſneſs, indolence.

SUPINITY, sū-pĭn'ĕ-tē. ſ. (511).
Poſture of lying with the face upwards; careleſſneſs, indolence, thoughtleſſneſs.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sŭp-pē-dā'nē-ŭs. a.
Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, sŭp'pŭr. ſ. (98).
The laſt meal of the day, the evening repaſt.

SUPPERLESS, sŭp'pŭr-lĕs. a.
Wanting ſupper, faſting at night.

To SUPPLANT, sŭp-plănt'. v. a.
To trip up the heels; to diſplace by ſtratagem, to turn out, to diſplace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, sŭp-plănt'ŭr. ſ.
One that ſupplants, one that diſplaces.

SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. a. (405).
Pliant, flexible; yielding, ſoft, not obſtinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes ſupple.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. v. a.
To make pliant, to make ſoft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. v. n.
To grow ſoft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, sŭp'plē-mĕnt. ſ.
Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'ăl.
SUPPLEMENTARY, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'ăr-ē.
a. Additional, ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt.

SUPPLENESS, sŭp'pl-nĕs. ſ.
Pliantneſs, flexibility, readineſs to take any form; readineſs of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, sŭp'plē-tūr-ē. ſ. (512).
That which is to fill up deficiences.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plē-ănt. a.
Entreating, beſeeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plē-ănt. ſ.
An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, sŭp'plē-kănt. ſ.
One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion.

To SUPPLICATE, sŭp'plē-kāte. v. n.
To implore, to entreat, to petition ſubmiſſively.

SUPPLICATION, sŭp-plē-kā'shŭn. ſ.
Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worſhip, the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, sŭp-plī'. v. a.
To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give ſomething wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to ſerve inſtead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furniſh.

SUPPLY, sŭp-plī'. ſ.
Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, sŭp-pōrt'. v. a.
To ſuſtain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, sŭp-pōrt'. ſ.
Act or power of ſuſtaining; prop, ſuſtaining power; neceſſaries of life; maintenance, ſupply.

SUPPORTABLE, sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl. a.
Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sŭp-pōrt'ănſe. ſ.
Maintenance, ſupport.

SUPPORTER, sŭp-pōrt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſupports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; ſuſtainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sŭp-pō'zā-bl. a. (405).
That may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPOSAL, sŭp-pō'zăl. ſ. (88).
Poſition without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze'. v. a.
To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the poſition; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itſelf.

SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze'. ſ.
Suppoſition, poſition without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, sŭp-pō'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that ſuppoſes.

SUPPOSITION, sŭp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Poſition laid down, hypotheſis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-ĕ-tĭſh'ŭs. a.
Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-ĕ-tĭſh'ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz'zē-tĭv-lē. ad.
Upon ſuppoſition.

SUPPOSITORY, sŭp-pŏz'zē-tŭr-ē. ſ.
A kind of ſolid clyſter.

To SUPPRESS, sŭp-prĕs'. v. a.
To cruſh, to overpower, to ſubdue, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, sŭp-prĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſuppreſſing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sŭp-prĕs'sŭr. ſ. (166).
One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte. v. a.
To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte. v. n.
To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, sŭp-pū-rā'shŭn. ſ.
The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter ſuppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv. a. (512).
Digeſtive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sŭp-pū-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, sŭp-pūte'. v. a.
To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARY, sū-prā-lăp'săr-ē. a.
Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, sū-prā-vŭl'gŭr. a.
Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, sū-prĕm'ă-sē. ſ. (511).
Higheſt place, higheſt authority, ſtate of being ſupreme. See PRIMACY.

SUPREME, sū-prēme'. a.
Higheſt in dignity, higheſt in authority; higheſt, moſt excellent.

SUPREMELY, sū-prēme'lē. ad.
In the higheſt degree.

SURADDITION, sŭr-ăd-dĭſh'ŭn. ſ.
Something added to the name.

SURAL, sū'răl. a. (88).
Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shū'rănſe. ſ. (454).
Warrant, ſecurity.

To SURBATE, sŭr-bāte'. v. a.
To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel, to haraſs, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sēſe'. v. n.
To be at an end, to ſtop, to ceaſe, to be no longer in uſe; to leave off, to practiſe no longer.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sēſe'. v. a.
To ſtop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sēſe'. ſ. (227).
Ceſſation, ſtop.

SURCHARGE, sŭr-tſhărje'. ſ.
Overburden, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, sŭr-tſhărje'. v. a.
To overload, to overburden.

SURCHARGER, sŭr-tſhăr'jŭr. ſ. (98).
One that overburdens.

SURCINGLE, sŭr'sĭng-gl. ſ. (405).
A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horſe; the girdle of a caſſock.

SURCLE, sŭrk'kl. ſ. (405).
A ſhoot, a twig, a ſucker.

SURCOAT, sŭr'kōte. ſ.
A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

SURD, sŭrd. a.
Deaf, wanting the ſenſe of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the hear; not expreſſed by any term.

SURE, shūre. a. (454) (455).
Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, paſt doubt or danger; firm, ſtable, not liable to failure; to be Sure, certainly.

SURE, shūre. ad.
Certainly, without doubt, doubtleſs.

SUREFOOTED, shūre-fŭt'ĕd. a.
Treading firmly, not ſtumbling.

SURELY, shūre'lē. ad.
Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shūre'nĕs. ſ.
Certainly.

SURETISHIP, shūre'tē-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a ſurety or bondſman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shūre'tē. ſ.
Certainty, indubitableneſs; foundation of ſtability, ſupport; evidence, ratification, confirmation; ſecurity againſt loſs or damage, ſecurity for payment; hoſtage, bondſman, one that gives ſecurity for another.

SURFACE, sŭr'făs. ſ. (91).
Superficies, outſide.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fär (77), fall (83), fat (81): mē (93), met (95); pīne (105), pin (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To SURFEIT, sûr'fit. v. a. (255).
To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

To SURFEIT, sûr'fit. v. n.
To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

SURFEIT, sûr'fit. ſ.
Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by over-fulneſs.

SURFEITER, sûr'fit-ûr. ſ. (98).
One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sûr'fit-wâ-tûr. ſ.
Water that cures ſurfeits.

SURGE, sûrje. ſ.
A ſwelling ſea, wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, sûrje. v. n.
To ſwell, to riſe high.

SURGEON, sûr'jûn. ſ. (259).
One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sûr'jûn-rē. } ſ.
SURGERY, sûr'jēr-ē. }
The act of curing by manual operation.

SURGY, sûr'jē. a.
Riſing in billows.

SURLILY, sûr'lē-lē ad.
In a ſurly manner.

SURLINESS, sûr'lē-nēs. ſ.
Gloomy moroſeneſs, ſour anger.

SURLY, sûr'lē. a.
Gloomily moroſe, rough, uncivil, ſour.

To SURMISE, sûr-mize'. v. a.
To ſuſpect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sûr-mize'. ſ.
Imperfect notion, ſuſpicion.

To SURMOUNT, sûr-mount'. v. a.
To riſe above; to conquer, to overcome; to ſurpaſs, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sûr-mount'â-bl. a.
Conquerable, ſuperable.

SURNAME, sûr'name. ſ. (492).
The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sûr-name'. v. a.
To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sûr-pâs'. v. a.
To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sûr-pâs'sing. part. a.
Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sûr'plis. ſ. (140).
The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

SURPLUS, sûr'plûs. }
SURPLUSAGE, sûr'plûs-ĭdje. (90) } ſ.
A ſupernumerary part, overplus, what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

SURPRISAL, sûr-prī'zăl. (88). }
SURPRISE, sûr-prize'. } ſ.
The act of taking unawares, the ſtate of being taken unawares; ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sûr-prize'. v. a.
To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

SURPRISING, sûr-prī'zing. part. a.
Wonderful, raiſing ſudden wonder or concern. (410).

SURPRISINGLY, sûr-prī'zing-lē. ad.
To a degree that raiſes wonder, in a manner that raiſes wonder.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rĕn'dûr. v. a.
To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rĕn'dûr. v. n.
To yield, to give one's ſelf up.

SURRENDER, sûr-rĕn'dûr. (88). }
SURRENDRY, sûr-rĕn'drē. } ſ.
The act of yielding; the act of reſigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sûr-rĕp'shûn. ſ.
Surprize, ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sûr-rĕp-tĭsh'ûs. a.
Done by ſtealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sûr-rĕp-tĭsh'ûs-lē. ad.
By ſtealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sûr'rō-gāte. v. a.
To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sûr'rō-gāte. ſ. (91).
A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROUND, sûr-rŏund'. v. a.
To environ, to encompaſs, to encloſe on all ſides.

SURSOLID, sûr-sŏl'ĭd. ſ.
In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sûr-tōōt'. ſ.
A large coat worn over all the reſt.

To SURVENE, sûr-vēne'. v. a.
To ſupervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sûr-vā'. v. a.
To overlook, to have under the view; to overſee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sûr-vā', or sûr'vā. ſ.
View, proſpect.

☞ This ſubſtantive was, till within theſe few years, univerſally pronounced with the accent on the laſt, like the verb: but ſince Johnſon and Lowth led the way, a very laudable deſire of regulating and improving our language has given the ſubſtantive the accent on the firſt ſyllable according to a very general rule in the language, (492); but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation for which, in my opinion, the accentual diſtinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the noun, the *ey* in the laſt muſt neceſſarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley*, *attorney*, *journey*, &c. Notwithſtanding therefore this accentuation has numbers to ſupport it, I think it but a ſhort-ſighted emendation, and ought not to be adopted. All our orthöepiſts pronounce the verb with the accent on the laſt, except Fenning, who accents the firſt. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Aſh, Perry, and Entick, accent the firſt ſyllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnſon and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the laſt. Dr. Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inſerted it.

SURVEYOR, sûr-vā'ûr. ſ. (166).
An overſeer, one placed to ſuperintend others; a meaſurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sûr-vā'ûr-ſhip. ſ.
The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVIVE, sûr-vive'. v. n.
To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sûr-vive'. v. a.
To outlive.

SURVIVER, sûr-vī'vûr. ſ. (166).
One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sûr-vī'vûr-ſhip. ſ.
The ſtate of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sûs-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē ſ. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sûs-sĕp'tē-bl. a.
Capable of admitting. See INCOMPARABLE

SUSCEPTION, sûs-sĕp'shûn. ſ.
Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sûs-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157).
Capable to admit.

SUSCIPIENCY, sûs-sĭp'pē-ĕn-sē. ſ.
Reception, admiſſion.

SUSCIPIENT, sûs-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. ſ.
One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, sûs'sē-tāte. v. n.
To rouſe, to excite.

SUSCITATION, sûs-sē-tā'shûn. ſ.
The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. v. a.
To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. v. n.
To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sûs-pĕkt'. part. a.
Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, sûs-pĕnd'. v. a.
To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to ſtop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sûs-pĕnſe'. ſ.
Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPENSE, sûs-pĕnſe'. a.
Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sûs-pĕn'shûn. ſ.
Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary ceſſation.

SUSPENSORY, sûs-pĕn'sûr-ē. a. (512)
Belonging to that by which a thing hangs. See DOMESTICK.

SUSPICION, sûs-pĭsh'ûn. ſ.
The act of ſuſpecting, imagining of ſomething ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sûs-pĭsh'ûs. a. (314).
Inclined to ſuſpect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to ſuſpicion, giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sûs-pĭsh'ûs-lē. ad.
With ſuſpicion; ſo as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sûs-pĭsh'ûs-nēs. ſ.
Tending to ſuſpicion.

SUSPIRATION, sûs-spē-rā'shûn. ſ.
Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, sûs-spire'. v. a.
To ſigh, to fetch the breath deep; it ſeems in Shakeſpeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, sûs-tāne'. v. a.
To bear, to prop, to hold up; to ſupport, to keep from ſinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to aſſiſt; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to ſuffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, sûs-tā'nā-bl. a.
That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAINER, sŭs-tā'nŭr. f. (98).
One that props, one that ſupports; one that ſuffers, a ſufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sŭs'tē-nănſe. f.
Support, maintenance; neceſſaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sŭs-tĕn-tā'ſhŭn. f.
Support, preſervation from falling; ſupport of life, uſe of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURATION, sū-sū-rā'ſhŭn. f.
Whiſper, ſoft murmur. See MUCULENT.

SUTLER, sŭt'lŭr. f. (98).
A man that ſells proviſions.

SUTURE, sū'tſhūre. f. (463).
A manner of ſowing or ſtitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swŏb. f. (85).
A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swŏb. v. a.
To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swŏb'bŭr. f. (98).
A ſweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swŏd'dl. v. a. (405).
To ſwathe, to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swŏd'dl. f. (405).
Clothes bound round the body.

SWADLLINGBAND, swŏd'ling-bănd.
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swŏd'ling-klŏut.
SWADDLINGCLOTH, swŏd'ling-klŏth. } f.
Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, swăg. v. n. (85).
To ſink down by its weight, to lay heavy.

To SWAGGER, swăg'gŭr. v. n. (98).
To bluſter, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud.

SWAGGERER, swăg'gŭr-ŭr. f.
A bluſterer, a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow.

SWAGGY, swăg'gē. a. (383).
Dependant by its weight.

SWAIN, swāne. f. (202).
A young man; a country ſervant employed in huſbandry; a paſtoral youth.

To SWALE, swāle.
To SWEAL, swēle. (227). } v. a.
To waſte or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. f. (327).
A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in winter.

To SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. v. a.
To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engroſs, to appropriate; to abſorb, to take in, to ſink in any abyſs, to engulph; to devour, to deſtroy, to be loſt in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. f. (85).
The throat, voracity.

SWAM, swăm. The preterit of Swim.

SWAMP, swŏmp. f.
A marſh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swŏm'pē. a.
Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, swŏn. f. (85).
A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, swŏn'skin. f.
A kind of ſoft flannel.

SWAP, swŏp. ad. (85).
Haſtily, with haſty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, swārd. f.
The ſkin of bacon; the ſurface of the ground.

SWARE, swāre. The preterit of Swear.

SWARM, swārm. f. (85).
A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, swārm. v. n.
To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to croud, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, swārt.
SWARTH, swārth. } a.
Black, darkly brown, tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, swār'thē-lē. ad.
Blackly, duſkily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, swār'thē-nēs. f.
Darkneſs of complexion, tawnineſs.

SWARTHY, swār'thē. a.
Dark of complexion, black, duſky, tawney.

To SWASH, swŏsh. v. n.
To make a great clatter or noiſe.

SWASHER, swŏsh'ŭr. f.
One who makes a ſhow of valour or force.

To SWATHE, swāthe. v. a. (467).
To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY, swā. v. a.
To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either ſide; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, swā. v. n.
To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, swā. f.
The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, swāre. v. n. (240) preter. Swore, or Sware, part. paſſ. Sworn. To obteſt ſome ſuperior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promiſe upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obteſt the great name profanely.

To SWEAR, swāre. v. a. (240).
To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obteſt by an oath.

SWEARER, swā'rŭr. f. (98).
A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swĕt. f. (234).
The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, swĕt. v. n. preterit Swet, Sweted; participle paſſ. Sweaten. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moiſture.

To SWEAT, swĕt. v. a.
To emit as ſweat.

SWEATER, swĕt'tŭr. f. (98).
One who ſweats.

SWEATY, swĕt'tē. a.
Covered with ſweat, moiſt with ſweat; conſiſting of ſweat; laborious, toilſome.

To SWEEP, swēep. v. a. (246).
To drive away with a beſom; to clean with a beſom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to paſs over with celerity and force; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

To SWEEP, swēep. v. n.
To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp, to paſs with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, swēep. f.
The act of ſweeping; the compaſs of any violence or continued motion; violent deſtruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, swēep'ingz. f. (410).
That which is ſwept away.

SWEEPNET, swēep'nĕt. f.
A net that takes in a great compaſs.

SWEEPSTAKE, swēep'stāke. f.
A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, swēep'ē. a.
Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence.

SWEET, swēēt. a. (246).
Pleaſing to any ſenſe; luſcious to the taſte; fragrant to the ſmell; melodious to the ear; pleaſing to the eye; mild, ſoft, gentle; grateful, pleaſing; not ſtale, not ſtinking, as, that meat is ſweet.

SWEET, swēēt. f.
Sweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, swēēt'brĕd. f.
The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, swēēt'brī-ŭr. f.
A fragrant ſhrub.

SWEETBROOM, swēēt'brōōm. f.
An herb.

To SWEETEN, swēē't'n. v. a. (103).
To make ſweet; to make mild or kind; to make leſs painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleaſing; to ſoften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swēē't'n-ŭr. f.
One that palliates, one that repreſents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swēēt'hārt. f.
A lover or miſtreſs.

SWEETING, swēēt'ing. f. (410).
A ſweet luſcious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swēēt'ish. a.
Somewhat ſweet.

SWEETLY, swēēt'lē. ad.
In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

SWEETMEAT, swēēt'mēte. f.
Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

SWEETNESS, swēēt'nēs. f.
The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes.

SWEETWILLIAM, swēēt-wĭl'yŭm. f.
A plant. It is a ſpecies of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swēēt-wĭl'lō. f.
Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, swĕll. v. n. part. paſſ. Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, To extend the parts; to tumify by obſtruction; to be exaſperated; to look big; to protuberate; to riſe into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, swĕll. v. a.
To cauſe to riſe or increaſe, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raiſe to arrogance.

SWELL, swĕll. f.
Extenſion of bulk.

SWELLING, swĕl'ling. f. (410).
Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tŭr. v. a.
To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swĕl'trē. a.
Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swĕpt. The participle and preterit of Sweep.

To SWERVE, swĕrv. v. n.
To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swĭft. a.
Moving far in a ſhort time, quick, fleet, ſpeedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, swĭft. ſ.
A bird like a ſwallow, a martinet; the current of a ſtream.

SWIFTLY, swĭft'lē. ad.
Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swĭft'nĕs. ſ.
Speed, nimbleneſs, rapidity, quickneſs, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swĭg. v. n.
To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swĭll. v. a.
To drink luxurioufly and groſsly; to waſh, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, swĭll. ſ.
Drink, luxurioufly poured down.

SWILLER, swĭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swĭm. v. n. preterit Swam, Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to ſink; to move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the ſtream; to glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, swĭm. v. a.
To paſs by ſwimming.

SWIM, swĭm. ſ.
The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

SWIMMER, swĭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſwims; the protuberance in the legs of a horſe reſembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swĭm'mĭng-lē. ad.
Smoothly, without obſtruction.

To SWINDLE, swĭn'dl. v. a. (405).
To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

☞ This word has been in very general uſe for near twenty years, and has not yet found its way into any of our dictionaries.

From the recent introduction of this word one ſhould be led to believe, that this country was, till lately, a ſtranger to this ſpecies of fraud; but that it ſhould be imported to us by ſo honeſt a people as the Germans, is ſtill more ſurpriſing. That a language is a map of the ſcience and manners of the people who ſpeak it, will ſcarcely be queſtioned by thoſe who conſider the origin and progreſs of the human underſtanding; and if ſo, it is impoſſible that the manners ſhould not influence the manners, and that the language ſhould not correſpond to the manners. From this reaſoning therefore we may conclude, that the faith of traffick was more ſacred in England than in Germany, though Germany might in other reſpects be leſs vicious than England.

SWINE, swīne. ſ.
A hog, a pig, a ſow.

SWINEBREAD, swīne'brĕd. ſ.
A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swīne'hĕrd. ſ.
A keeper of hogs.

☞ This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *Swinnard*; and ſhows the tendency of our language to ſhorten the ſimple in the compound. See Principles, No. 516.

SWINEPIPE, swīne'pīpe. ſ.
A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING, swĭng. v. n. (410).
To wave to and fro hanging looſely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, swĭng. v. a. preterit, Swang, Swung. To make to play looſely on a ſtring; to whirl round in the air, to wave looſely.

SWING, swĭng. ſ.
Motion of any thing hanging looſely; a line on which any thing hangs looſe; influence or power of a body put in motion; courſe, unreſtrained liberty; unreſtrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swĭnje. v. a.
To whip, to baſtinade, to puniſh; to move as a laſh.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swĭnje'bŭk-lŭr. ſ. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swĭng'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who ſwings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swĭn'jĭng. a.
Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swĭn'jĭng-lē. ad.
Vaſtly, greatly.

SWINISH, swī'nĭsh. a.
Befitting ſwine, reſembling ſwine, groſs.

To SWINK, swĭnk. v. a.
To overlabour. Obſolete.

SWITCH, swĭtſh. ſ.
A ſmall flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swĭtſh. v. a.
To laſh, to jerk.

SWIVEL, swĭv'v'l. ſ. (102).
Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, swŏb'bŭr. ſ.
A ſweeper of the deck. See SWABBER.
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

SWOLLEN, SWOLN, } swōl'n. (103). }
The participle paſſ. of Swell.

SWOM, swŏm. The preterit of Swim.
Not in uſe, Swam ſupplying its place.

To SWOON, swōōn. v. n. (475).
To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation, to faint.

☞ This word ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed in the pronunciation from *ſoon*: the *w*, as Mr. Nares juſtly obſerves, is effective, and ſhould be heard. It would have been beneath a dictionary of the leaſt credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *ſound*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthöepiſts. The ſame obſervation holds good of the following word, which muſt not be pronounced exactly like *ſoop*.

SWOON, swōōn. ſ.
A lipothamy, a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, swōōp. v. a. (306).
To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, swōōp. ſ.
Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, swŏp. v. a.
To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWORD, sōrd. ſ. (475).
A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting, the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand; diſtruction by war; vengeance of juſtice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, sōrd'ĕd. a.
Girt with a ſword.

SWORDER, sōrd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A cut-throat, a ſoldier. Not in uſe.

SWORDFISH, sōrd'fĭsh. ſ.
A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

SWORDGRASS, sōrd'grăs. ſ.
A kind of ſedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, sōrd'nŏt. ſ.
Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

SWORDLAW, sōrd'lăw. ſ.
Violence.

SWORDMAN, sōrd'măn. ſ.
Soldier, fighting man.

☞ I ſee no good reaſon why we ſhould not write and pronounce *ſwordſman* and *gownsman* rather than *ſwordman* and *gownman*, though Johnſon produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* ſeems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *ſtateſman*, *ſportſman*, *huntſman*, and ſometimes between the two liquids, as *townſman*, *ſaleſman*, &c. But Dr. Johnſon's ſenſe of the word *ſwordman*, meaning a man of the profeſſion of the ſword, or a ſoldier, is now obſolete; we now never hear the word but as ſignifying a man expert in the uſe of the ſword; and in this ſenſe it is always called a *ſwordſman*.

SWORDPLAYER, sōrd'plā'ŭr. ſ.
Gladiator, fencer.

SWORE, swōre. The preterit of Swear.

SWORN, swōrn. The participle paſſive of Swear.

SWUM, swŭm. Preterit and participle paſſive of Swim.

SWUNG, swŭng. Preterit and participle paſſive of Swing. (410).

SYCAMORE, sĭk'ă-mōre. ſ.
A tree.

SYCOPHANT, sĭk'ō-fănt. ſ.
A flatterer, a paraſite.

SYCOPHANTICK, sĭk-ō-făn'tĭk. a.
Flattering; paraſitical.

SYLLABICAL, sĭl-lăb'ē-kăl. a.
Relating to ſyllables, conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sĭl-lăb'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, sĭl-lăb'ĭk. a. (509).
Relating to ſyllables.

SYLLABLE, sĭl'lă-bl. a. (405).
As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially conciſe.

To SYLLABLE, sĭl'lă-bl. v. a.
To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sĭl'lă-bŭb. ſ.
Milk and acids. Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.

SYLLABUS, sĭl'lă-bŭs. ſ.
An abſtract, a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SYLLOGISM, sĭl'lō-jĭzm. ſ.
An argument compoſed of three propoſitions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tē-kăl. }
SYLLOGISTICK, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tĭk. (509) } a. Relating to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tē-kăl-ē ad. In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

To SYLLOGIZE, sĭl'lō-jīze. v. n.
To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

nŏr (167), nōt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

SYLVAN, sĭl'văn. a. (88).
Woody, shady.

SYLVAN, sĭl'văn. s.
A wood god, or satyr.

SYMBOL, sĭm'bŭl. s. (166).
An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl. a. (509)
Representative, typical, expressing by signs.

SYMBOLICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
Typically, by representation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sĭm-bŏl-lĕ-zā'shŭn s. The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bŏ-lize. v. n.
To have something in common with another by representative qualities. (170).

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bŏ-lize. v. a.
To make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'trĕ-kăl. a.
Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sĭm'mĕ-trĭst. s.
One very studious or observant of proportion.

SYMMETRY, sĭm'mĕ-trĕ. s.
Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĕ-kăl. (509).
SYMPATHETICK, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĭk.
a. Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other. (509).

SYMPATHETICALLY, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. (509).
With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, sĭm'pă-*th*ize. v. n.
To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sĭm'pă-*th*ĕ. s.
Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sĭm-fō'nē-ŭs. a.
Harmonious, agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'fō-nē. s. (170).
Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sĭm-pō'zhē-ăk. a.
Relating to merry-makings. (451).

SYMPTOM, sĭm'tŭm. s. (166) (412).
Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sĭm-tō-măt'tĕ-kăl. (509).
SYMPTOMATICK, sĭm-tō-măt'tĭk.
a. Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sĭm-tō-măt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sĭn'ă-gŏg. s. (338).
An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALEPHA, sĭn-ă-lē'fă. s.
A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scaning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sĭn-krŏn'ĕ-kăl. a.
Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sĭng'krō-nĭzm. s.
Concurrence of events, happening at the same time. (408).

SYNCHRONOUS, sĭng'krō-nŭs. a.
Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sĭng'kō-pē. s. (96) (408).
Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sĭng'kō-pĭst. s.
Contractor of words.

SYNDROME, sĭn'drō-mē. s. (96).
Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sĕ-nĕk'dō-kē. s. (352).
A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. (96).

SYNOD, sĭn'nŭd. s. (166).
An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

☞ A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by the more informed speaker, because the *y* is short in *Synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word. See Principles, No. 544.

SYNODAL, sĭn'nō-dăl.
SYNODICAL, sĕ-nŏd'ĕ-kăl.
SYNODICK, sĕ-nŏd'ĭk. (509).
a. Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sĕ-nŏd'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mă. s.
Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNONYMISE, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mize. v. a.
To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mŭs. a.
Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mĕ. s.
The quality of expressing by different words the same thing. See METONYMY.

SYNOPSIS, sĕ-nŏp'sĭs. s.
A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sĕ-nŏp'tĕ-kăl. a.
Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sĭn-tăk'tĕ-kăl. a.
Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sĭn'tăks.
SYNTAXIS, sĭn-tăks'ĭs. s.
A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sĭn'*th*ĕ-sĭs. s.
The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sĭn-*th*ĕt'tĭk. a. (509).
Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sī'fŭn. s. (166).
A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sĭr'inje. s.
A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To SYRINGE, sĭr'inje. v. a.
To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sĭr-ĭng-gŏt'tō-mĕ. s.
The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sĕr'tĭs. s.
A quick sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sĭs'tĕm. s.
Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sĭs-tĕ-măt'tĕ-kăl. a.
Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sĭs-tĕ-măt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. (509).
In form of a system.

SYSTOLE, sĭs'tō-lē. s. (96).
In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TABBY, tăb'bĕ. s.
A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, tăb'bĕ. a.
Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, tăb-ĕ-făk'shŭn. s.
The act of wasting away.

To TABEFY, tăb'ĕ-fī. v. n.
To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, tăb'ĕr-năkl. s. (405).
A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, tăb'id. a. (544).
Wasted by disease, consumptive.

☞ Buchanan is the only orthoepist who has this word that pronounces the *a* long. This is indulging the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though long in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language.

TABIDNESS, tăb'id-nĕs. s.
Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, tăb'lă-tŭre. s.
Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tā'bl. ſ. (405).
Any flat or level ſurface; a horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes; the perſons ſitting at Table; the fare or entertainment itſelf, as he keeps a good Table; a table, a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a ſynopſis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares; to turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To TABLE, tā'bl. v. a.
To make into a catalogue, to ſet down. Not in uſe.

TABLEBEER, tā-bl-bēēr'. ſ.
Beer uſed at victuals, ſmall beer.

TABLEBOOK, tā'bl-bŏŏk. ſ.
A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tā'bl-klŏth. ſ.
Linen ſpread on a table.

TABLER, tā'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who boards.

TABLETALK, tā'bl-tawk. ſ.
Converſation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tăb'lĕt. ſ.
A ſmall level ſurface; a ſurface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tā'bŭr. ſ. (314).
A ſmall drum, a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tā'bŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tăb'ŭr-ĕt. ſ.
A ſmall drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tăb-ŭr-ēēn'. ſ. (112).
A tabour, a ſmall drum.

TABRET, tăb'rĕt. ſ.
A tabour.

TABULAR, tăb'ū-lăr. ſ.
Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes; formed in ſquares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tăb'ū-lāte. v. a.
To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TABULATED, tăb'ū-lā-tĕd. a.
Having a flat ſurface.

TACHE, tătſh. ſ.
Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tăs'ĭt. a. (544).
Silent, implied, not expreſſed by words.

TACITLY, tăs'ĭt-lē. ad.
Silently, without oral expreſſion.

TACITURNITY, tăs-ē-tŭr'nē-tē. ſ.
Habitual ſilence.

To TACK, tăk. v. a.
To faſten to any thing; to join, to write, to ſtitch together.

To TACK, tăk. v. n.
To turn a ſhip.

TACK, tăk. ſ.
A ſmall nail; the act of turning ſhips at ſea; to hold Tack, to laſt, to hold out.

TACKLE, tăk'kl. ſ. (405).
Inſtruments of action; the ropes of a ſhip.

TACKLED, tăk'kl'd. a (359).
Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tăk'lĭng. ſ. (410).
Furniture of the maſt; inſtruments of action.

TACTICAL, tăk'tē-kăl. } a. (509).
TACTICK, tăk'tĭk. }
Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tăk'tĭks. ſ.
The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tăk'tĭl. a. (140).
Suſceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tăk-tĭl'ē-tē. ſ.
Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tăd'pōle. ſ.
A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tāne. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, tăf'fē-tē. ſ.
A thin ſilk.

TAG, tăg. ſ.
A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tăg. v. a.
To fit any thing with an end, as to tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to Tack.

TAGTAIL, tăg'tāle. ſ.
A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tāle. ſ. (202).
That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; to turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tāl'd. a. (359).
Furniſhed with a tail.

TAILLE, tāle. ſ.
A limited eſtate, an entail.

TAILOR, tā'lŭr. ſ. (166).
One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tānt. v. a. (202).
To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to ſtain, to ſully; to infect; to correct; a corrupt contraction of Attaint.

To TAINT, tānt. v. n.
To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tānt. ſ.
A tincture, a ſtain; an inſect; infection; a ſpot, a ſoil, a blemiſh.

TAINTLESS, tānt'lĕs. a.
Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tāne'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, tāke. v. a. preterit Took; part. paſſ. Taken, ſometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to ſeize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by ſurprize or artifice; to ſnatch, to ſeize; to make priſoner; to captivate with pleaſure, to delight, to engage; to underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner; to uſe, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practiſe; to cloſe in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to ſeize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to ſwallow as a medicine; to chooſe one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to tranſport; to faſten on, to ſeize; not to refuſe, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to aſſume; to allow, to admit; to ſuppoſe, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to uſe as an oath or expreſſion; to ſeize as a diſeaſe; to Take away, to deprive of; to ſet aſide, to remove; to Take care, to be careful, to be ſolicitous for, to ſurperintend; to Take courſe, to have recourſe to meaſures; to Take down, to cruſh, to reduce, to ſuppreſs; to ſwallow, to take by the mouth; to Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; to Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; to Take heed to, to attend; to Take in, to compriſe, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; to Take oath, to ſwear; to Take off, to invalidate, to deſtroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to ſwallow; to purchaſe; to copy; to find place for; to remove; to Take order with, to check, to take courſe with; to Take out, to remove from within any place; to Take part, to ſhare; to Take place, to prevail, to have effect; to Take up, to borrow upon credit or intereſt; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the uſe of; to begin; to faſten with a ligature paſſed under; to engroſs, to engage; to have final recourſe to; to ſeize, to catch, to arreſt; to admit; to anſwer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjuſt; to compriſe; to adopt, to aſſume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take upon, to appropriate to; to aſſume, to admit, to be imputed to; to aſſume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tāke. v. n.
To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to; to pleaſe, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; to Take after, to learn of, to reſemble, to imitate; to take in; to encloſe; to leſſen, to contract, as, he Took in his ſails; to cheat, to gull; to take in hand, to undertake; to Take in with, to reſort to; to Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; to Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourſe; to take up, to ſtop; to reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; to Take with, to pleaſe.

TAKEN, tā'k'n. The participle paſſ. of Take. (103).

TAKER, tā'kŭr. ſ. (98).
He that takes.

TAKING, tā'kĭng. ſ. (410).
Seizure, diſtreſs.

TALE, tāle. ſ.
A narrative, a ſtory; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

TALEBEARER, tāle'bā-rŭr. ſ.
One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tāle'bā-rĭng. ſ.
The act of informing.

TALENT, tăl'ĕnt. ſ. (544).
A Talent ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tăl'ĭz-măn. ſ. (88).
A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tăl-ĭz-măn'ĭk. a.
Magical. (509).

To TALK, tawk. v. n. (84).
To ſpeak in converſation, to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to ſpeak impertinently; to give account; to ſpeak, to reaſon, to confer.

TALK, tawk. ſ.
Oral converſation, fluent and familiar ſpeech; report, rumour; ſubject of diſcourſe.

TALK, tawk. ſ.
Stones compoſed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elaſtick.

TALKATIVE, tawk'ā-tĭv. a.
Full of prate, loquacious.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tûbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

TALKATIVENESS, tâwk'â-tîv-nês. ſ. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tâwk'ûr. ſ. (98). One who talks; a loquacious perſon, a prattler; a boaſter, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tâwk'ê. a. Conſiſting of talk.

TALL, tâll. a. (84). High in ſtature; lofty; ſturdy, luſty.

TALLAGE, tâl'lîdje. ſ. (90). Impoſt, exciſe.

TALLOW, tâl'lô. ſ. (85). The greaſe or fat of an animal, ſuet.

TALLLOWCHANDLER, tâl'lô-tſhândlûr. ſ. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tâl'lê. ſ. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick; any thing made to ſuit another.

To TALLY, tâl'lê. v. a. To fit, to ſuit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tâl'lê. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be ſuitable.

TALMUD, THALMUD, } tâl'mûd. } ſ. The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tâll'nês. ſ. (84) (406). Height of ſtature, procerity.

☞ This word, by loſing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its ſound; the firſt ſyllable, according to this ſpelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the firſt of *tal-low*, which ſufficiently ſhows the neceſſity of ſpelling it with double *l*.

TALON, tâl'ûn. ſ. (166) (544). The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tâm'mâ-rînd. ſ. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tâm'mâ-rîsk. ſ. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tâm-bâ-rêen'. ſ. (112). A tabor, a ſmall drum.

TAME, tâme. a. Not wild, domeſtick; cruſhed, ſubdued, depreſſed, ſpiritleſs, unanimated.

To TAME, tâme. v. n. To reduce from wildneſs, to reclaim, to make gentle; to ſubdue, to cruſh; to depreſs, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tâ'mâ-bl. a. (405). Suſceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tâme'lê. ad. Not wildly, meanly, ſpiritleſsly.

TAMENESS, tâme'nês. ſ. The quality of being tame, not wildneſs; want of ſpirits, timidity.

TAMER, tâ'mûr. ſ. (98). Conquerer, ſubduer.

To TAMPER, tâm'pûr. v. a. (98). To be buſy with phyſick; to meddle, to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity; to deal, to practiſe with.

To TAN, tân. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the ſun.

TANG, tâng. ſ. (408). A ſtrong taſte, a taſte left in the mouth; reliſh, taſte; ſomething that leaves a ſting or pain behind it; ſound, tune.

To TANG, tâng. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tân'jênt. ſ. Is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tân-jê-bîl'ê-tê. ſ. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tân'jê-bl. a. (405). Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. a. (405). To implicate, to knit together; to enſnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarraſs.

To TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tâng'gl. ſ. A knot of things mingled one in another.

TANK, tângk. ſ. (408). A large ciſtern or baſon. Not in uſe.

TANKARD, tângk'ûrd. ſ. (88). A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

TANNER, tân'nûr. ſ. (98). One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tân'zê. ſ. (438). A plant.

TANTALISM, tân'tâ-lizm. ſ. A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tân'tâ-lize. v. a. To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tânt'ling. ſ. (410). One ſeiſed with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. Obſolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt'â-mount. ſ. Equivalent.

To TAP, tâp. v. a. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently; to pierce a veſſel, to broach a veſſel.

TAP, tâp. ſ. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

TAPE, tâpe. ſ. A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tâ'pûr. ſ. (76) (98). A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tâ'pûr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tâ'pûr. v. n. To grow ſmaller.

TAPESTRY, tâps'trê, or tâp'ês-trê. ſ. Cloth woven in regular figures.

☞ Though the firſt is the moſt common, the laſt is the moſt correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthöepiſts, who divide the words into ſyllables, but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a triſſyllable.

TAPROOT, tâp'rôôt. ſ. The principal ſtem of the root.

TAPSTER, tâp'ſtûr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

TAR, târ. ſ. (77) (78) (81). Liquid pitch.

TAR, târ. ſ. A ſailor, a ludicrous term for a ſeaman.

To TAR, târ. v. a. To ſmear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tâ-rân'tſhû-lâ. ſ. (461). An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

TARDATION, târ-dâ'ſhûn. ſ. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, târ'dê-lê. ad. Slowly, ſluggiſhly.

TARDINESS, târ'dê-nês. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, unwillingneſs to action or motion.

TARDITY, târ'dê-tê. ſ. Slowneſs, want of velocity.

TARDY, târ'dê. a. Slow, not ſwift; ſluggiſh, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, târ'dê. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, târe. ſ. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, târe. ſ. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe. preterit of Tear.

TARGE, târje. ſ. A poetical word for *Target*.

TARGET, târ'gêt. (381). A kind of buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm.

☞ Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthöepiſts who make the *g* in this word ſoft: Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Dyche, and that profound ſearcher into Engliſh ſounds Mr. Elphinſton, make it hard, as in *forget*: and if etymology be any rule, the Erſe word *an tâargett* is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation; for almoſt all our Engliſh words which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i* are of Erſe or Saxon original. See Principles, No. 380, 381.

TARIFF, târ'îf. ſ. (81). A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, târ'nîſh. v. n. To ſully, to ſoil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, târ'nîſh. v. n. To loſe brightneſs.

TARPAWLING, târ-pâwl'ing. ſ. Hempen cloth ſmeered with tar; a ſailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, târ'râ-gŏn. ſ. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, târ'rê-ânſe. ſ. Stay, delay, perhaps ſojourn.

TARRIER, târ'rê-ûr. ſ. See HARIER. A ſort of ſmall dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this ſenſe it ought to be written and pronounced *Terrier*, which ſee. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TARRY, târ'rê. v. n. (81). To ſtay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, târ'ſil. ſ. (99). A kind of hawk.

TART, târt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, ſharp of taſte; ſharp, keen, ſevere.

TART, târt. ſ. A ſmall pie of fruit.

TARTANE, târ'tân. ſ. A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-corned ſail.

TARTAR, târ'târ. ſ. Hell. Obſolete. Tartar is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone.

TARTAREAN, târ-tâ'rê-ân. a. Helliſh.

TARTAREOUS, târ-tâ'rê-ûs. ſ. Conſiſting of tartar; helliſh.

To TARTARIZE, târ'târ-ize. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fat (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

TARTAROUS, tär'tär-ŭs. a.
Containing tartar, conſiſting of tartar.

TARTLY, tärt'lē. ad.
Sharply, ſourly, with acidity; ſharply, with poignancy, with ſeverity; with ſourneſs of aſpect.

TARTNESS, tärt'nĕs. ſ.
Sharpneſs, ſourneſs, acidity; ſourneſs of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tăsk. ſ. (79).
Something to be done impoſed by another; employment, buſineſs; to take to Taſk, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tăsk. v. a.
To burthen with ſomething to be done.

TASKER, tăsk'ŭr. } ſ.
TASKMASTER, tăsk'măs-tŭr. }
One who impoſes taſks.

TASSEL, tăs'sĕl. ſ. (102).
An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

TASSELLED, tăs'sĕll'd. ſ.
Adorned with taſſels.

TASTABLE, tăst'ā-bl. a. (405).
That may be taſted, ſavoury.

To TASTE, tāste. v. a.
To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity; to eſſay firſt; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, tāste. v. n.
To have a ſmack, to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation; to diſtinguiſh intellectually; to reliſh intellectually, to approve; to be inſtructed, or receive ſome quality or character; to try the reliſh of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy ſparingly.

TASTE, tāste. ſ.
The act of taſting, guſtation; the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived; that ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual reliſh or diſcernment; an eſſay, a trial, an experiment; a ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TASTED, tăst'ĕd. a.
Having a particular reliſh.

TASTER, tāst'ŭr. ſ.
One who takes the firſt eſſay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tāst'fŭl. a.
High reliſhed, ſavoury.

TASTELESS, tāst'lĕs. a.
Having no power of perceiving taſte; having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid; having no intellectual guſt.

TASTELESSNESS, tāst'lĕs-nĕs. a.
Inſipidity, want of reliſh; want of perception of taſte; want of intellectual reliſh.

To TATTER, tăt'tŭr. v. a.
To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tăt'tŭr. ſ.
A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tăt-tŭr-dē-māl'yŭn. ſ.
A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tăt'tl. v. n. (405).
To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tăt'tl. ſ.
Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tăt'tl-ŭr. ſ.
An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tăt-tōō'. ſ.
The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tăv'ŭrn. ſ.
A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tăv'ŭrn-kēep-ŭr. }
TAVERNMAN, tăv'ŭrn-măn. }
ſ. One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tawt. (213) (393). preterit and part. paſſive of Teach.

To TAUNT, tânt, or tawnt. v. a.
To reproach, to inſult, to revile, to ridicule.

☞ I have every orthöepiſt in the language againſt me in the preference I give to the firſt ſound of this word, except Mr. Elphinſton; and his authority as an analogiſt outweighs every other. I ſee no good reaſon why this word ſhould have the broad ſound of *a*, and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*, nor is my ear much accuſtomed to hear it ſo pronounced. See SAUNTER, and Principles, No. 214.

TAUNT, tânt. ſ. (214).
Inſult, ſcoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tânt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TAUNTINGLY, tânt'ĭng-lē. ad.
With inſult, ſcoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tăw-tō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a.
Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tăw-tŏl'lō-jĭst. ſ.
One who repeats the ſame thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tăw-tŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, tăw-tŏf'ō-nē. ſ.
A ſucceſſive repetition of the ſame ſound.

☞ I have long wiſhed to inſert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in converſing on the ſounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our Dictionaries, when upon reading the very learned and ingenious Eſſay on the Proſodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word uſed in exactly that manner, which ſhows the propriety, and even neceſſity of adopting it. The learned author ſays, "The "moſt extraordinary *tautophony* which he "[Euſtathius] mentions, is that of the vowels "ι and η, in the proper names of the goddeſſes Ιρις and Ηρη." On the Proſodies of the Greek and Latin Languages. Printed for Robſon, 1796.

To TAW, tăw. v. a. (219).
To dreſs white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from Tan leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW, tăw. ſ.
A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tăw'drē-nĕs. ſ.
Tinſel, finery, finery too oſtentatious.

TAWDRY, tăw'drē. a. (219).
Meanly ſhewy, ſplendid without coſt.

TAWNY, tăw'nē. a. (219).
Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tăks. ſ.
An impoſt, a tribute impoſed, an exciſe, a tallage; charge, cenſure.

To TAX, tăks. v. a.
To load with impoſts; to charge, to cenſure, to accuſe.

TAXABLE, tăks'ā-bl. a. (405).
That may be taxed,

TAXATION, tăks-ā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of loading with taxes, impoſt, tax; accuſation, ſcandal.

TAXER, tăks'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who taxes.

TEA, tē. ſ. (227).
A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drank in Europe.

To TEACH, tētsh. v. a. (352) prete. and part. paſſ. Taught, ſometimes Teached, which is now obſolete. To inſtruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to ſhow, to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tētsh. v. n. (227).
To perform the office of an inſtructor.

TEACHABLE, tētsh'ā-bl. a. (405).
Docile, ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tētsh'ā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Docility, willingneſs to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tētsh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who teaches, an inſtructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tēeg. ſ. (227) (337).
A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, tēle. ſ. (227).
A wild fowl.

TEAM, tēme. ſ. (227).
A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, tēre. ſ. (227).
The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, târe. ſ. (73) (240).
A rent, a fiſſure.

☞ The inconvenience of having two words of different ſignifications, written and pronounced exactly alike, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is perhaps greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the ſame. See BOWL.

To TEAR, târe. v. a. pret. Tore; anciently part. paſſ. Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any ſharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to ſhatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR, târe. v. n.
To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tâ'rŭr. ſ. (98).
He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tēre'fâl-lĭng. a.
Tender, ſhedding tears.

TEARFUL, tēre'fŭl. a.
Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tēze. v. a. (227).
To comb or unravel wool or flax; to ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tē'zŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT, tēte. ſ. (227) (232).
The dug of a beaſt.

TECHNICAL, tĕk'nē-kăl. a. (353).
Belonging to arts, not in common or popular uſe.

TECHY, tĕtsh'ē. a. (352).
Peeviſh, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tĕk-tŏn'ĭk. a. (509).
Pertaining to building.

To TED, tĕd. v. a.
To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tĕd'dŭr. ſ. See TETHER.
A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field, that he may not paſture too wide; any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM, tē-dē'ŭm. ſ.
An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tē'dē-ŭs, or tē'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Weariſome by continuance, troubleſome, irkſome; weariſome by prolixity; ſlow.

TEDIOUSLY, tē'dē-ŭs-lē, or tē'jē-ŭs-lē. ad. (294).
In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'dē-ŭs-nĕs, or tē'jē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Wearineſs by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tēēm. v. n. (246).
To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tēēm. v. a.
To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tēēm'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tēēm'fŭl. a.
Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tēēm'lĕs. a.
Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tēēn. ſ.
Sorrow, griel. Obſolete.

TEENS, tēēnz. ſ.
The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tēēth. The plural of Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tĕg'ū-mĕnt. ſ.
Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tēle'trēē. ſ.
Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tānt. ſ.
Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELESCOPE, tĕl'lē-skōpe. ſ.
A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tĕl-lē-skŏp'ē-kăl. a.
Belonging to a teleſcope, ſeeing at a diſtance. (518).

To TELL, tĕll. v. a. preterit and part. paſſ. Told. To utter, to expreſs, to ſpeak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to diſcover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuſes.

To TELL, tĕll. v. n.
To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tĕl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, tĕl'tāle. ſ.
One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'rē-ŭs. a.
Raſh, heady; careleſs, heedleſs.

TEMERITY, tē-mĕr'ē-tē. ſ.
Raſhneſs, unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tĕm'pŭr. v. a. (98).
To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to beat together to a proper conſiſtence; to accommodate, to modify; to ſoften, to mollify, to aſſuage, to ſooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

TEMPER, tĕm'pŭr. ſ.
Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle courſe, mean or medium; conſtitution of body; diſpoſition of mind; conſtitutional frame of mind; moderation; ſtate to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tĕm'pĕr-ā-mĕnt. ſ.
Conſtitution, ſtate with reſpect to the predominence of any quality; medium, the mixture of oppoſites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'ăl. a. Conſtitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tĕm'pĕr-ănſe. ſ. (88).
Moderation, oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs; patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs, moderation of paſſion.

TEMPERATE, tĕm'pĕr-āte. a. (91).
Not exceſſive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent paſſion.

TEMPERATELY, tĕm'pĕr-āte-lē. ad.
Moderately, not exceſſively; calmly, without violence of paſſion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tĕm'pĕr-āte-nĕs. ſ. Freedom from exceſſes, mediocrity; calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tĕm'pĕr-ā-tūre. ſ.
Conſtitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant paſſion.

TEMPERED, tĕm'pŭr'd. a. (359).
Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕſt. ſ.
The utmoſt violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕſt. v. a.
To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'pĕſt-bē-t'n. a. Shattered with ſtorms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tĕm'pĕſt-tŏſt. a.
Driven about by ſtorms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'ē-tē. ſ.
Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPESTUOUS, tĕm-pĕs'tshū-ŭs. a. (461). Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tĕm'plăr. ſ. (88).
A ſtudent in the law.

TEMPLE, tĕm'pl. ſ. (405).
A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the ſtudy of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the ſides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tĕm'pō-răl. a. (557).
Meaſured by time, not eternal; ſecular, not eccleſiaſtical; not ſpiritual; placed at the temples. (170).

TEMPORALITY, tĕm-pō-răl'ē-tē. } ſ.
TEMPORALS, tĕm'pō-rălz. }
Secular poſſeſſions, not eccleſiaſtick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tĕm'pō-răl-ē. ad.
With reſpect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tĕm'pō-răl-tē. ſ.
The laity, ſecular people; ſecular poſſeſſions. (170).

TEMPORANEOUS, tĕm-pō-rā'nē-ŭs. a. Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tĕm'pō-rā-rē-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tĕm'pō-rā-rē. a. (170).
Laſting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tĕm'pō-rize. v. n.
To delay, to procraſtinate; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORIZER, tĕm'pō-rī-zŭr. ſ. (98).
One that complies with times or occaſions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tĕmt. v. a. (412).
To ſolicit to ill, to entice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tĕm'tă-bl. a.
Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tĕm'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſolicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal ſolicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tĕm-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of tempting, ſolicitation to ill, enticement; the ſtate of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEN, tĕn. a.
The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tĕn'ă-bl. a.
Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition, ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

☞ The quantity of *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the moſt puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different ſpeakers may be gathered from a view of thoſe orthöepiſts who have marked the quantity of the vowels:

Sheridan,	*tēnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Kenrick,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Nares,	*tēnable*,	——	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Aſh,	*tēnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Scott,	*tĕnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Entick,	*tēnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Perry,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
W. Johnſton,	*tēnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Bailey,	——	——	——	*tēnure*.
Buchanan,	*tĕnable*,	——	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Fry,	*tēnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Smith,	——	*tĕnet*,	——	——
Elphinſton,	——	——	*tĕnor*,	——

From this ſurvey of our dictionaries we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and if ſimilitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the ſhort vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel ſhort in the original. This, however, is no reaſon with thoſe who underſtand the analogy of Engliſh pronunciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c. have the firſt vowel ſhort in Latin) (544); but it ſufficiently ſhows the partiality of the ear to the ſhort vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* ſeems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *teneo*, and, being of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere Engliſh words, as *pleaſurable*, *paſturable*, &c. and therefore makes no alteration in the accent or quantity of the word to which it is ſubjoined, (501). But as *tenable* muſt be conſidered as a ſimple in our language, the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone ſeems to determine the quantity of the firſt ſyllable of this word, which, like *gelable*, *probable*, &c. has the ſhort quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which ſeems to have ſome weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have leſs influence than in moſt of the other claſſes of words. See PLACABLE. The word *tenure* ſeems inclined to lengthen the firſt vowel in order to diſtinguiſh itſelf from *tenor*; and as there are no good reaſons for ſhortening it, this reaſon ſeems ſufficient to turn the balance in its favour, even if it had not an analogy and ſuch a weight of uſage on its ſide.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

Tenacious, tē-nā'shŭs. a. (357).
Graſping hard, inclined to hold faſt, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohelive.

Tenancy, tĕn'ān-sē. ſ.
Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

Tenant, tĕn'ānt. ſ. See Tenable.
That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſes the property of another; one who reſides in any place.

To Tenant, tĕn'ānt. v. a. (544).
To hold on certain conditions.

Tenantable, tĕn'ānt-ā-bl. a. (405).
Such as may be held by a tenant.

Tenantless, tĕn'ānt-lĕs. a.
Unoccupied, unpoſſeſſed.

Tench, tĕnsh. ſ. (352).
A pond fiſh.

To Tend, tĕnd. v. a.
To watch, to guard, to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To Tend, tĕnd. v. n.
To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpoſe; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or ſervants.

Tendance, tĕn'dānſe. ſ. (88).
Attendance, ſtate of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

Tendence, tĕn'dānſe. } ſ. (88).
Tendency, tĕn'dān-sē. }
Direction or courſe towards any place or object; direction or courſe towards any inference or reſult, drift.

Tender, tĕn'dŭr. a. (98).
Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured; ſenſible, eaſily pained, ſoon ſore; effeminate, emaſculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compaſſionate, anxious for another's good; ſuſceptible of ſoft paſſions; amorous; expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To Tender, tĕn'dŭr. v. a.
To offer, to exhibit, to propoſe to acceptance; to hold, to eſteem; to regard with kindneſs.

Tender, tĕn'dŭr. ſ.
Offer, propoſal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

Tender-hearted, tĕn-dŭr-hārt'ĕd. a. Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

Tenderling, tĕn'dŭr-ling. ſ. (410).
The firſt horns of a deer; a fondling.

Tenderly, tĕn'dŭr-lē. ad.
In a tender manner, mildly, gently, ſoftly, kindly.

Tenderness, tĕn'dŭr-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being tender, ſuſceptibility of impreſſion; ſtate of being eaſily hurt, ſoreneſs; ſuſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; ſcrupulouſneſs, caution; ſoft pathos of expreſſion.

Tendinous, tĕn'dē-nŭs. a.
Sinewy, containing tendons, conſiſting of tendons.

Tendon, tĕn'dŭn. ſ. (166).
A ſinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

Tendrill, tĕn'drĭl. ſ.
The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

Tenebricose, tē-nĕb'rē-kōſe. }
Tenebrious, tē-nē'brē-ŭs. } a. (427).
Dark, gloomy.

Tenebrosity, tĕn-ē-brŏs'ē-tē. ſ.
Darkneſs, gloom.

Tenement, tĕn'ē-mĕnt. ſ.
Any thing held by a tenant.

Tenerity, tē-nĕr'ē-tē. ſ.
Tenderneſs.

Tenesmus, tē-nĕz'mŭs. ſ.
Needing to go to ſtool.

Tenet, tĕn'ĕt. ſ. See Tenable.
It is ſometimes written Tenent; poſition, principle, opinion.

Tennis, tĕn'nĭs. ſ.
A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

Tenour, or **Tenor**, tĕn'nŭr. ſ. See Tenable.
Continuity of ſtate, conſtant mode, manner of continuity; ſenſe contained, general courſe or drift; a ſound in muſick.

Tense, tĕnſe. a. (431).
Stretched, ſtiff, not lax.

Tense, tĕnſe. ſ.
A variation of the verb to ſignify time.

Tenseness, tĕnſe'nĕs. ſ.
Contraction, tenſion, the contrary to laxity.

Tensible, tĕn'sē-bl. a. (405).
Capable of being extended.

Tensile, tĕn'sĭl. a. (140).
Capable of extenſion.

Tension, tĕn'shŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtretching, the ſtate of being ſtretched.

Tensive, tĕn'sĭv. a. (158) (428).
Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

Tensure, tĕn'shŭre. ſ. (461).
The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

Tent, tĕnt. ſ.
A ſoldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a ſore; a ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To Tent, tĕnt. v. n.
To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To Tent, tĕnt. v. a.
To ſearch as with a medical tent.

Tentation, tĕn-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Trial, temptation.

Tentative, tĕn'tā-tĭv. a. (512).
Trying, eſſaying.

Tented, tĕnt'ĕd. a.
Covered with tents.

Tenter, tĕn'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A hook on which things are ſtretched; to be on the Tenters, to be on the ſtretch, to be in difficulties.

To Tenter, tĕn'tŭr. v. a.
To ſtretch by hooks.

To Tenter, tĕn'tŭr. v. n.
To admit extenſion.

Tenth, tĕnth. a.
Firſt after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

Tenth, tĕnth. ſ.
The tenth; tithe.

Tenthly, tĕnth'lē. ad.
In the tenth place.

Tentwort, tĕnt'wŭrt. ſ. (165).
A plant.

Tenuity, tē-nū'ē-tē. ſ.
Thinneſs, exility, ſmallneſs, minuteneſs,

Tenuous, tĕn'nū-ŭs. a.
Thin, ſmall, minute.

Tenure, tē'nūre. ſ. See Tenable.
Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

Tepefaction, tĕp-ē-fāk'shŭn. ſ.
The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

Tepid, tĕp'ĭd. a. (544).
Lukewarm, warm in a ſmall degree.

Tepidity, tē-pĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Lukewarmneſs.

Tepor, tē'pŏr. ſ. (166) (544).
Lukewarmneſs, gentle heat.

Terce, tĕrſe. ſ. properly Tierce.
A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

Terebinthinate, tĕr-rē-bĭn'*th*ē-nāte (91). }
Terebinthine, tĕr-rē-bĭn'*th*ĭn } a. (140).
Conſiſting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

To Terebrate, tĕr'rē-brāte. v. a.
To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

Terebration, tĕr-rē-brā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of boring or piercing.

Tergeminous, tĕr-jĕm'ē-nŭs. a.
Threefold.

Tergiversation, tĕr-jē-vĕr-sā'shŭn. ſ.
Shift, ſubterfuge, evaſion; change, ficklenеſs.

Term, tĕrm. ſ.
Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expreſſed; words, language; condition, ſtipulation; time for which any thing laſts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

To Term, tĕrm. v. a.
To name, to call.

Termagancy, tĕr'mā-gān-sē. ſ.
Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.

Termagant, tĕr'mā-gānt. a. (88).
Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelſome, ſcolding, furious.

Termagant, tĕr'mā-gānt. ſ.
A ſcold, a brawling turbulent woman.

Terminable, tĕr'mē-nā-bl. a.
Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To Terminate, tĕr'mē-nāte. v. a.
To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To Terminate, tĕr'mē-nāte. v. n.
To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

Termination, tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, concluſion; end of words as varied by their ſignifications.

Terminthus, tĕr-mĭn'*th*ŭs. ſ.
A tumour.

Termless, tĕrm'lĕs. a.
Unlimited, boundleſs.

Termly, tĕrm'lē. ad.
Term by term.

Ternary, tĕr'nā-rē. }
Ternion, tĕr'nē-ŭn. } ſ.
The number three.

Terrace, tĕr'rās. ſ. (91).
A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs; a raiſed wall.

Terraqueous, tĕr-rā'kwē-ŭs. a.
Compoſed of land and water.

Terrene, tĕr-rēne'. a.
Earthly, terreſtrial.

TERREOUS, tĕr'rē-ŭs. a.
Earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tĕr-rĕs'trē-ăl. a.
Earthly, not celeſtial; conſiſting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tĕr-rĕs'trē-fī. v. a. To reduce to the ſtate of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tĕr-rĕs'trē-ŭs. a.
Terreous, earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tĕr'rē-bl. a. (405) (160).
Dreadful, formidable, cauſing fear; great, ſo as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tĕr'rē-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Formidableneſs, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulneſs.

TERRIBLY, tĕr'rē-blē. a.
Dreadfully, formidably, ſo as to raiſe fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tĕr'rē-ŭr. ſ.
A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf'fĭk. a. (509).
Dreadful, cauſing terror.

To TERRIFY, tĕr'rē-fī. v. a.
To fright, to ſhock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, tĕr'rē-tŭr-ē. ſ. (557).
Land, country, dominion, diſtrict. See DOMESTICK.

TERROR, tĕr'rŭr. ſ. (166).
Fear communicated; fear received; the cauſe of fear.

TERSE, tĕrſe. a.
Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, tĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELATED, tĕs'sĕl-lā-tĕd. a.
Variegated by ſquares.

TEST, tĕſt. ſ.
The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs; diſcriminative characteriſtick.

TESTACEOUS, tĕs-tā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Conſiſting of ſhells, compoſed of ſhells; having continuous, not jointed ſhells, oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

TESTAMENT, tĕs'tā-mĕnt. ſ.
A will, any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed; the name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tĕs-tā-mĕn'tā-rē. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tĕs'tāte. a.
Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tĕs-tā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tĕs-tā'trĭks. ſ.
A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tĕſt'ĕd. a.
Tried by a teſt.

TESTER, tĕſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tĕs'tē-kl. ſ. (405).
An organ of ſeed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, tĕs-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of witneſſing.

TESTIFICATOR, tĕs-tē-fē-kā'tŭr. ſ.
One who witneſſes.

TESTIFIER, tĕs'tē-fī-ŭr. ſ. (521). One who teſtifies.

To TESTIFY, tĕs'tē-fī. v. n. (183).
To witneſs; to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tĕs'tē-fī. v. a.
To witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tĕs'tē-lē. ad.
Fretfully, peeviſhly, moroſely.

TESTIMONIAL, tĕs-tē-mō'nē-ăl. ſ.
A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TESTIMONY, tĕs'tē-mŭn-ē. ſ. (557).
Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open atteſtation, profeſſion. See DOMESTICK.

TESTINESS, tĕs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Moroſeneſs.

TESTY, tĕs'tē. a.
Fretful, peeviſh, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tĕtſh'ē. a.
Froward, peeviſh.

TETE-A-TETE, tāte'ā-tāte'. *French.*
Cheek by jowl.

TETHER, tĕTH'ŭr. ſ. (469).
A ſtring by which cattle are held from paſturing too wide.

☞ All our lexicographers ſeem to prefer this word to *tedder*, except Barclay and Junius, who refer us from *thether* to *tedder*; and yet nothing can be clearer than its derivation from the Belgic word *tudder*, which Junius explains to be a rope by which horſes or other cattle are tied to keep them from ſtraying; and this, he ſays, undoubtedly comes from the Iriſh *tead*, a rope. While Skinner, without his uſual judgment, derives it from the Latin *tentor*, becauſe it reſtrains cattle from ſtraying. But though *tether* is much more in uſe than *tedder*, it is certainly not ſo legitimately formed, and ought not to have the preference.

TETRAGONAL, tē-trăg'gō-năl. a.
Square.

TETRARCH, tē'trărk, or tĕt'trărk. ſ.
A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, are for the firſt pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and Entick for the ſecond. Let thoſe who plead the Latin quantity for the ſhort ſound of *e*, peruſe Principles, No. 544.

TETRARCHATE, tē-trăr'kāte. } ſ.
TETRARCHY, tē'trăr-kē. (503). }
A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tē-trăs'tĭk. ſ. (509).
An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

TETTER, tĕt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſcab, a ſcurf, a ringworm.

TEXT, tĕkſt. ſ.
That on which a comment is written; ſentence of ſcripture.

TEXTILE, tĕks'tĭl. a. (140).
Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, tĕks'tſhū-ā-rē. a. (462).
Contained in the text; ſerving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTUARIST, tĕks'tſhū-ā-rĭſt. ſ.
One ready in the text of ſcripture, a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TEXTURE, tĕks'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter; diſpoſition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, THăn. ad. (466).
A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective.

THANE, *th*ane. ſ. (466).
An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, *th*ăngk. v. a. (408) (466)
To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs; it is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

THANKS, *th*ăngks. ſ.
Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs, expreſſion of gratitude.

THANKFUL, *th*ăngk'fŭl. a.
Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, *th*ăngk'fŭl-ē. ad.
With lively and grateful ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs. a.
Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgement; not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, *th*ăngk-ŏf'fŭr-ĭng ſ. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, *th*ăngks'gĭv-ĭng. ſ.
Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, *th*ăngk'wŭr-THē. a.
Deſerving gratitude.

THAT, THăt. pronoun demonſtrative.
Not this, but the other; it ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing; oppoſed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; ſuch as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence. (50).

☞ When this word is uſed as a pronoun demonſtrative it has always an accent on it, and is heard diſtinctly rhyming with *hat*, *mat*, &c. Thus in Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, v. 5.

"But of the two, leſs dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience, than miſlead our ſenſe:
"Some few in *that*, but numbers err in this;
"Ten cenſure wrong, for one who writes amiſs."

Here the word *that* is as diſtinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

THAT, THăt. pronoun relative.
Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent perſon.

☞ When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a ſentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much leſs diſtinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this caſe the *a* goes into that obſcure ſound it generally has when unaccented (88), as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following paſſage from Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, v. 297.

"True wit is nature to advantage dreſs'd,
"What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd;
"Something, whoſe truth, convinc'd at ſight, we find,
"*That* gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* ſo obſcured as to approach nearly to ſhort *u*; and, without any perceptible difference in the ſound, the word might be written *thut*. (92).

THAT, THăt. conjunct. (50) (466).
Becauſe; noting a conſequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in That, as being.

☞ What has been obſerved of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either caſe it never has the accent, and neceſſarily goes into an obſcure ſound like

ſhort *u*. Thus in the following paſſage from Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm:

" The vulgar thus through imitation err:
" As oft' the learn'd, by being ſingular:
" So much they ſcorn the crowd, *that* if the
" throng
" By chance go right, they purpoſely go wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the ſame degree of obſcurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being ſometimes a demonſtrative pronoun, ſometimes a relative, and ſometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the ſame word, which, though not elegant, is ſtrictly grammatical; a repetition, which is, perhaps, peculiar to the Engliſh language. This is humorouſly exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Juſt remonſtrance of affronted THAT, where he brings in this word, declaring how uſeful it had been to a great orator, who, in a ſpeech to the Lords, had ſaid, " My Lords, with humble ſubmiſſion, *that* " that I ſay, is; that *that* that *that* gentleman " has advanced is not *that* that he ſhould " have proved to your Lordſhips." In the pronunciation of this paſſage it is plain, that the word *that*, which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *thut*. I am ſenſible of the delicacy of the obſcure ſound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the neareſt approach to it; and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent and its importance in aſcertaining the ſenſe; for if all theſe words were pronounced equally diſtinct, it is plain the ſenſe would be obſcured: and ſo liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonſtrative, to be confounded, that ſome writers have diſtinguiſhed the latter by printing it in italicks. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee the moſt profound and ingenious inveſtigation of the grammatical origin of theſe words muſt conſult Horne Tooke's *Diverſions of Purley*.

THATCH, *th*ătſh. ſ. (466).
Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, *th*ătſh. v. a.
To cover as with ſtraw.

THATCHER, *th*ătſh'ûr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

To THAW, *th*âw. v. n. (466).
To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW, *th*âw. v. a.
To melt what was congealed.

THAW, *th*âw. ſ.
Liquifaction of any thing congealed; warmth, ſuch as liquifies congelation.

THE, THĒ, or THĔ. article. (466).
The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel E is commonly cut off in verſe.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given us theſe two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to uſe one, and when the other. To ſupply this deficiency, therefore, it may be obſerved, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a conſonant it has a ſhort ſound, little more than the ſound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is ſounded plainly and diſtinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing *the pen*, *the hand*, &c. with *the oil*, *the air*, &c.; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following Couplet of Pope:

" Some foreign writers, ſome our own deſpiſe;
" *The* ancients only, or *the* moderns prize."

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently ariſes in verſe, where the poet, for the preſervation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apoſtrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the ſound of the verſe without neceſſity, as the ſyllable formed by *e* is ſo ſhort as to admit of being ſounded with the preceding ſyllable, ſo as not to increaſe the number of ſyllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

" 'Tis hard to ſay if greater want of ſkill
" Appear in writing, or in judging ill.
" But of the two, leſs dang'rous is *th'* offence
" To tire our patience, than miſlead our ſenſe."
Pope.

" ——————Him, the Almighty Power,
" Hurl'd headlong flaming from *th'* ethereal ſky,
" With hideous ruin and combuſtion, down
" To bottomleſs perdition, there to dwell
" In adamantine chains and penal fire,
" Who durſt defy *th'* Omnipotent to arms."
Milton.

In theſe examples we ſee the particle *the* may either form a diſtinct ſyllable, or not. In the third line from Pope the firſt *the* forms a diſtinct ſyllable, but the ſecond is ſunk into the ſucceeding noun. The ſame may be obſerved of this particle in the firſt, ſecond, and ſixth, lines of the paſſage from Milton: but what appears ſtrange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and ſhortened by an apoſtrophe, does not augment the number of ſyllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a ſyllable, and is not thus ſhortened by eliſion. This is apparent in the third line from Pope,

" But of the two, leſs dang'rous is *th'* offence."

The reaſon why the firſt *the*, though pronounced ſhorter than the ſecond, forms a ſyllable, and the ſecond does not, ſeems to ariſe from the coaleſcence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in ſound, may ſtill be pronounced with one impulſe of the breath. Thus when a conſonant follows the particle *the*, we find two diſtinct impulſes, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulſe on this particle ſlides over, as it were, to the conſonant of the ſucceeding ſyllable, without forming two diſtinct impulſes, nearly as if a *y* were interpoſed, and the words were written *th'yof-fence*, *th'Yomnipotent*, &c.

I would not, however, be ſuppoſed to diſapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verſe requires it; this practice is founded on good ſenſe; and the firſt line in the paſſage from Milton ſhows the neceſſity of making the diſtinction, when it is, and when it is not, to be elided; what I wiſh to reform is, the practice of ſhortening the *e* to the ear, and thus mincing and impoveriſhing the ſound of the verſe without neceſſity.

THEATRAL, *th*ē'ā-trăl. a.
Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, *th*ē'ā-tûr. ſ. (416) (470).
A place in which ſhews are exhibited, a playhouſe; a place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, *th*ē-ăt'trĭk. (409).
THEATRICAL, *th*ē-ăt'trē-kăl. } a.
Scenick, ſuiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, *th*ē-ăt'trē-kăl-ē. ad. In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

THEE, THĒE, (466). The oblique ſingular of Thou. (36).

THEFT, *th*ĕft. ſ. (466).
The act of ſtealing; the thing ſtolen.

THEIR, THĀre. a. (466).
Of them; the pronoun poſſeſſive from They; Theirs is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

THEM, THĕm. ſ. (466).
The oblique of They.

THEME, *th*ēme. ſ. (466).
A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes; a ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, THĕm-sĕlvz'. ſ.
Theſe very perſons; the oblique caſe of They and Selves.

THEN, THĕn. ad. (466).
At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, ſoon afterwards; in that caſe, in conſequence; therefore, for this reaſon; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, THĕnſe. ſ. (466).
From that place; from that time; for that reaſon.

THENCEFORTH, THĕnſe'fôrth. ad.
From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, THĕnſe-fôr'wărd ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, *th*ē-ŏk'krā-sē. ſ. (470) (518). Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, *th*ē-ō-krăt'tē-kăl. a. Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

THEOGONY, *th*ē-ŏg'gō-nē. ſ. (518).
The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, *th*ē-ō-lō'jē-ăn. ſ.
A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, *th*ē-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a.
Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, *th*ē-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl-ē ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *th*ē-ŏl'lō-jĭſt. ſ.
A divine, one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGY, *th*ē-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
Divinity.

THEOMACHY, *th*ē-ŏm'ă-kē. ſ.
The fight againſt the gods by the giants. See MONOMACHY.

THEORBO, *th*ē-ôr'bō. ſ.
A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians.

THEOREM, *th*ē'ō-rĕm. ſ. (170).
A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, *th*ē-ō-rē-măt'ē-kăl.
THEOREMATICK, *th*ē-ō-rē-măt'ĭk.
THEOREMICK, *th*ē-ō-rĕm'ĭk. (509) } a.
Compriſed in theorems, conſiſting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, *th*ē-ō-rĕt'ē-kăl.
THEORETICK, *th*ē-ō-rĕt'ĭk.
THEORICAL, *th*ē-ôr'ē-kăl.
THEORICK, *th*ē-ôr'ĭk. (509). } a.
Speculative, depending on theory or ſpeculation, terminating in theory or ſpeculation.

THEORETICALLY, *th*ē-ō-rĕt'ē-kăl-ē. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, *th*ē'ō-rĭk. ſ. (510).
A ſpeculatiſt, one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, *th*ē-ôr'ē-kăl-ē. a.
Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, *th*ē'ō-rĭſt. ſ.
A ſpeculatiſt, one given to ſpeculation.

THEORY, *th*ē'ŏ-rē. ſ. (170).
Speculation, not practice, ſcheme, plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, *th*ĕr-ă-pū'tĭk. a.
Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

THERE, THāre. ad.
In that place; it is oppoſed to Here; an exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.

THEREABOUT, THāre'ă-bout. } ad.
THEREABOUTS, THāre'ă-bouts. }
Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, THāre-ăf'tûr. ad.
According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, THāre-ăt'. ad.
At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, THāre-bī'. ad.
By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, THĕr'fōre. ad.
For that, for this, for this reaſon, in conſequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.

THEREFROM, THāre-frŏm'. ad.
From that, from this.

THEREIN, THāre-ĭn'. ad.
In that, in this.

THEREINTO, THāre-ĭn-tŏ'. ad.
Into that, into this.

THEREOF, THāre-ŏf'. ad. (377).
Of that, of this.

THEREON, THāre-ŏn'. ad.
On that.

THEREOUT, THāre-out'. ad.
Out of that.

THERETO, THāre-tŏ'. } ad.
THEREUNTO, THāre-ŭn-tŏ'. }
To that.

THEREUPON, THāre-ŭp-ŏn'. ad.
Upon that, in conſequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, THāre-ŭn'dûr. ad.
Under that.

THEREWITH, THāre-wĭth'. ad.
With that; immediately. See FORTHWITH.

THEREWITHAL, THāre-wĭth-ăll'. ad.
Over and above; at the ſame time; with that.

THERIACAL, *th*ē-rī'ă-kăl. a. (506).
Medicinal, phyſical.

THERMOMETER, *th*ĕr-mŏm'ē-tûr. ſ.
An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. (518).

THERMOMETRICAL, *th*ĕr-mō-mĕt'-trē-kăl. a. (468).
Relating to the meaſure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *th*ĕr'mō-skōpe. ſ.
An inſtrument, by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered.

THESE, THēze. pronoun. the plural of This. Oppoſed to Thoſe; Theſe relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and Thoſe to the firſt. (466).

THESIS, *th*ē'sĭs. ſ.
A poſition, ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEW, *th*ū. ſ.
Quality, manners; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify brawn or bulk.

THEY, THā. ſ. In the oblique caſe Them, the plural of He or She. The men, the women, the perſons; thoſe men, thoſe women, oppoſed to ſome others. (466).

THICK, *th*ĭk. a. (466).
Not thin; denſe, not rare, groſs; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick ſucceſſion, with little intermiſſion; cloſe, not divided by much ſpace, crowded; not eaſily pervious, ſet with things cloſe to each other; coarſe, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *th*ĭk. ſ. (400).
The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt. Through Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *th*ĭk. ad.
Frequently, faſt; cloſely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick ſucceſſion, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, *th*ĭk'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make thick; to make cloſe, to fill up interſtices; to condenſe, to concrete; to ſtrengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make cloſe or numerous.

To THICKEN, *th*ĭk'k'n. v. n.
To grow thick; to grow denſe or muddy; to concrete, to be conſolidated; to grow cloſe or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, *th*ĭk'ĕt. ſ. (99).
A cloſe knot or tuft of trees, a cloſe wood.

THICKLY, *th*ĭk'lē. ad.
Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, *th*ĭk'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being thick, denſity; quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed; quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth; conſiſtence, groſſneſs, imperviouſneſs, cloſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs, want of quickneſs.

THICKSKULLED, *th*ĭk'skŭl'd. a.
Dull, ſtupid.

THICKSET, *th*ĭk'sĕt. a.
Cloſe planted.

THICKSKIN, *th*ĭk'skĭn. ſ.
A coarſe groſs man. Old cant word.

THIEF, *th*ēef. ſ. (275) (466).
One who takes what belongs to another; an excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, *th*ēef'kătſh-ûr. } ſ.
THIEFTAKER, *th*ēef'tā-kûr. }
One whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, *th*ēev. v. n. (275).
To ſteal, to practiſe theft.

THIEVERY, *th*ēev'ûr-ē. ſ.
The practice of ſtealing; that which is ſtolen.

THIEVISH, *th*ēev'ĭſh. a.
Given to ſtealing, practiſing theft; ſecret, ſly.

THIEVISHLY, *th*ēev'ĭſh-lē. ad.
Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *th*ēev'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Diſpoſition to ſteal, habit of ſtealing.

THIGH, *th*ī. ſ. (466).
The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *th*ĭl. ſ. (466).
The ſhafts of a waggon.

THILL-HORSE, *th*ĭl'hôrſe. } ſ.
THILLER, *th*ĭl'lûr. }
The laſt horſe, the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THIMBLE, *th*ĭm'bl. ſ. (405) (466).
A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, time. ſ. properly THYME.
A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. (471).

THIN, *th*ĭn. a. (466).
Not thick; rare, not denſe; not cloſe, ſeparate by large ſpaces; not cloſely compact or accumulated; ſmall, not abounding; lean, ſlim, ſlender.

THIN, *th*ĭn. ad.
Not thickly.

To THIN, *th*ĭn. v. a.
To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make leſs cloſe or numerous; to attenuate.

THINLY, *th*ĭn'lē. ad.
Not thickly, not cloſely.

THINE, THīne. pronoun. (466).
Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, *th*ĭng. ſ. (466).
Whatever is, not a perſon; it is uſed in contempt; it is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

To THINK, *th*ĭngk. v. n. preterit, Thought. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reaſon; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muſe, to meditate; to recollect, to obſerve; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, *th*ĭngk. v. a. (50) (466).
To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; to Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, *th*ĭngk'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who thinks.

THINKING, *th*ĭngk'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, *th*ĭn'lē. ad.
Not thickly; not cloſely, not numerouſly.

THINNESS, *th*ĭn'nĕs. ſ.
The contrary to thickneſs, exility, tenuity; ſcarcity; rareneſs, not ſpiſſitude.

THIRD, *th*ûrd. a. (108).
The firſt after the ſecond.

THIRD, *th*ûrd. ſ.
The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, *th*ûrd'bûr-rō. ſ.
An under-conſtable.

THIRDLY, *th*ûrd'lē. ad.
In the third place.

THIRST, *th*ûrſt. ſ. (108).
The pain ſuffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerneſs, vehement deſire.

To THIRST, *th*ûrſt. v. n.
To feel want of drink, to be thirſty or athirſt; to have a vehement deſire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, *th*ûrs'tē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being thirſty.

THIRSTY, *th*ûrs'tē. a.
Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire, as blood Thirſty.

THIRTEEN, *th*ûr'tēēn. a. (108).
Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *th*ûr-tēēn*th*'. a.
The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, *th*ûr'tē-ĕ*th*. a. (279).
The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, *th*ûr'tē. a. (108).
Thrice ten.

THIS, THĭs. pronoun demonſtrative.
That which is preſent, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is uſed for This time; the laſt paſt; it is often oppoſed to That; when This and That reſpect a former ſentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; ſometimes it is oppoſed to The other.

THISTLE, *th*ĭs'sl. ſ. (466) (472).
A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

THISTLY, *th*is'lē. a.
Overgrown with thiſtles.

THITHER, THITH'ŭr. ad. (466).
To that place, it is oppoſed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO. THITH'ŭr-tō. ad.
To that end, ſo far.

THITHERWARD, THITH'ŭr-ward.
Towards that place.

THO', THŌ. conj.
Contracted for Though.

☞ This contraction means nothing, and ought not to be admitted, unleſs printers are at their laſt ſhift to ſhorten a line.

THONG, *th*ong. ſ.
A ſtrap or ſtring of leather.

THORACICK, *th*ō-ras'ĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to the breaſt.

THORAL, *th*ō'ral. a.
Relating to the bed.

THORN, *th*orn. ſ.
A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-buſh; any thing troubleſome.

THORNAPPLE, *th*orn'ap-pl. ſ.
A plant.

THORNBACK, *th*orn'bak. ſ.
A ſea-fiſh.

THORNBUT, *th*orn'but. ſ.
A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

THORNY, *th*or'nē. a.
Full of thorns, rough, prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, *th*ŭr'rō. prepos. (318).
By way of making paſſage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, Through; which ſee.

THOROUGH, *th*ŭr'rō. a. (390) (466).
Complete, full, perfect; paſſage through.

THOROUGHFARE, *th*ŭr'rō-fare. ſ.
A paſſage through, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

THOROUGHLY, *th*ŭr'rō-lē. ad.
Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, *th*ŭr'rō-paſte. a.
Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, *th*ŭr'rō-spĕd. a.
Finiſhed in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTITCH, *th*ŭr'rō-ſtĭtſh. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, THŌze. pron. (466).
The plural of That.

THOU, THŏŏ. ſ. in the oblique caſes ſingular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique caſes plural You. The ſecond pronoun perſonal; it is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language. (466).

To THOU, THŏŏ. v. a.
To treat with familiarity. Little uſed.

THOUGH, THŌ. conjunct. (466).
Notwithſtanding that, although; as Though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, *th*awt. the preterit and part. paſſ. of Think. (466).

THOUGHT, *th*awt. ſ. (313) (466).
The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; ſentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular conſideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, ſerious conſideration; ſolicitude, care, concern; a ſmall degree, a ſmall quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, *th*awt'fŭl. a.
Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to muſing; anxious, ſolicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, *th*awt'fŭl-ē. ad.
With thought or conſideration, with ſolicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *th*awt'fŭl-nēs. ſ.
Deep meditation; anxiety, ſolicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *th*awt'lĕs. a.
Airy, gay, diſſipated; negligent, careleſs, ſtupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *th*awt'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without thought, careleſsly, ſtupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *th*awt'lĕs-nēs. ſ. Want of thought, abſence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, *th*awt'sĭk. a.
Uneaſy with reflection.

THOUSAND, *th*ŏŏ'zand. a. or ſ.
The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, *th*ŏŏ'zand*th*. a. (466)
The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thouſand.

THRALL, *th*rawl. ſ. (84) (466).
A ſlave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

To THRALL, *th*rawl. v. a.
To enſlave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, *th*rawl'dŭm. ſ. (166).
Slavery, ſervitude.

THRAPPLE, *th*rap'pl ſ. (405) (466).
The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, *th*rash. v. a. (466).
To beat corn to free it from the ſtraw; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, *th*rash. v. n.
To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, *th*rash'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who thraſhes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, *th*rash'ing-flore ſ. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, *th*ra-son'nē-kal. a.
Boaſtful, bragging. (466).

THREAD, *th*rĕd. ſ. (234).
A ſmall line, a ſmall twiſt; any thing continued in a courſe, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, *th*rĕd. v. a. (466).
To paſs through with a thread; to paſs through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, *th*rĕd'bare. a.
Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, *th*rĕd'd'n. a. (103).
Made of thread.

THREAT, *th*rĕt. ſ. (234) (466).
Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, *th*rĕt.
To THREATEN, *th*rĕt't'n. } v. a.
To menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify; to menace by action. (103).

THREATENER, *th*rĕt't'n-ŭr. ſ. (98).
Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, *th*rĕt't'n-ing-lē. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *th*rĕt'fŭl. a.
Full of threats.

THREE, *th*rēe. a. (246) (466).
Two and one; proverbially a ſmall number.

THREEFOLD, *th*rēe'fōld. a.
Thrice repeated, conſiſting of three.

THREEPENCE, *th*rĕp'ĕnſe. ſ.
A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, *th*rĕp'ĕn-ē. a.
Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, *th*rēe'pile. ſ.
An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, *th*rēe'pĭl'd. a.
Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, *th*rēe'skōre. a.
Thrice twenty, ſixty.

THRENODY, *th*rĕn'ō-dē. ſ. (466).
A ſong of lamentation.

THRESHER, *th*rĕſh'ŭr. ſ. (466).
Properly Thraſher.

THRESHOLD, *th*rĕſh'hōld. ſ.
The ground or ſtep under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, *th*rŏŏ. (339) preterit of Throw.

THRICE, *th*rīſe. ad. (468).
Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, *th*rĭd. v. a.
To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

THRIFT, *th*rĭft. ſ. (466).
Profit, gain, riches gotten; parſimony, frugality, good huſbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, *th*rĭf'tē-lē. ad.
Frugally, parſimoniouſly.

THRIFTINESS, *th*rĭf'tē-nēs. ſ.
Frugality, huſbandry.

THRIFTLESS, *th*rĭft'lĕs. a.
Profuſe, extravagant.

THRIFTY, *th*rĭf'tē. a.
Frugal, ſparing, not profuſe; well huſbanded.

To THRILL, *th*rĭl. v. a. (466).
To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, *th*rĭl. v. n.
To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation; to paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

To THRIVE, *th*rīve. v. a. preterit, Throve, Thrived; part. Thriven. To proſper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing deſired.

THRIVER, *th*rī'vŭr. ſ. (466).
One that proſpers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, *th*rī'vĭng-lē. ad.
In a proſperous way.

THROAT, *th*rōte. ſ. (295) (466).
The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; to cut the throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, *th*rŏb. v. n. (466).
To heave, to beat, to riſe as the breaſt; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, *th*rŏb. ſ.
Heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation.

THROE, *th*rō. ſ. (296) (466).
The pain of travail, the anguiſh of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal ſtruggle.

To THROE, *th*rō. v. a.
To put in agonies. Not in uſe.

THRONE, *th*rōne. ſ. (466).
A royal ſeat, the ſeat of a king; the ſeal of a biſhop.

To THRONE, *th*rōne. v. a.
To enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat.

THRONG, *th*rŏng. ſ. (466).
A croud, a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, *th*rŏng. v. n.
To croud, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

To THRONG, *th*rŏng. v. a.
To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.

THROSTLE, *th*ŏs'sl. ſ. (466) (472).
The thruſh, a ſmall ſinging bird.

THROTTLE, *th*rŏt'tl. ſ. (405) (466).
The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, *th*rŏt'tl. v. a.
To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by ſtopping the breath.

THROVE. *th*rōve. The preterit of Thrive.

THROUGH, *th*rōō. prep. (315).
From end to end of; noting paſſage; by tranſmiſſion; by means of.

THROUGH, *th*rōō. ad. (466).
From one end or ſide to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, *th*rōō'brĕd. a.
Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.

THROUGHLIGHTED, *th*rōō-lī'tĕd. a.
Lighted on both ſides.

THROUGHLY, *th*rōō'lē. ad.
Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reſerve, ſincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, *th*rōō-ŏŭt'. prep.
Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, *th*rōō-ŏŭt'. ad.
Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, *th*rōō'pāſte. a.
Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

To THROW, *th*rō. v. n. pret. Threw; part. paſſive, Thrown. To fling, to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force; to toſs, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay careleſsly, or in haſte; to venture at dice; to caſt, to ſtrip off; to emit in any manner; to ſpread in haſte; to overturn in wreſtling; to drive, to ſend by force; to make to act at a diſtance; to change by any kind of violence; to Throw away, to loſe, to ſpend in vain; to reject; to Throw by, to reject, to lay aſide as of no uſe; to Throw down, to ſubvert, to overturn; to Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; to Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to diſtance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude; to Throw up, to reſign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, *th*rō. v. n. (324) (466).
To perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice; To throw about, to caſt about, to try expedients.

THROW, *th*rō. ſ.
A caſt, the act of caſting or throwing; a caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent ſally; the agony of childbirth, in this ſenſe it is written Throe.

THROWER, *th*rō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that throws.

THRUM, *th*rŭm. ſ. (466).
The ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, *th*rŭm. v. a.
To grate, to play coarſely.

THRUSH, *th*rŭſh. ſ. (466).
A ſmall ſinging bird; ſmall round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

To THRUST, *th*rŭſt. v. a.
To puſh any thing into matter, or between bodies; to puſh, to remove with violence, to drive; to ſtab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, *th*rŭſt. v. n.
To make a hoſtile puſh; to ſqueeze in, to put himſelf into any place by violence; to intrude; to puſh forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, *th*rŭſt. ſ. (466).
Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon; aſſault, attack.

THRUSTER, *th*rŭſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He that thruſts.

THUMB, *th*ŭm. ſ. (347).
The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

To THUMB, *th*ŭm. v. a. (466).
To handle awkwardly.

THUMSTALL, *th*ŭm'ſtāll. ſ. (406).
A thimble.

THUMP, *th*ŭmp. ſ. (466).
A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, *th*ŭmp. v. a.
To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, *th*ŭmp. v. n.
To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, *th*ŭmp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr. ſ. (466).
A loud rumbling noiſe which uſually follows lightning; any loud noſe or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr. v. n.
To make a loud, ſudden, and terrible noiſe.

To THUNDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr. v. a.
To emit with noiſe and terror; to publiſh any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, *th*ŭn'dŭr-bōlt. ſ.
Lightening, the arrows of heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.

THUNDERCLAP, *th*ŭn'dŭr-klāp. ſ.
Exploſion of thunder.

THUNDERER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ.
The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭs. a.
Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ſhŏŭ-ŭr ſ. (98). A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ſtōne. ſ.
A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder, thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ſtrike v. a. To blaſt or hurt with lightening.

THURIFEROUS, *th*ū-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. (518).
Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICATION, *th*ū-rĭf-fē-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fuming with incenſe, the act of burning incenſe.

THURSDAY, *th*ŭrz'dē. ſ. (223).
The fifth day of the week.

THUS, THŭs. ad. (466).
In this manner, in this wiſe; to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, *th*wăk. v. a. (466).
To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy, to threſh, to bang.

THWACK, *th*wăk. ſ. (85).
A heavy hard blow.

THWART, *th*wărt. a. (85) (466).
Tranſverſe, croſs to ſomothing elſe; perverſe, inconvenient, miſchievous.

To THWART, *th*wărt. v. a.
To croſs, to lie or come croſs any thing; to croſs, to oppoſe, to traverſe.

To THWART, *th*wărt. v. n.
To be oppoſite.

THWARTINGLY, *th*wărt'ĭng-lē. ad.
Oppoſitely, with oppoſition.

THY, THĪ, or THĕ. pronoun. (466).
Of thee, belonging to thee.

☞ From what has been already obſerved under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to ſuppoſe, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the ſame analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the ſtage; but if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of ſpeaking, we ſhall be induced to think that, in this particular, the ſtage is wrong. The ſecond perſonal pronoun *thy* is not like *my* the common language of every ſubject; it is uſed only where the ſubject is either raiſed above common life, or ſunk below it into the mean and familiar. When the ſubject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language ſuitable to ſuch an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itſelf. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while ſuffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to ſlide into *the* in the pronunciation of ſlight and familiar compoſition, ſeems to lower the ſound to the language, and form a proper diſtinction betweeen different ſubjects. If, therefore, it ſhould be aſked why, in reciting epic or tragic compoſition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, ſinks into the ſound of *me*, it may be anſwered, becauſe *my* is the common language of every ſubject, while *thy* is confined to ſubjects either elevated above common life, or ſunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonneſs of the word *thy*, and its full ſound rhyming with *high*, is ſuitable to the dignity of the ſubject: but the ſlender ſound like *the* gives it a familiarity only ſuitable to the language of endearment or negligence, and for this very reaſon is unfit for the dignity of epic or tragic compoſition. Thus in the following paſſages from Milton:

" Say firſt, for heav'n hides nothing from *thy*
" view,
" Nor the deep tract of hell"——
Parad. Loſt. b. 1.

" O thou, that with ſurpaſſing glory crown'd,
" Look'ſt from *thy* ſole dominion, like the God
" Of this new world; at whoſe ſight all the
" ſtars
" Hide their diminiſh'd heads; to thee I call,
" But with no friendly voice, and add *thy* name,
" O ſun, to tell thee how I hate *thy* beams."
Parad. Loſt. b. 4.

Here pronouncing the pronoun *thy*, like the word *the*, would familiarize and debaſe the language to proſe. The ſame may be obſerved of the following paſſage from the tragedy of Cato.

" Now, Cæſar, let *thy* troops beſet our gates,
" And bar each avenue; *thy* gathering fleets
" O'erſpread the ſea, and ſtop up ev'ry port;
" Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage,
" And mock *thy* hopes"———

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excuſable in the following ſpeech of Portius, in the firſt ſcene of the ſame tragedy;

" Thou ſee'ſt not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival;
" But I muſt hide it, for I know *thy* temper.
" Now, Marcus, now *thy* virtue's on the proof;
" Put forth *thy* utmoſt ſtrength, work ev'ry
" nerve,
" And call up all *thy* father in *thy* ſoul"——.

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the ſtage, it would be difficult for the ear to diſtinguiſh whether the words are,

" Thou know'ſt not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival"
or,
" Thou know'ſt not that *the* brother is *the* " rival," &c.

And this may be one reaſon why the ſlender pronunciation of *thy* ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though theſe paſſages require *thy* to be pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *high*, there are other inſtances in tragedy where the ſubject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by ſounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be anſwered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and deſcends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the caſe in the tragedies of Shakeſpeare, the ſlender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, becauſe, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the ſcene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *high* when the ſubject is raiſed, and the perſonage dignified; but when the ſubject is familiar, and the perſon we addreſs, without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the perſonal pronoun made uſe of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if in a familiar way, we ſay to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* ſounded ſo as rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when ſpeaking to a child; we ſay, *Mind thy book*, *Hold up thy head*, or *Take of thy hat*. The phraſeology we call *thee and thouing* is not in ſo common uſe with us as the *tutoyant* among the French: but as the ſecond perſonal pronoun *thou*, and its poſſeſſive *thy* is indiſpenſable in compoſition, it ſeems of ſome importance to pronounce them properly.

THYSELF, THĪ-sĕlf'. pronoun reciprocal. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes or following the verb; in poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

THYINE-WOOD, *thē'*ine-wŭd. ſ.
A precious wood.

THYME, tīme. ſ. (471).
A plant.

TIAR, tī'ăr. }
TIARA, tī-ā'rā. (116). } ſ.
A dreſs for the head, a diadem.

To TICE, tīſe. v. a.
To draw, to allure. Uſed ſeldom for Entice.

TICK, tĭk. ſ.
Score, truſt; the louſe of dogs or ſheep; the caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tĭk. v. n.
To run on ſcore; to truſt, to ſcore.

TICKEN, } tĭk'kĭn. (103). } ſ.
TICKING, }
The ſame with Tick. A ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tĭk'ĭt. ſ. (99).
A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tĭk'kl. v. a. (405).
To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches; to pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

To TICKLE, tĭk'kl. v. n.
To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tĭk'kl. a.
Tottering, unfixed, unſtable. Not in uſe.

TICKLISH, tĭk'kl-ĭſh. a.
Senſible to titillation, eaſily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tĭk'kl-ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TICKTACK, tĭk'tăk. ſ.
A game at tables.

TIDE, tīde. ſ.
Time, ſeaſon. In this ſenſe not now in uſe. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea; flood; ſtream, courſe.

To TIDE, tīde. v. a.
To drive with the ſtream.

To TIDE, tīde. v. n.
To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, tīde'gāte. ſ.
A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon.

TIDESMAN, tīdz'măn. ſ. (88).
A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchantſhips till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tīde'wā-tŭr. ſ.
An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

TIDILY, tī'dē-lē. ad.
Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, tī'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Neatneſs, readineſs.

TIDINGS, tī'dĭngz. ſ.
News, an account of ſomething that has happened.

TIDY, tī'dē. a.
Neat, ready.

☞ If I do not miſtake, Mr. Elphinſton derives this word from *tide*; as a *tidy* perſon is one who is as attentive to dreſs and arrangement of things as if preparing for the tide, which, as the proverb ſays, " waits for no man." But Skinner ſeems more properly to derive this word from *tight*, as a *tight fellow*, one tied up or braced, not looſe.

To TIE, tī. v. a. (276).
To bind, to faſten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to faſten; to hinder, to obſtruct; to oblige, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to confine.

TIE, tī. ſ.
Knot, faſtening; bond, obligation.

TIER, tēēr. ſ. (275).
A row, a rank.

TIERCE, tĕrſe. ſ.
A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, tĭf. ſ.
Liquor, drink; a fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs, a pet.

To TIFF, tĭf. v. n.
To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tĭf'fă-nē. ſ.
Very thin ſilk.

TIGER, tī'gŭr. ſ. (98).
A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, tīte. a. (393). See TIDY.
Tenſe, cloſe, not looſe; free from fluttering rags, leſs than neat.

To TIGHTEN, tī't'n. v. a. (103).
To ſtraiten, to make cloſe.

TIGHTLY, tīte'lē. ad.
Cloſely, not looſely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, tīte'nĕs. ſ.
Cloſeneſs, not looſeneſs.

TIGRESS, tī'grĕs. ſ.
The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tīke. ſ.
A ſpecies of dog.

TILE, tīle. ſ.
Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

To TILE, tīle. v. a.
To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tī'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

TILING, tī'lĭng. ſ. (410).
The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, tĭll. ſ.
A money box.

TILL, tĭll. prep.
To the time of; Till now, to the preſent time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, tĭll. conjunct.
To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, tĭll. v. a.
To cultivate, to huſband, commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tĭl'lā-bl. a. (405).
Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tĭl'lĭdje. ſ. (90).
Huſbandry, the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

TILLER, tĭl'lŭr. ſ. (98).
Huſbandman, ploughman; a till, a ſmall drawer.

TILT, tĭlt. ſ.
A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback; a thruſt.

To TILT, tĭlt. v. a.
To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up ſo as to run out.

To TILT, tĭlt. v. n.
To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to ruſh as in combat; to play unſteadily; to fall on one ſide.

TILTER, tĭlt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tĭl*th*. ſ.
Huſbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tĭm'bŭr. ſ. (98).
Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

TIMBERED, tĭm'bŭr'd. a. (359).
Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tĭm'brĭl. ſ. (99).
A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

TIME, tīme. ſ.
The meaſure of duration; ſpace of time; interval; ſeaſon, proper time; a conſiderable ſpace of duration, continuance, proceſs of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; muſical meaſure.

To TIME, tīme. v. a.
To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to meaſure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, tīme'fŭl. a.
Seaſonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, tīme'lĕs. a.
Unſeaſonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, tīme'lē. a.
Seaſonable, ſufficiently early.

TIMESERVER, tīme'sĕrv-ŭr. ſ.
One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, tīme'sĕrv-ĭng. a.
Meanly complying with preſent power.

TIMID, tĭm'ĭd. a.
Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tē-mĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
Fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Fearful, full of fear and ſcruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fearfulneſs.

TIMOUS, tī'mŭs. a. (314).
Early, timely. Not in uſe.

TIN, tĭn. ſ.
One of the primitive metals, called by the chymiſts Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tĭn. v. a.
To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tĭngkt. v. a.
To ſtain, to colour, to ſpot, to dye; to imbue with a taſte.

TINCT, tĭngkt. ſ. (408).
Colour, ſtain, ſpot.

TINCTURE, tĭngk'tſhūre. ſ. (461).
Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething; extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits, an infuſion.

To TINCTURE, tĭngk'tſhūre. v. a.
To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, tĭn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

To TINGE, tĭnje. v. a.
To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

TINGENT, tĭn'jĕnt. a.
Having the power to tinge.

To TINGLE, tĭng'gl. v. n. (405).
To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound; to feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion; to feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion.

To TINK, tĭngk. v. n.
To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TINKER, tĭngk'ŭr. ſ.
A mender of old braſs.

To TINKLE, tĭngk'kl. v. n. (405).
To make a ſharp quick noiſe, to clink; to hear a low quick noiſe.

TINMAN, tĭn'măn. ſ. (88).
A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tĭn'sĭl. ſ. (99).
A kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre, any thing ſhewy and of little value.

To TINSEL, tĭn'sĭl. v. a.
To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

TINT, tĭnt. ſ.
A dye, a colour.

TINY, tī'nē. a.
Little, ſmall, puny.

TIP, tĭp. ſ.
Top, end, point, extremity.

To TIP, tĭp. v. a.
To top, to end, to cover on the end; to ſtrike ſlightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give ſecretly.

TIPPET, tĭp'pĭt. ſ. (99).
Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. v. n. (405).
To drink luxuriouſly, to waſte life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. v. a.
To drink in luxury or exceſs.

TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. ſ.
Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tĭp'pl'd. a. (359).
Tipſy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tĭp-pl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſottiſh drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tĭp'stăf. ſ.
An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal; the ſtaff itſelf, ſo tipt.

TIPSY, tĭp'sē. a.
Drunk.

TIPTOE, tĭp'tō. ſ.
The end of the toe.

TIRE, tēer. ſ. See TIER.
Rank, row.

☞ As this word, when it ſignifies a rank or row, is univerſally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a groſs irregularity. This is the more to be wiſhed, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* ſeems to require this ſpelling, but to diſtinguiſh it from the word *tire*, a head-dreſs; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the Engliſh word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue. Dr. Kenrick is the only orthöepiſt who has attended to this diſtinction. See BOWL.

TIRE, tīre. ſ.
A head-dreſs; furniture; apparatus.

To TIRE, tīre. v. a.
To fatigue, to make weary, to haraſs; to dreſs the head.

To TIRE, tīre. v. n.
To fall with wearineſs.

TIREDNESS, tīr'd'nĕs. ſ.
State of being tired, wearineſs.

TIRESOME, tīre'sŭm. a. (165).
Wearineſs, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tīre'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Act or quality of being tireſome.

TIREWOMAN, tīre'wŭm-ŭn. ſ. (88).
A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tī'rĭng-hŏŭſe. } ſ.
TIRINGROOM, tī'rĭng-rōōm. }
The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

'TIS, tĭz. Contracted for It is.
This contraction is allowable only in poetry.

TISICK, tĭz'ĭk. ſ. properly *Phthiſick*.
Conſumption.

TISICAL, tĭz'ē-kăl. a. (509).
Conſumptive.

TISSUE, tĭſh'ū. ſ. (452).
Cloth interwoven with gold and ſilver.

To TISSUE, tĭſh'ū. v. a.
To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tĭt. ſ.
A ſmall horſe, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouſe or Tomtit; a bird.

TITBIT, tĭt'bĭt. ſ.
Nice bit, nice food.

TITHEABLE, tīTH'ă-bl. a.
Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tīTHe. ſ. (467).
The tenth part, the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry; the tenth part of any thing; a ſmall part, ſmall portion.

To TITHE, tīTHe. v. a.
To tax, to pay the tenth part.

To TITHE, tīTHe. v. n.
To pay tithe.

TITHER, tī'THŭr. ſ. (98).
One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tī'THĭng. ſ. (410).
Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety; tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt.

TITHINGMAN, tī'THĭng-măn. ſ.
A petty peace officer.

To TITILLATE, tĭt'tĭl-lāte. v. n.
To tickle.

TITILLATION, tĭt-tĭl-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of tickling; the ſtate of being tickled; any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

TITLARK, tĭt'lărk. ſ.
A bird.

TITLE, tī'tl. ſ. (405).
A general head comprizing particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the firſt page of a book, telling its name and generally its ſubject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tī'tl. v. a.
To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tī'tl-lĕs. a.
Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tī'tl-pādje. ſ.
The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tĭt'mŏŭſe. ſ.
A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

To TITTER, tĭt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To laugh with reſtraint.

TITTER, tĭt'tŭr. ſ.
A reſtrained laugh.

TITTLE, tĭt'tl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tĭt'tl-tăt'tl. ſ.
Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tĭt-tſhū-bā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of ſtumbling.

TITULAR, tĭt'tſhū-lŭr. a. (88).
Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tĭt-tſhū-lăr'ē-tē. ſ.
The ſtate of being titular.

TITULARY, tĭt'tſhū-lă-rē. a.
Conſiſting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tĭt'tſhū-lă-rē. ſ.
One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tĭv'ē. a.
A word expreſſing ſpeed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

TO, tōō. ad.
A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt; it notes the intention, as ſhe raiſed a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are ſtill to ſeek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

☞ What has been obſerved of the word *The*, reſpecting the length of the *e* before a vowel

and its ſhortneſs before a conſonant, is perfectly applicable to the prepoſition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verb *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phraſe, I went *to* London, he went *to* Eaton. It may be obſerved too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preſerves it to the ear. Whether we ſee it elided, as in Pope's Eſſay on Man:

"Say what the uſe were finer optics giv'n,
"T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the
"heav'n?"

Or preſerved with an apoſtrophe after it, as in Milton:

"For ſtill they knew, and ought t'have ſtill re-
"member'd,
"The high injunction not to taſte that fruit,
"Whoever tempted."

In both theſe inſtances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the ſame manner; that is, like the number *two*.

To, tōō. prepoſition. See the *Adverb*.
Noting motion toward, oppoſed to from; noting accord or adaptation; noting addreſs or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes, as away To horſe; noting oppoſition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; noting perception, as ſharp To the taſte; in compariſon of, as no fool To the ſinner; as far as; toward.

Toad, tōde. ſ. (295).
An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.

Toadfish, tōde'fĭſh. ſ.
A kind of ſea-fiſh.

Toadflax, tōde'flăks. ſ.
A plant.

Toadstone, tōde'ſtōne. ſ.
A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

Toadstool, tōde'ſtōōl. ſ.
A plant like a muſhroom, not eſculent.

To Toast, tōſte. v. a. (295).
To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

Toast, tōſte. ſ.
Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

Toaster, tōſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who toaſts.

Tobacco, tō-băk'kō. ſ.
An American plant much uſed in ſmoaking, chewing, and ſnuffing.

Tobacconist, tō-băk'kō-nĭſt. ſ.
A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Tod, tŏd. ſ.
A buſh, a thick ſhrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Toe, tō. ſ. (296).
The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

Tofore, tō-fōre'. ad.
Before. Obſolete.

Toged, tō'gĕd. a. (381).
Gowned, dreſſed in gowns.

Together, tō-gĕTH'ŭr. ad. (381).
In company; in the ſame place; in the ſame time; without intermiſſion; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To Toil, tŏil. v. n. (299).
To labour.

To Toil, tŏil. v. a.
To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

Toil, tŏil. ſ.
Labour, fatigue; any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.

Toilet, tŏil'ĕt. ſ.
A dreſſing-table.

Toilsome, tŏil'sŭm. a.
Laborious, weary.

Toilsomeness, tŏil'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Weariſomeneſs, laborioufneſs.

Token, tō'k'n. ſ. (103).
A ſign; a mark; a memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance.

Told, tōld. pret. and part. paſſ. of Tell. Mentioned, related.—See Mould.

To Tole, tōle. v. a.
To train, to draw by degrees.

Tolerable, tŏl'ŭr-ă-bl. a. (88).
Supportable, that may be endured or ſupported; not excellent, not contemptible, paſſable.

Tolerableness, tŏl'ŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being tolerable.

Tolerably, tŏl'ŭr-ă-blē. ad.
Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; paſſably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

Tolerance, tŏl'ŭr-ănſe ſ. (557).
Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To Tolerate, tŏl'ŭr-āte v. a.
To allow ſo as not to hinder, to ſuffer.

Toleration, tŏl-ŭr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Allowance given to that which is not approved.

Toll, tōle. ſ. (406).
An exciſe of goods.

To Toll, tōle. v. n.
To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to ſound as a ſingle bell.

To Toll, tōle. v. a.
To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this ſenſe ſounded Tol.

Tollbooth, tōl'bōōTH. ſ.
A priſon.

Tollgatherer, tōle'găTH-ŭr-ŭr. ſ.
The officer that takes toll.

Tomb, tōōm. ſ. (164) (347).
A monument in which the dead are encloſed.

To Tomb, tōōm. v. a. (347).
To bury, to entomb.

Tombless, tōōm'lĕs. a.
Wanting a tomb, wanting a ſepulchral monument.

Tomboy, tŏm'bŏe. ſ.
A mean fellow, ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

Tome, tōme. ſ.
One volume of many; a book.

Tomtit, tŏm-tĭt'. ſ.
A titmouſe, a ſmall bird.

Ton, tŭn. ſ. (165).
A meaſure or weight.

Tone, tōne. ſ.
Note, ſound; accent, ſound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking; elaſticity, power of extenſion and contraction.

Tong, tŭng. ſ. (165) (406).
The catch of a buckle.

Tongs, tŏngz. ſ.
An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

Tongue, tŭng. ſ. (165) (337).
The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; ſpeech, fluency of words; ſpeech as well or ill uſed; a language; ſpeech as oppoſed to thoughts; a nation diſtinguiſhed by their language; a ſmall point, as the Tongue of a balance; to hold the Tongue, to be ſilent.

To Tongue, tŭng. v. a. (337).
To chide, to ſcold.

To Tongue, tŭng. v. n.
To talk, to prate.

Tongued, tŭng'd. a. (359).
Having a tongue.

Tongueless, tŭng'lĕs. a.
Wanting a tongue, ſpeechleſs; unnamed, not ſpoken of.

Tonguepad, tŭng'păd. ſ.
A great talker.

Tonguetied, tŭng'tīde. a. (282).
Having an impediment of ſpeech.

Tonick, tŏn'ĭk. (509). } a.
Tonical, tŏn'ĭk-ăl. }
Being extended, being elaſtick; relating to tones or ſounds.

Tonnage, tŭn'nĭdje. ſ. (90) (165).
A cuſtom or impoſts due for merchandize after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonsil, tŏn'sĭl. ſ.
Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue.

Tonsure, tŏn'ſhŭre. ſ. (452).
The act of clipping the hair.

Too, tōō. ad. (10).
Over and above, evermuch, more than enough; likewiſe, alſo.

Took, tōōk. The preterit, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of Take.

Tool, tōōl. ſ. (306).
Any inſtrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Tooth, tōōth. ſ. plural Teeth. (467).
One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of maſtication is performed; taſte, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmoſt violence; to the Teeth, in open oppoſition; to caſt in the Teeth, an inſult by open exprobation; in ſpite of the Teeth, notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

To Tooth, tōōth. v. a. (306).
To furniſh with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

Toothach, tōōth'āke. ſ. (355).
Pain in the teeth.

Toothdrawer, tōōth'drăw-ŭr. ſ.
One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

Toothed, tōōth't. a. (359) (467).
Having teeth.

Toothless, tōōth'lĕs. a.
Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

Toothpick, tōōth'pĭk. } ſ.
Toothpicker, tōōth'pĭk-ŭr. }
An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed.

Toothsome, tōōth'sŭm. a. (165).
Palatable, pleaſing to the taſte.

Toothsomeness, tōōth'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

Toothwort, tōōth'wŭrt. ſ. (165).
A plant.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

TOP, tŏp. s.
The higheſt part of any thing; the ſurface, The ſuperficies; the higheſt place; the higheſt perſon; the utmoſt degree; the higheſt rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tŏp. v. n.
To riſe aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his beſt.

To TOP, tŏp. v. a.
To cover on the top, to tip; to riſe above; to outgo, to ſurpaſs; to crop; to riſe to the top of; to perform eminently; as he Tops his part.

TOPFUL, tŏp'fŭl. a.
Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tŏp-găl'lănt. s.
The higheſt ſail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tŏp-hĕv'ē. a.
Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPKNOT, tŏp'nŏt. s.
A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tŏp'măn. s. (88).
The ſawer at the top.

TOPMOST, tŏp'mōſt. s.
Uppermoſt, higheſt.

TOPPROUD, tŏp'prŏŭd. a.
Proud in the higheſt degree.

TOPSAIL, tŏp'ſăle. s.
The higheſt ſail.

TOPAZ, tō'păz. s.
A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tōpe. v. n.
To drink hard, to drink to exceſs.

TOPER, tō'pŭr. s. (98).
A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tō-fā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Gritty, ſtony.

TOPHET, tō'fĕt. s.
Hell, a ſcriptural name.

TOPICAL, tŏp'ē-kăl. a. (509).
Relating to ſome general head; local, confined to ſome particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tŏp'ē-kăl-ē. ad.
With application to ſome particular part.

TOPICK, tŏp'ĭk. s. (508) (544).
A general head, ſomething to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tŏp'lĕs. a.
Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tō-pŏg'grăf-ŭr. s.
One who writes deſcriptions of particular places. (518).

TOPOGRAPHY, tō-pŏg'grăf-ē. s. (518)
Deſcription of particular places.

TOPPING, tŏp'pĭng. a. (410).
Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

TOPPINGLY, tŏp'pĭng-lē. ad.
Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tŏp'pl. v. n. (405).
To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tŏp'sē-tŭr'vē. ad.
With the bottom upward.

TORCH, tŏrtſh. s. (352).
A waxlight bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tŏrtſh'bā-rŭr. s.
One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tŏrtſh'līte. s.
Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

TORCHER, tŏrtſh'ŭr. s. (98).
One that gives light.

TORE, tōre. Preterit, and ſometimes participle paſſive of Tear.

To TORMENT, tŏr-mĕnt'. v. a.
To put to pain, to haraſs with anguiſh, to excruciate; to teaze, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tŏr'mĕnt. s. (492).
Any thing that gives pain; pain, miſery, anguiſh; penal anguiſh, torture.

TORMENTOR, tŏr-mĕnt'ŭr. s. (166).
One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tŏr-mĕn'tĭl. s.
Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tōrn. part. paſſ. of Tear.

TORNADO, tŏr-nā'dō. s.
A hurricane. See LUMBAGO.

TORPEDO, tŏr-pē'dō. s.
A fiſh which, while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hands that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely. See DRAMA, FLAMEN, and PHALANX.

TORPENT, tŏr'pĕnt. a.
Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs, not active.

TORPID, tŏr'pĭd. a.
Numbed, motionleſs, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tŏr'pĭd-nĕs. s.
The ſtate of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tŏr'pē-tūde. s.
State of being motionleſs.

TORPOR, tŏr'pŏr. s. (166).
Dulneſs, numbneſs.

TORREFACTION, tŏr-rē-făk'ſhŭn. s.
The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, tŏr'rē-fī. v. a. (183).
To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt. s.
A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers; a violent and rapid ſtream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt. a.
Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

TORRID, tŏr'rĭd. a. (168).
Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tŏr'ſĭl. s. (99).
Any thing in a twiſted form.

TORSION, tŏr'ſhŭn. s.
The act of turning or twiſting.

TORTILE, tŏr'tĭl. a. (140).
Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTION, tŏr'ſhŭn. s.
Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tŏr'tĭv. a. (158).
Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tŏr'tĭs. s. (301).
An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tŏr-tſhū-ŏs'ē-tē. s.
Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tŏr'tſhū-ŭs. a. (463).
Twiſted, wreathed, winding; miſchievous.

TORTURE, tŏr'tſhūre. s. (461).
Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted; pain, anguiſh, pang.

To TORTURE, tŏr'tſhūre. v. a.
To puniſh with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tŏr'tſhŭr-ŭr. s. (557).
He who tortures, tormenter.

TORVITY, tŏr'vĕ-tē. s.
Sourneſs, ſeverity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tŏr'vŭs. a. (314).
Sour of aſpect, ſtern, ſevere of countenance.

TORY, tō'rē. s.
A cant term, from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage; the name of a party oppoſed to that of a Whig.

To TOSS, tŏs. v. a.
To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a ſudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make reſtleſs, to diſquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tŏs. v. n.
To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be toſſed; to Toſs up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

TOSS, tŏs. s.
The act of toſſing; an affected manner of raiſing the head.

TOSSER, tŏs'ŭr. s. (98).
One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tŏs'pŏt. s.
A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tŏſt. preterit and part. paſſ. of Toſs; properly *Toſſed*. (360) (367).

TOTAL, tō'tăl. a. (88).
Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tō-tăl'ĕ-tē. s.
Complete ſum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tō'tăl-ē. ad.
Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, tŭTH'ŭr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tŏt'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tŭtſh. v. a. (314).
To reach ſo as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a ſtone: to affect, to relate to; to move, to ſtrike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to inſect, to ſeize ſlightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to ſtrike a muſical inſtrument; to Touch up, to repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes.

To TOUCH, tŭtſh. v. n.
To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them; to faſten on, to take effect on; to Touch at, to come to without ſtay; to Touch on, to mention ſlightly: to Touch on or upon, to go for a very ſhort time.

TOUCH, tŭtſh. s.
Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached; the ſenſe of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a ſtone; teſt, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; ſingle act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument; power of exciting the affections; ſomething of paſſion or affection; a ſtroke; exact performance of agreement; a ſmall quantity intermingled; a hint, ſlight notice given; a cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

TOUCHABLE, tŭtſh'ă-bl. a. (405).
Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tŭtſh'hōle. s.
The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, tŭtſh'ē-nĕs. s.
Peeviſhneſs, iraſcibility.

TOUCHING, tŭtſh'ĭng. prep. (410).
With reſpect, regard, or relation to.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), (fåt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164.)

TOUCHING, tŭtsh'ing. a.
Pathetick, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tŭtsh'ing-lē. ad.
With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tŭtsh'mē-nŏt. s.
An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tŭtsh'stōne. s.
Stone by which metals are examined; any teſt or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tŭtsh'wŭd. s.
Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tŭtsh'ē. a.
Peeviſh, irritable, iraſcible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, tŭf. a. (314) (391).
Yielding without fracture; not brittle; ſtiff, not eaſily flexible; not eaſily injured or broken; viſcous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tŭf'f'n. v. n. (103).
To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, tŭf'nĕs. s.
Not brittleneſs, flexibility; viſcoſity, tenacity, clammineſs, glutinouſneſs; firmneſs againſt injury.

TOUPET, tōō-pĕt'. s. (315).
A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopee*.

TOUR, tōōr. s. (315).
Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOURNAMENT, tōōr'nā-mĕnt, or tŭr'nā-mĕnt. s.

TOURNEY, tōōr'nē, or tŭr'nē.
Tilt, juſt, military ſport, mock encounter; Milton uſes it ſimply for encounter.

☞ I am much miſtaken if general uſage does not incline to the ſhort ſound of the diphthong in theſe words; and that this ſound ought to be indulged, is palpable to every Engliſh ear; which finds a repugnance at giving the French ſound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey*, *nouriſh*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been angliciſed; and there is no good reaſon why this word ſhould not fall into the ſame claſs. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, give the firſt ſound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnſton, the ſecond. Junius and Skinner ſpell the word *Turnament*.

To TOURNEY, tōōr'nē, or tŭr'nē. v. n.
To tilt in the liſts.

TOURNIQUET, tŭr'nē-kwĕt. s.
A bandage uſed in amputations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

☞ The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the ſecond pronunciation of *Tournament*.

To TOUSE, tŏŏze. v. a. (313).
To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: whence *Touſer*, or *Towſer*, the name of a maſtiff.

TOW, tō. s.
Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

To TOW, tō. v. a.
To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWARD, tō'ŭrd. (324).
TOWARDS, tō'ŭrdz.
prep.
In a direction to; near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with reſpect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little leſs than.

☞ Notwithſtanding our poets almoſt univerſally accent this word on the firſt ſyllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good ſpeakers, there are ſome, and thoſe not of the loweſt order, who ſtill place the accent on the ſecond. Theſe ſhould be reminded, that as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the ſame form, have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, there is not the leaſt reaſon for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the laſt. All our orthöepiſts place the accent upon the firſt ſyllable of *toward* when an adjective. *Towards* being always a prepoſition has the accent on the firſt ſyllable by Mr. Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the ſecond. From the coaleſcence of the *o* with the *w* this word is pronounced generally in one ſyllable, though Dr. Kenrick ſays otherwiſe. Mr. Sheridan ſo pronounces it: Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with *boards*: Bailey accents the firſt ſyllable of *toward*, and Entick the ſame ſyllable on the ſame word, and on *towards* as a prepoſition.

TOWARD, tō'ŭrd. a. (88).
Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tō'ŭrd-lē-nĕs. s.
Docility, compliance, readineſs to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tō'ŭrd-lē. a.
Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tō'ŭrd-nĕs. s.
Docility.

TOWEL, tŏŏ'ĭl. s. (99) (323).
A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tŏŏ'ŭr. s. (99) (323).
A high building, a building raiſed above the main edifice; a fortreſs, a citadel; a high head-dreſs; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tŏŏ'ŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſoar, to fly or riſe high.

TOWERED, tŏŏ'ŭr'd. a. (359).
Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tŏŏ'ŭr-ē. a.
Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tŏŏn. s. (323).
Any walled collection of houſes; any collection of houſes larger than a village; in England, ony number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tŏŏn'klârk. s.
An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tŏŏn'hŏŏſe. s.
The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

TOWNSHIP, tŏŏn'ſhĭp. s.
The corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, tŏŏnz'mân. s. (88).
An inhabitant of a place; one of the ſame town.

TOWNTALK, tŏŏn'tâwk s.
Common prattle of a place.

TOY, tŏĕ. s. (329).
A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, ſilly opinion; play, ſport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, tŏĕ. v. n.
To trifle, to dally amorouſly, to play.

TOYISH, tŏĕ'ĭſh. a.
Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, tŏĕ'ĭſh-nĕs. s.
Nugacity, wantonneſs.

TOYSHOP, tŏĕ'ſhŏp. s.
A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

To TOZE, tōze. v. a.
To pull by violence or impetuoſity. Obſolete. See TOWSE and TEASE.

TRACE, trāse. s.
Mark left by any thing paſſing, footſteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To TRACE, trāse. v. a.
To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactneſs; to mark out.

TRACER, trā'sŭr. s. (98).
One that traces.

TRACK, trăk. s.
Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe; a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, trăk. v. a.
To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trăk'lĕs. a.
Untrodden, marked with no footſteps.

TRACT, trăkt. s.
A region, a quantity of land: continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; courſe, manner of proceſs; it ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for Track; a treatiſe, a ſmall book.

TRACTABLE, trăk'tă-bl. a. (405).
Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, ſuch as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trăk'tă-bl-nĕs. s.
The ſtate of being tractable, compliance, obſequiouſneſs.

TRACTATE, trăk'tāte. s. (91).
A treatiſe, a tract, a ſmall book.

TRACTION, trăk'ſhŭn. s.
The act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trăk'tĭl. a. (140).
Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trăk-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s.
The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, trāde. s. (73).
Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, trāde. v. n.
To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce: to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, trāde'wĭnd. s.
The monſoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks. See WIND.

TRADED, trā'dĕd. a.
Verſed, practiſed.

TRADER, trā'dŭr. s. (98).
One engaged in merchandize or commerce; one long uſed in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADESFOLK, trādz'fōke. s.
People employed in trades. See FOLK.

TRADESMAN, trādz'mân. s. (88).
A ſhopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trāde'fŭl. a.
Commerical; buſy in traffick.

TRADITION, trā-dĭſh'ŭn. s.
The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trā-dĭſh'ŭn-ăl. a.
Delivered by tradition, deſcending by oral communication; obſervant of traditions, or idle rites.

nŏr 167), nŏt (163); tŭbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

TRADITIONALLY, trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn-ȧl-ė. ad. By tranſmiſſion from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn-ȧr-ė. Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trȧd'ė-tĭv. a. (512). Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trȧ-dūſe'. v. a. To cenſure, to condemn, to repreſent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increaſe by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trȧ-dūſe'mĕnt. ſ. Cenſure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trȧ-dū'sŭr. ſ. (98). A falſe cenſurer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trȧ-dū'sė-bl. a. (405). Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trȧ-dŭk'shŭn. ſ. Derivation from one of the ſame kind, propagation; tradition, tranſmiſſion from one to another; conveyance; tranſition.

TRAFFICK, trȧf'fĭk. ſ. Commerce, merchandiſing, large trade; commodities, ſubject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, trȧf'fĭk. v. n. To practiſe commerce, to merchandize; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trȧf'fĭk-kŭr. ſ. Trader, merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trȧ-jė'dė-ȧn. ſ. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

☞ In this word we have a ſtriking inſtance of the averſion of the language to what may be called a Tautophony, or a ſucceſſive repetition of the ſame ſound. We find no repugnance at aſpirating the *d* in *Comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *Co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *Tragedian*, as if written *Tra-je-je-an*. The reaſon is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the ſame ſound as *di*, when aſpirated into *je*, the ear will not ſuffer the repetition, and therefore diſpenſes with the laws of aſpiration, rather than offend againſt thoſe of harmony. To the ſame reaſon we muſt attribute giving the ſound of *zh* to the double *s* in *Abſciſſion*, and to the *ti* in *Tranſition*. The ſame averſion to the repetition of ſimilar ſounds makes us drop the firſt aſpiration in *Diphthong*, *Triphthong*, *Ophthalmy*, &c. See OPHTHALMICK.

TRAGEDY, trȧd'jė-dė. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trȧd'jė-kȧl. } a. (509).
TRAGICK, trȧd'jĭk. }
Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, ſorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trȧd'jė-kȧl-ė. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly.

TRAGICALNESS, trȧd'jė-kȧl-nĕs. ſ. Mournfulneſs, calamitouſneſs.

TRAGICOMEDY, trȧd-jė-kŏm'ė-dė. ſ. A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trȧd-jė-kŏm'ė-kȧl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; conſiſting of a mixture of mirth and ſorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trȧd-jė-kŏm'ė-kȧl-ė. ad. In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJECT, trȧ-jĕkt'. v. a. To caſt through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trȧd'jĕkt. ſ. (492). A ferry, a paſſage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trȧ-jĕk'shŭn. ſ. The act of darting through; emiſſion.

To TRAIL, trȧle. v. a. (202). To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trȧle. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trȧle. ſ. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trȧne. v. a. (202). To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or ſtratagem; to draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trȧne. ſ. Artifice, ſtratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; bowel of a woodcock; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a ſeries, a conſecution; proceſs, method, ſtate of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a proceſſion; the line of powder reaching to the mine, train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trȧne'bȧndz. ſ. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

TRAINOIL, trȧne'ŏil. ſ. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trȧ'nė. a. Belonging to train oil.

To TRAIPSE, trȧpes. v. a. (202). To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRAIT, trȧ, or trȧte. ſ. (472). A ſtroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trȧ'tŭr. ſ. (166) (202). One who, being truſted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trȧ'tŭr-lė. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trȧ'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trȧ'tŭr-ŭs-lė. ad. In a manner ſuiting traitors, perfidiouſly.

TRAITRESS, trȧ'trĕs. ſ. A woman who betrays. See TUTORESS.

To TRALINEATE, trȧ-lĭn'yȧte. v. n. To deviate from any direction. (113).

TRAMMEL, trȧm'mĕl. ſ. (99). A net in which birds or fiſh are caught; any kind of net; a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, trȧm'mĕl. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

To TRAMPLE, trȧm'pl. v. a. (405). To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trȧm'pl. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trȧm'pl-ŭr. ſ. (98). One that tramples.

TRANATION, trȧ-nȧ'shŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE, trȧnſe. ſ. (78) (79). An ecſtaſy, a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things.

TRANCED, trȧnſt. a. (359). Lying in a trance or ecſtacy.

TRANGRAM, trȧn'grȧm. ſ. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trȧn'nĭl. ſ. (99). A ſharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trȧng'kwĭl. a. Quiet, peaceful, undiſturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trȧn-kwĭl'ė-tė. ſ. (408). Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSACT, trȧns-ȧkt'. v. a. To manage, to negociate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trȧns-ȧk'shŭn. ſ. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trȧns-ȧn-nė-mȧ'shŭn. ſ. Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trȧn-sĕnd'. v. a. To paſs, to overpaſs; to ſurpaſs, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to ſurmount, to riſe above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trȧn-sĕn'dĕnſe. }
TRANSCENDENCY, trȧn-sĕn'dĕn-sė. }
ſ. Excellence, unuſual excellence, ſupereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trȧn-sĕn'dĕnt. a. Excellent, ſupremely excellent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trȧn-sĕn-dĕn'tȧl a. General, pervading many particulars; ſupereminent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trȧn-sĕn'dĕnt-lė ad. Excellently, ſupereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trȧns'kŏ-lȧte. v. a. To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trȧn-skrībe'. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trȧn-skrī'bŭr. ſ. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trȧn'skrĭpt. ſ. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trȧn-skrĭp'shŭn. ſ. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trȧn-skrĭp'tĭv-lė ad. In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trȧns-kŭr'. v. n. To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trȧns-kŭr'shŭn. ſ. Ramble, paſſage through, paſſage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trȧnse. ſ. A temporary abſence of the ſoul, an ecſtaſy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trȧns-ĕl-ė-mĕn-tȧ'shŭn. ſ. Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trȧns-fĕr'. v. a. To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to tranſport.

TRANSFER, trȧns'fĕr. ſ. (492). The act of conveying from one perſon to another. *Aſh.*

TRANSFIGURATION, trȧns-fĭg-ū-rȧ'shŭn. ſ. Change of form; the miraculous change of our bleſſed Savour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trȧns-fĭg'yŭre. v. a. To transform, to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

To TRANSFIX, trăns-fĭks'. v. a.
To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fōrm'. v. a.
To metamorphoſe, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fōrm'. v. n.
To be metamorphoſed.

TRANSFORMATION, trăns-fŏr-mā'-shŭn. ſ.
Change of ſhape, ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăns-frē-tā'shŭn ſ. Paſſage over the ſea.

To TRANSFUSE, trăns-fūze'. v. a.
To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trăns-fū'zhŭn. ſ.
The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕs'. v. a.
To paſs over, to paſs beyond; to violate, to break.

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕs'. v. n.
To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăns-grĕsh'ŭn. ſ.
Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăns-grĕs'sĭv. a.
Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăns-grĕs'sŭr. ſ.
Law-breaker, violater of command, offender. (166).

TRANSIENT, trăn'shē-ĕnt. a. (542).
Soon paſt, ſoon paſſing, ſhort, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăn'shē-ĕnt-lē. ad.
In paſſage, with a ſhort paſſage, not extenſively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'shē-ĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Shortneſs of continuance, ſpeedy paſſage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sĭl'yĕnſe. } ſ.
TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sĭl'yĕn-sē. }
(113). Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăn'sĭt. ſ.
In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trăn-sĭzh'ŭn, or trăn-sĭsh'ŭn. ſ. (29). See TRAGEDIAN.
Removal, paſſage; change; paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

☞ I prefer the firſt mode of pronouncing this word to the ſecond; though, at firſt ſight, it appears not ſo regular. My reaſon is, the averſion our language has to a repetition of exactly ſimilar ſounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always ſharp and hiſſing, and that inclines us to vary the ſucceeding aſpiration, by giving it the flat inſtead of the ſharp ſound. This is the beſt reaſon I can give for the very prevailing cuſtom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy. When I aſked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the firſt manner; but when I deſired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the ſecond:

"As one who in his journey bates at noon,
"Though bent on ſpeed, ſo here th' Archangel paus'd,
"Betwixt the world deſtroy'd and world reſtor'd,
"If Adam ought perhaps might interpoſe,
"Then with *tranſition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes." *Milton.*

I think, however, it may be claſſed among thoſe varieties where we ſhall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.

TRANSITIVE, trăns'ĕ-tĭv. a.
Having the power of paſſing; in grammar, a verb Tranſitive is that which ſignifies an action conceived as having an effect upon ſome object, as I ſtrike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trăn'sĕ-tŭr-ĕ-lē. ad.
With ſpeedy evaneſcence, with ſhort continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăn'sĕ-tŭr-ĕ-nĕs. ſ. Speedy evaneſcence.

TRANSITORY, trăn'sĕ-tŭr-ē. a. (557).
Continuing but a ſhort time, ſpeedily vaniſhing. See DOMESTICK.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slāte'. v. n.
To tranſport, to remove; it is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slā'shŭn. ſ.
Removal, act of removing; the removal of a biſhop to another ſee; the act of turning into another language; ſomething made by tranſlation, verſion.

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slā'tŭr. ſ. (166).
One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trăns-lā'tŭr-ē. a. (512). Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trăns-lō-kā'shŭn. ſ. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, trăns-lū'sĕn-sē. ſ.
Diaphaneity, tranſparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trăns-lū'sĕnt. } ſ.
TRANSLUCID, trăns-lū'sĭd. }
Tranſparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trăns-mă-rēēn'. a.
Lying on the other ſide of the ſea, found beyond ſea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trăns'mē-grănt. ſ.
Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trăns'mē-grāte. v. n. To paſs from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăns-mē-grā'-shŭn. ſ.
Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

TRANSMISSION, trăns-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ.
The act of ſending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăns-mĭs'sĭv. a.
Tranſmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trăns-mĭt'tăl. ſ.
The act of tranſmitting, tranſmiſſion.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăns-mū'tă-bl. a.
Capable of change, poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăns-mū'tă-blē. ad. With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăns-mū-tā'shŭn ſ. Change into another nature or ſubſtance; the great aim of alchymy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăns-mūte'. v. n.
To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trăns-mū'tŭr. ſ.
One that tranſmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trăns-pā'rĕn-sē. ſ.
Clearneſs, diaphaneity, tranſlucence, power of tranſmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trăns-pā'rĕnt. a.
Pervious to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, tranſlucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trăns-pĭk'ū-ŭs. a.
Tranſparent, pervious to the ſight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trăns-pēērſe', or trăns-pĕrſe'. v. n.
To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate. See PIERCE and FIERCE.

TRANSPIRATION, trăn-spē-rā'shŭn. ſ. Emiſſion in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spīre'. v. a.
To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spīre'. v. n.
To be emitted by inſenſible vapour; to eſcape from ſecrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trăns-plāse'. v. a.
To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trăns-plănt'. v. a.
To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trăns-plăn-tā'shŭn. ſ.
The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trăns-plănt'ŭr. ſ.
One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPORT, trăns-pōrt'. v. a. (492). To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into baniſhment, as a felon; to ſentence as a felon to baniſhment; to hurry by violence of paſſion; to put into eceſtaſy, to raviſh with pleaſure.

TRANSPORT, trăns'pōrt. ſ. (492).
Tranſportation, carriage, conveyance; a veſſel of carriage, particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed; rapture, eceſtaſy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trăns-pōr'tănſe. ſ.
Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trăns-pōr-tā'shŭn. ſ.
Removal, conveyance, carriage; baniſhment for felony; eceſtatick violence of paſſion.

TRANSPORTER, trăns-pōrt'ŭr. ſ.
One that tranſports.

TRANSPOSAL, trăns-pō'zăl. ſ.
The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, trăns-pōze'. v. a.
To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trăns-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPE, trăns-shāpe'. v. a.
To tranſform, to bring into another ſhape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trăn-sŭb-stăn'shē-ā-te. v. a.
To change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trăn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'shŭn. ſ.
A change of the elements of the euchariſt into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUDATION, trăn-shū-dā'shŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trăn-sūde'. v. n.
To paſs through in vapour. See FUTURITY.

TRANSVERSAL, trăns-vĕr'săl. a.
Running croſſwiſe.

TRANSVERSALLY, trăns-vĕr'săl-lē. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSE, trăns-vĕrſe'. a.
Being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSELY, tråns-vĕrs'lē. ad.
In a croſs direction.

TRANSUMPTION, tråns-sŭm'shŭn. ſ.
The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, tråp. ſ.
A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin; an ambuſh, a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

To TRAP, tråp. v. a.
To enſnare, to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, tråp-dōre'. ſ.
A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trāpe. v. a.
To run idly and fluttiſhly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipſe*.

TRAPES, trāpes. ſ. A ſlatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, tråp'ſtĭk. ſ.
A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trā-pē'zhē-ŭm. ſ.
A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trā-pē'zoid. ſ.
A figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, tråp'pĭngz. ſ. (410).
Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle; ornaments, dreſs, embelliſhments.

TRASH, tråſh. ſ.
Any thing worthleſs, droſs, dregs; a worthleſs perſon; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, tråſh. v. a.
To lop, to crop; to cruſh, to humble.

TRASHY, tråſh'ē. a.
Worthleſs, vile, uſeleſs.

To TRAVAIL, trăv'il. v. n. (208)
To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trăv'il. v. a. (208).
To haraſs, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trăv'il. ſ.
Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trăv'il. v. n. (99).
To make journeys; to paſs, to go, to move; to make journeys of curioſity; to labour.

To TRAVEL, trăv'il. v. a.
To paſs, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trăv'il. ſ.
Journey, act of paſſing from place to place; journey of curioſity or inſtruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trăv'il-ŭr. ſ. (406).
One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who viſits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trăv'il-tānt-ĕd. a.
Haraſſed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trā-vĕrse'. ad.
Croſſwiſe, athwart.

☞ In the folio edition of Johnſon the word *Traverſe*, when an adverb or a prepoſition, is accented on the laſt ſyllable as I have marked it; but in the quarto, it is every where accented on the firſt. Mr. Sheridan accents the prepoſition only on the laſt. Dr. Aſh ſays the verb was formerly accented on the laſt; and Buchanan has given it ſo accented: all the reſt of our orthöepiſts accent the word every where on the firſt; but the diſtinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnſon's folio, I muſt think the moſt accurate.

TRAVERSE, trā-vĕrse'. prep.
Through, croſſwiſe.

TRAVERSE, trăv'ĕrſe. a.
Lying acroſs, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trăv'ĕrſe. ſ.
Any thing laid or built croſs.

To TRAVERSE, trăv'ĕrſe. v. a.
To croſs, to lay athwart; to croſs by way of oppoſition, to thwart with obſtacles; to oppoſe ſo as to annul; to wander over, to croſs; to ſurvey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trăv'ĕrſe. v. n.
To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in ſencing.

TRAVESTY, trăv'ĕs-tē. a.
Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trăw-măt'ĭk. a. (509)
Vulnerary.

TRAY, trā. ſ. (220).
A ſhallow trough in which meat is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trā'trĭp. ſ. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trĕtſh'ĕr-ŭs. a. (234)
Faithleſs, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trĕtſh'ĕr-ŭs-lē. ad. Faithleſsly, perfidiouſly, by treaſon, by ſtratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trĕtſh'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs ſ. (314). The quality of being treacherous.

TREACHERY, trĕtſh'ĕr-ē. ſ. (555).
Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trē'kl. ſ. (227) (405).
A medicine made up of many ingredients; molaſſes, the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD, trĕd. v. n. pret. Trod; part. paſſ. Trodden, (234). To ſet the foot; to trample, to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice; to walk with form or ſtate; to couple as birds.

To TREAD, trĕd. v. a.
To walk on, to feel under the foot; to preſs under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or ſtately manner; to cruſh under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, trĕd. ſ.
Footing, ſtep with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, trĕd'ŭr. ſ. He who treads.

TREADLE, trĕd'dl. ſ. (405).
A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the ſperm of the cock.

TREASON, trē'z'n. ſ. (103) (227).
An offence committed againſt the perſon of majeſty, or againſt the dignity of the commonwealth. (170).

TREASONABLE, trē'z'n-ā-bl. } a.
TREASONOUS, trē'z'n-ŭs. }
Having the nature or guilt of treaſon.

TREASURE, trĕzh'ŭre. ſ. (452).
Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trĕzh'ŭre. v. a.
To hoard, to repoſit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trĕzh'ŭre-hŏuſe. ſ. Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trĕzh'ŭ-rŭr. ſ.
One who has care of money, one who has charge of treaſure.

TREASURERSHIP, trĕzh'ŭ-rŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
Office or dignity of treaſurer.

TREASURY, trĕzh'ŭ-rē. ſ.
A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trēte. v. a. (227).
To negotiate, to ſettle; to diſcourſe on; to uſe in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

To TREAT, trēte. v. n.
To diſcourſe, to make diſcuſſions; to practiſe negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trēte. ſ.
An entertainment given; ſomething given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trē'tā-bl. a. (405).
Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trē'tĭz. ſ. (140) (227).
Diſcourſe, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trēte'mĕnt. ſ.
Uſage, manner of uſing, good or bad.

TREATY, trē'tē. ſ. (227).
Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, ſupplication, petition. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl. a. (405).
Threefold, triple; ſharp of ſound. See COBLE.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl. v. a.
To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl. v. n.
To become threefold.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl. ſ.
A ſharp ſound; the upper part in muſick.

TREBLENESS, trĕb'bl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being treble.

TREBLY, trĕb'blē. ad.
Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trēe. ſ.
A large vegetable riſing with one woody ſtem to a conſiderable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trē'foil. ſ.
A plant.

TRELLIS, trĕl'lĭs. ſ.
Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trĕm'bl. v. n. (405).
To ſhake as with fear or cold, to ſhiver, to quake, to ſhudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to ſhake as a ſound.

TREMBLINGLY, trĕm'blĭng-lē. ad.
So as to ſhake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trē-mĕn'dŭs. a.
Dreadful, horrible, aſtoniſhingly terrible. See STUPENDOUS.

TREMOUR, trē'mŭr. ſ. (314).
The ſtate of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trĕm'ū-lŭs. a. (314).
Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trĕm'ū-lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of quivering.

To TRENCH, trĕnſh. v. a.
To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trĕnſh. ſ.
A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trĕn'ſhānt. a.
Cutting, ſharp.

TRENCHER, trĕn'ſhŭr. ſ. (98).
A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleaſures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trĕn'ſhŭr-flī. ſ.
One that haunts tables, a paraſite.

TRENCHERMAN, trĕn'ſhŭr-măn. ſ.
A feeder, an eater. (88).

TRENCHERMATE, trĕn'ſhŭr-māte. ſ.
A table companion, a paraſite.

To TREND, trĕnd. v. n.
To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in uſe.

TRENDLE, trĕn'dl. ſ. (405).
Any thing turned round.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

TREPAN, trē-pān'. f.
An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſcull; a ſnare, a ſtratagem.

To TREPAN, trē-pān'. v. a.
To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to enſnare.

TREPIDATION, trĕp-ē-dā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The ſtate of trembling; ſtate of terror.

To TRESPASS, trĕs'pās. v. n.
To tranſgreſs, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trĕs'pās. ſ.
Tranſgreſſion, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trĕs'pās-sŭr. ſ.
An offender, a tranſgreſſor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trĕs'sĕd. a.
Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trĕs'sĭz. ſ. (99). without a ſingular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trĕs'sl. ſ. (472).
The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET, trĕt. ſ.
An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity.

TREVET, trĕv'ĭt. ſ. (99).
Any thing that ſtands on three legs.

TREY, trā. ſ.
A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trī'ă-bl. a. (405).
Poſſible to be experimented, capable of trial; ſuch as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trī'ăd. ſ. (88).
Three united.

TRIAL, trī'ăl. ſ. (88).
Teſt, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, teſt of virtue; ſtate of being tried.

TRIANGLE, trī'ăng-gl. ſ. (405).
A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trī-ăng'gū-lăr. a.
Having three angles.

TRIBE, trībe. ſ.
A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick; it is often uſed in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trĭb-ū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Perſecution, diſtreſs, vexation, diſturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'năl. ſ. (119).
The ſeat of a judge; a court of juſtice.

TRIBUNE, trĭb'ūne. ſ.
An officer of Rome choſen by the People; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trĭb-ū-nĭſh'ăl. } a.
TRIBUNITIOUS, trĭb-ū-nĭſh'ŭs. }
Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'ū-tă-rē. a.
Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of ſubmiſſion to a maſter; ſubject, ſubordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'ū-tă-rē. ſ.
One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRIBUTE, trĭb'ūte. ſ.
Payment made in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRICE, trīſe. ſ.
A ſhort time, an inſtant, a ſtroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trī-kŏt'tō-mē. ſ. (518) (119). Diviſion into three parts. (353).

TRICK, trĭk. ſ.
A ſly fraud; a dextrous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocoſely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trĭk. v. a.
To cheat, to impoſe on, to defraud; to dreſs, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trĭk. v. n.
To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trĭk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trĭk'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Dreſs, ornament.

TRICKISH, trĭk'ĭſh. a.
Knaviſhly artful, fraudulently cunning, miſchievouſly ſubtle.

To TRICKLE, trĭk'kl. v. n. (405).
To fall in drops, to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

TRICKSY, trĭk'sē. a. (438).
Pretty. Obſolete.

TRICORPORAL, trī-kŏr'pō-răl. a.
(119). Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trī'dĕnt. ſ. (503).
A three-forked ſceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trī'dĕnt. a. (544).
Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trĭd'jū-ăn. a. (293) (376).
Laſting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trī-ĕn'yăl. a. (113) (119)
Laſting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trī'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; teſt, one who brings to the teſt.

To TRIFALLOW, trī'făl-lō. v. a.
To plough land the third time before ſowing.

TRIFID, trī'fĭd. a. (119).
Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trī-fĭs'tſhū-lă-rē. a.
Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. n. (405).
To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amuſement; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. a.
To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trī'fl. ſ. (405).
A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trī'fl-ŭr. ſ.
One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trī'fl-ĭng. a. (410).
Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trī'fl-ĭng-lē. ad.
Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trī'fôrm. a.
Having a triple ſhape.

TRIGGER, trĭg'gŭr. ſ. (98).
A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground; the catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trī-jĭn'tălz. ſ. (119).
A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trī'glĭf. ſ. (119).
A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trī'gŏn. ſ.
A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trĭg'ō-năl a.
Triangular, having three corners.

☞ I have made the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of Engliſh pronunciation to ſhorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong. (535). This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thouſand other words, notwithſtanding the ſpecific meaning of the firſt ſyllable, which, in words of two ſyllables, when the accent is on the firſt, and in polyſyllables when the accent is on the ſecond, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See Principles, No. 530, 535.

TRIGONOMETRY, trĭg'ō-nŏm'ē-trē. ſ. The art of meaſuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trĭg'ō-nō-mĕt'trē-kăl. a.
Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl. a. (119).
Having three ſides.

TRILL, trĭll. ſ.
Quaver, tremulouſneſs of muſick.

To TRILL, trĭll. v. a.
To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trĭll. v. n.
To trickle, to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams; to play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

TRILLION, trĭl'yŭn. ſ. (113).
A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trī-lū'mĭn-ăr. } a.
TRILUMINOUS, trī-lū'mĭn-ŭs. }
Having three lights. (119).

TRIM, trĭm. a.
Nice, ſnug, dreſſed up.

To TRIM, trĭm. v. a.
To fit out; to dreſs, to decorate; to ſhave, to clip; to make neat, to adjuſt; to balance a veſſel; it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trĭm. v. n.
To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trĭm. ſ.
Dreſs, geer, ornaments.

TRIMLY, trĭm'lē. ad.
Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trĭm'mŭr. ſ. (98).
One who changes ſides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inſerted.

TRIMMING, trĭm'mĭng. ſ. (410).
Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trī'năl. a. (88).
Threefold.

TRINE, trīne. ſ.
An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trīne. v. a.
To put in a trine aſpect.

TRINITY, trĭn'ē-tē. ſ.
The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trĭng'kĭt. ſ. (99).
Toys, ornaments of dreſs; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trĭp. v. a.
To ſupplant, to throw by ſtriking the feet

from the ground by a ſudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trip. v. n.
To fall by loſing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to ſtumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP, trip. ſ.
A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt; a ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt; a failure, a miſtake; a ſhort voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trip'pär-tite. a. (155).
Divided into three parts, having three correſpondent copies. See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.

TRIPE, tripe. ſ.
The inteſtines, the guts; it is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trip'ē-dăl. a.
Having three feet. See TRIGONAL.

TRIPETALOUS, tri-pĕt'ă-lŭs. a. (119).
Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, trip'*th*ong. ſ. (413).
A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound. See OPHTHALMICK. and TRAGEDIAN.

TRIPLE, trip'pl. a. (405).
Threefold, conſiſting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated. See CODLE.

To TRIPLE, trip'pl. v. a.
To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trip'lĭt. ſ. (99).
Three of a kind; three verſes rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, trip'lē-kăte. a.
Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trip-lē-kă'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, tri-plĭs'ē-tē. ſ.
Trebleneſs, ſtate of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trip'măd-ăm. ſ.
An herb.

TRIPOD, tri'pŏd, or trip'ŏd. ſ. (544).
A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the ſecond, by Dr. Aſh, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not heſitate to pronounce the former the moſt agreeable to Engliſh analogy; not only becauſe the prefixes, *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as diſtinct as poſſible, but becauſe all words of two ſyllables with the accent on the firſt, and having one conſonant between two vowels, ought, if cuſtom does not abſolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the firſt ſyllable long. This is the genuine Engliſh analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will (544); and the mode in which we ſhould have pronounced all Engliſh words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the ſame reaſon, therefore, that we pronounced *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the firſt pronunciation of the word in queſtion, and not the ſecond. See DRAMA.

TRIPOLY, trip'pō-lē. ſ.
A ſharp cutting ſand.

TRIPOS, tri'pŏs. ſ. See TRIPOD.
A tripod.

TRIPPER, trip'pŭr. ſ. (98).
One who trips.

TRIPPING, trip'ping, a. (410).
Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trip'ping. a.
Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trip'tōte. ſ.
Triptote is a noun uſed but in three caſes.

TRIPPINGLY, trip'ping-lē. ad.
With agility, with ſwift motion.

TRIREME, tri'rēme. ſ.
A gally with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISECTION, tri-sĕk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Diviſion into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trĭſt'fŭl. a.
Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in uſe.

TRISULC, tri'sŭlk. ſ. See TRIPOD.
A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ē-kăl. a.
Conſiſting of three ſyllables. (533).

TRISYLLABLE, trĭs'sĭl-lă-bl. a. (535)
A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE, trite. a.
Worn out, ſtale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trite'nĕs. ſ.
Stateneſs, commonneſs.

TRITURATION, trĭt-tſhū-rā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trĭv'ĭt. ſ. (99).
Any thing ſupported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trĭv'yăl. a. (113).
Vile, worthleſs, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconſiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trĭv'yăl-ē. ad.
Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconſiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trĭv'yăl-nĕs. ſ.
Commonneſs, vulgarity; lightneſs, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, tri'ŭmf. ſ. (116).
Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; ſtate of being victorious; victory, conqueſt; joy for ſucceſs; a conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH, tri'ŭmf. v. n.
To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to inſult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, tri-ŭmf'ăl. a. (88).
Uſed in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, tri-ŭmf'ănt. a.
Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conqueſt.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tri-ŭmf'ănt-lē. ad.
In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriouſly, with ſucceſs; with inſolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, tri'ŭm-fŭr. ſ. (98).
One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, tri-ŭm'vē-rāt. } ſ.
TRIUMVIRI, tri-ŭm'vē-ri. }
A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, tri-ūne'. a.
At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trō-kā'ē-kăl. a. (353).
Conſiſting of troches.

TROCHEE, trō'kē. ſ. (353).
A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TRODE, trōd. The preterit of Tread.

TROD, trŏd. } participle paſ-
TRODDEN, trŏd'd'n. } ſive of Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trŏg'lō-dite. ſ. (155).
One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trōll. v. a. (406).
To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trōll. v. n. (318).
To roll, to run round; to fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trŏl'lŭp. ſ. (166).
A flatternly, looſe woman.

TROOP, trōōp. ſ. (306).
A company, a number of people collected together; a body of ſoldiers; a ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trōōp. v. n.
To march in a body; to march in haſte; to march in a company.

TROOPER, trōōp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A horſe ſoldier.

TROPE, trōpe. ſ.
A change of a word from its original ſignification.

TROPHIED, trō'fĭd. a. (283).
Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trō'fē. ſ. (413).
Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'ē-kăl. a. (509).
Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'ĭk. ſ. (544).
The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trŏs'sŭrz. ſ.
Breeches, hoſe. Not in uſe. See TROUSERS.

To TROT, trŏt. v. n.
To move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT, trŏt. ſ.
The jolting high pace of a horſe; an old woman.

TROTH, trŏ*th*. ſ.
Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trŏ*th*'lĕs. a.
Faithleſs, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trŏ*th*'plite. a.
Betrothed, affianced.

To TROUBLE, trŭb'bl. v. a. (314).
To diſturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to diſtreſs, to make uneaſy; to buſy, to engage overmuch; to give occaſion of labour to; to teaze, to vex; to diſorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to ſue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'bl. ſ. (405).
Diſturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; moleſtation, obſtruction, inconvenience; uneaſineſs, vexation.

TROUBLER, trŭb'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
Diſturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'bl-sŭm. a.
Full of moleſtation, vexatious, uneaſy, afflictive; burdenſome, tireſome, weariſome; full of teazing buſineſs; ſlightly haraſſing; unſeaſonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teazing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'bl-sŭm-lē. ad. Vexatiouſly, weariſomely, unſeaſonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'bl-sŭm-nĕs ſ. Vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs; importunity, unſeaſonableneſs.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'bl-ŭs. a. (314).
Tumultuous, confuſed, diſordered, put into commotion.

☞ (596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

TROVER, trō'vŭr. ſ. (98).
In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that, having found any of his goods, refuſeth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trŏf. ſ. (321) (391).
Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

To TROUL, trōle. v. n. (318).
To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trŏŏnſe. v. a. (313).
To puniſh by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trŏŏze. (313). } ſ.
TROUSERS, trŏŏ'zŭrz. }
Breeches, hoſe.

TROUT, trŏŏt. ſ. (313).
Delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams; a familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or, perhaps, for a ſilly fellow.

To TROW, trō. v. n. (324).
To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trō. interject.
An exclamation of inquiry. Obſolete.

TROWEL, trŏŏ'ĕl. ſ. (99) (322).
A tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, trŏĕ'wāte. } ſ.
TROY, trŏĕ. (329). }
A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt. ſ. (339).
An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt. a. (88).
Idle, wandering from buſineſs, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trōō'ănt. v. n.
To idle at a diſtance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trōō'ănt-ſhĭp. ſ.
Idleneſs, negligence, neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

TRUCE, trōōſe. ſ. (339).
A temporary peace, a ceſſation of hoſtilities; ceſſation, intermiſſion, ſhort quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trōō-ſē-dā'ſhŭn.
The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trŭk. v. n.
To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, trŭk. v. a.
To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trŭk. ſ.
Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trŭk'kl-bĕd. ſ.
A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trŭk'kl. v. n. (405).
To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trōō'kū-lĕnſe. ſ.
Savageneſs of manners; terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRUCULENT, trōō'kū-lĕnt. a.
Savage, barbarous; terrible of aſpect; deſtructive, cruel. See MUCULENT.

To TRUDGE, trŭdje. v. n.
To travel laboriouſly, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trōō. a. (339).
Not falſe, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falſehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, ſteady; honeſt, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trōō'born. a.
Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trōō'brĕd. a.
Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trōō-hărt'ĕd. a.
Honeſt, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trōō'lŭv. ſ.
An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trōō-lŭv-ŭrz-nŏt'. ſ.
Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwove affection.

TRUENESS, trōō'nĕs. ſ.
Sincerity, faithfulneſs.

TRUEPENNY, trōō'pĕn-nē. ſ.
A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

TRUFFLE, trŭf'fl. ſ. [*truffe.*] *French.*
A kind of ſubterraneous muſhroom.

☞ This word ought either to have the *u* ſhort, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of theſe alterations is, perhaps, the moſt practicable, as we ſeem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the ſmalleſt tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

TRUISM, trōō'ĭzm. ſ.
An identical propoſition; a ſelf-evident, but unimportant, truth.

TRULL, trŭll. ſ.
A low whore, a vagrant ſtrumpet.

TRULY, trōō'lē. ad.
According to truth, not falſely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, juſtly; indeed.

TRUMP, trŭmp. ſ.
A trumpet, an inſtrument of warlike muſick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; to put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP, trŭmp. v. a.
To win with a Trump card; to Trump up, to deviſe, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trŭmp'ĕr-ē. ſ. (555).
Something fallacioufly ſplendid; falſehood, empty talk; ſomething of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trŭmp'ĭt. ſ. (99).
An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath; in military ſtyle, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praiſes.

To TRUMPET, trŭmp'ĭt. v. a.
To publiſh by ſound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trŭmp'ĭt-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces; a fiſh.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trŭmp'ĭt-tŭng'd. a. (359).
Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trŭng'kāte. v. a. (91)
To maim, to lop, to cut ſhort. (408).

TRUNCATION, trŭn-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trŭn'ſhŭn. ſ. (295).
A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel; a ſtaff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trŭn-ſhŭn-ēēr'. ſ.
One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trŭn'dl. v. n. (405).
To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trŭn'dl-tāl. ſ.
Round tail.

TRUNK, trŭngk. ſ. (408).
The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a cheſt for clothes, a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper; the proboſcis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trŭngk'hōze. ſ.
Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trŭn'yŭnz. ſ. (113).
The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trōō'zhŭn. ſ. (451).
The act of thruſting or puſhing.

TRUSS, trŭs. ſ.
A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing; bundle, any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS, trŭs. v. a.
To pack up cloſe together.

TRUST, trŭſt. ſ.
Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; ſomething committed to one's faith; depoſit, ſomething committed to charge on which an account muſt be given; fidelity, ſuppoſed honeſty; ſtate of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

To TRUST, trŭſt. v. a.
To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to ſell upon credit.

To TRUST, trŭſt. v. a.
To be confident of ſomething future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trŭs-tēē'. ſ.
One entruſted with any thing; one to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trŭſt'ŭr. ſ.
One who truſts.

TRUSTINESS, trŭſt'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Honeſty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

TRUSTLESS, trŭſt'lĕs. a.
Unfaithful, unconſtant, not to be truſted.

TRUSTY, trŭſt'ē. a.
Honeſt, faithful, true, fit to be truſted; ſtrong, ſtout, ſuch as will not fail.

TRUTH, trōōth. ſ. (339) (467).
The contrary to falſehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falſehood; fidelity, conſtancy; exactneſs, conformity to rule; reality; of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trōō-tē-nā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of weighing, examination by the ſcale.

To TRY, trī. v. a. (39).
To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to eſſay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a deciſion, with Out emphatical; to act as on a teſt; to bring as to a teſt; to eſſay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trī. v. n.
To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tŭb. ſ.
A large open veſſel of wood; a ſtate of ſalivation.

TUBE, tūbe. ſ.
A pipe, a ſiphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tū'bĕr-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tūbe'rōze. ſ.
A flower.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

TUBEROUS, tū'bĕr-ŭs. a. (314).
Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

TUBULAR, tū'bū-lăr. a.
Reſembling a pipe or trunk, conſiſting of a pipe, long and hollow, fiſtular.

TUBULE, tū'būle. ſ. (503).
A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

TUBULATED, tū'bū-lā-tĕd. } a.
TUBULOUS, tū'bū-lŭs. (314). }
Fiſtular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tŭk. ſ.
A long narrow ſword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, tŭk. v. a.
To cruſh together, to hinder from ſpreading; to incloſe, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tŭk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſts of women.

TUESDAY, tūse'dē. ſ. (223) (335).
The third day of the week.

TUFT, tŭft. ſ.
A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together; a cluſter, a clump.

To TUFT, tŭft. v. a.
To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tŭf'tĕd. a.
Growing in tufts or cluſters.

TUFTY, tŭf'tē. a.
Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tŭg. v. a.
To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tŭg. v. n.
To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to ſtruggle.

TUG, tŭg, ſ.
Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

TUGGER, tŭg'gŭr. ſ. (98).
One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tū-ĭſh'ŭn. ſ. (462).
Guardianſhip, ſuperintendence.

TULIP, tū'lĭp. ſ.
A flower.

TULIPTREE, tū'lĭp-trēē. ſ.
A tree.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. v. n. (405).
To fall, to come ſuddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuouſly; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. v. a.
To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. ſ. (405).
A fall.

TUMBLER, tŭm'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſhows poſtures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tŭm'brĭl. ſ. (99).
A dungcart.

TUMEFACTION, tū-mē-făk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tū'mē-fī. v. a. (462).
To ſwell, to make to ſwell.

TUMID, tū'mĭd. a. (462).
Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raiſed above the level; pompous, boaſtful, puffy, falſely ſublime.

TUMOUR, tū'mŭr. ſ. (314) (462).
A morbid ſwelling; affected pomp, falſe magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tū'mŭr-ŭs. a. (462).
Swelling, protuberant; faſtuous, vainly pompous, falſely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tū'mū-lāte. v. n. (462).
To ſwell.

TUMULOSE, tū'mū-lōſe. a. (462).
Full of hills.

TUMULT, tū'mŭlt. ſ. (462).
A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a ſtir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tū-mŭl'tſhū-ā-rē-lē. ad. (462).
In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tū-mŭl'tſhū-ā-rē-nĕs. ſ. (462).
Turbulence, inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tū-mŭl'tſhū-ā-rē. a.
Diſorderly, promiſcuous, confuſed; reſtleſs, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tū-mŭl'tſhū-ŭs. a.
Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confuſedly agitated; violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tū-mŭl'tſhū-ŭs-lē. ad. By act of the multitude, with confuſion and violence.

TUN, tŭn. ſ.
A large caſk; two pipes, the meaſure of four hogſheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burleſque; the weight of two thouſand pounds; a cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN, tŭn. v. a.
To put into caſks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tū'nā-bl. a. (405) (462).
Harmonious, muſical.

TUNABLENESS, tū'nā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Harmony, melodiouſneſs.

TUNABLY, tū'nā-blē. ad.
Harmoniouſly, melodiouſly.

TUNE, tūne. ſ. (462).
Tune is a diverſity of notes put together; ſound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; ſtate of giving the due ſounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper ſtate for uſe or application, right diſpoſition, fit temper, proper humour; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to order.

To TUNE, tūne. v. a. (462).
To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſound may be produced; to ſing harmoniouſly.

To TUNE, tūne. v. n.
To form one ſound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tūne'fŭl. a.
Muſical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tūne'lĕs. a. (462).
Unharmonious, unmuſical.

TUNER, tū'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One who tunes.

TUNICK, tū'nĭck. ſ. See DRAMA.
Part of the Roman dreſs; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tū'nē-kl. ſ. (405).
Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tŭn'nĭdje. ſ. (90).
Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tŭn'nĭl. ſ. (99).
The ſhaft of a chimney, the paſſage for the ſmoak; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tŭn'nē. ſ.
A ſea-fiſh.

TUP, tŭp. ſ.
A ram.

To TUP, tŭp. v. a.
To but like a ram.

TURBAN, } tŭr'bŭn.
TURBANT, } tŭr'bŭnt.
TURBAND, } tŭr'bŭnd. } ſ. (88).
The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tŭr'bŭn'd. a. (359).
Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tŭr'bā-rē. ſ.
The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tŭr'bĭd. a.
Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tŭr'bĭd-nĕs. ſ.
Muddineſs, thickneſs.

TURBINATED, tŭr'bē-nā-tĕd. a.
Twiſted, ſpiral.

TURBITH, tŭr'bĭth. ſ.
Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tŭr'bŭt. ſ. (166).
A delicate fiſh.

TURBULENCE, tŭr'bū-lĕnſe. } ſ.
TURBULENCY, tŭr'bū-lĕn-sē. }
Tumult, confuſion; tumultuouſneſs, liableneſs to confuſion.

TURBULENT, tŭr'bū-lĕnt. a.
Raiſing agitation, producing commotion; expoſed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tŭr'bū-lĕnt-lē. ad.
Tumultuouſly, violently.

TURCISM, tŭr'sĭzm. ſ.
The religion of the Turks.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has moſt unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkiſm*; and with juſt as much reaſon we might ſay *Greekiſm* inſtead of *Græciſm*: the latter is indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the ſame, and the pronunciation ought to be the ſame likewiſe.

TURD, tŭrd. ſ.
A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tŭrf. ſ.
A clod covered with graſs, a part of the ſurface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tŭrf. v. a.
To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tŭrf'ē-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tŭrf'ē. a.
Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tŭr'jĕnt. a.
Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tŭr-jĕs'sĕnse. } ſ.
TURGESCENCY, tŭr-jĕs'sĕn-sē. }
(510). The act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

TURGID, tŭr'jĭd. a.
Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, faſtuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tŭr-jĭd'ē-tē. ſ.
State of being ſwollen.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

TURKEY, tŭr'kē. s. (270).
A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tŭr-kēēze'. s. (301).
A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones.

TURKSCAP, tŭrks-kăp'. s.
An herb.

TURM, tŭrm. s.
A troop.

TURMERICK, tŭr'mĕr-ĭk. s.
An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tŭr'mŏĭl. s. (492).
Trouble, diſturbance, haraſſing, uneaſineſs.

To TURMOIL, tŭr-mŏĭl'. v. a.
To haraſs with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietneſs.

To TURN, tŭrn. v. n.
To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper ſide downwards; to change with reſpect to poſition; to change the ſtate of the balance; to bring the inſide out; to change as to the poſture of the body; to form, to ſhape; to transform, to metamorphoſe, to tranſmute; to change, to alter; to tranſlate; to change to another opinion or party worſe or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauſeate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverſe, to repeal; to keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; to Turn away, to diſmiſs from ſervice, to diſcard; to Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; to Turn off, to diſmiſs contemptuouſly; to deflect; to Turn over, to transfer; to Turn to, to have recourſe to; to be Turned off, to advance to an age beyond; to Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of the book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tŭrn. v. n.
To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change poſture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change ſides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected conſequence or tendency; to turn away, to deviate from a proper courſe; to Turn off, to divert one's courſe.

TURN, tŭrn. s.
The act of turning; meaning, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, viciſſitude, alteration; change from the original intention or firſt appearance; actions of kindneſs or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, caſt, ſhape, manner; the manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence; by Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tŭrn'kōte. s.
One who forſakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tŭrn'ŭr. s. (98).
One whoſe trade is to turn.

TURNING, tŭrn'ĭng. s. (410).
Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tŭrn'ĭp. s.
A white eſculent root.

TURNPIKE, tŭrn'pīke. s.
A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing roads.

TURNSOL, tŭrn'sōle. s.
A plant.

TURNSPIT, tŭrn'spĭt. s.
He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed. A dog uſed for this purpoſe.

TURNSTILE, tŭrn'stīle. s.
A turnpike; a croſs-bar turned on a pin to let foot paſſengers through, and prevent horſes.

TURPENTINE, tŭr'pĕn-tĭne. s. (149).
The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tŭr-kēēze'. s. (301).
See TURKOIS.

TURPITUDE, tŭr'pĕ-tūde. s.
Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs, badneſs.

TURRET, tŭr'rĕt. s. (99).
A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tŭr'rĕt-ĕd. a.
Formed like a tower, riſing like a tower.

TURTLE, tŭr'tl. s. (405).
A ſpecies of dove: the ſea tortoiſe.

TUSH, tŭſh. interject.
An expreſſion of contempt.

TUSK, tŭsk. s.
The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tŭs'kĕd. (366). } a.
TUSKEY, tŭs'kē. (270). }
Furniſhed with tuſks.

TUT, tŭt. interject.
A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tū'tĕl-āge. s. (90).
Guardianſhip, ſtate of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tū'tē-lăr. (88). } a.
TUTELARY, tū'tē-lă-rē. }
Having the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing, protecting, defenſive, guardian.

TUTOR, tū'tŭr. s. (166).
One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tū'tŭr. v. a.
To inſtruct, to teach, to document; to treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

TUTORAGE, tū'tŭr-āge. s. (90).
The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, or TUTRESS, tū'tŏr-ĕs, or tū'trĕs. s.
Directreſs, inſtructreſs, governeſs.

☞ The moſt general way of writing this word is the former, but the moſt analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a maſculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actreſs*, *traitreſs*, *ſuitreſs*, &c.

TUTTY, tŭt'tē. s.
A ſublimate of zink or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tŭz. s.
A lock or tuft of hair. Not in uſe.

TWAIN, twāne. a.
Two.

To TWANG. twăng. v. n.
To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

TWANG, twăng. s. (85).
A ſharp quick ſound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twăng'glĭng. a.
Contemptibly noiſy.

To TWANK, twăngk. v. n. (85).
To make to ſound.

'TWAS, twŏz. poetically contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twŏt'tl. v. n.
To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAK, twēke. v. a. (227).
To pinch, to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twēē'dl. v. a. (246).
To handle lightly.

☞ This word ſeems formed from the ſound of certain ſoft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly uſed by Addiſon in the ſenſe of *wheedle*, but with additional propriety and humour; where he ſays, "A fiddler had brought in with him a body "of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice." The ſarcaſtic couplet of Swift,

"'Tis ſtrange there ſhould ſuch difference be
"'Twixt *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*,"—

ſeems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimſical word.

TWEEZERS, twēē'zŭrz. s. (246).
Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twĕlf*th*. a.
Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twĕlf*th*'tīd. s. (471).
The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

TWELVE, twĕlv. a.
Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twĕl'mŭn*th*. s. (474). A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twĕlv'pĕnse. s.
A ſhilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twĕlv'pĕn-ē. a.
Sold for a ſhilling.

TWELVESCORE, twĕlv'skōre. s.
Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twĕn'tē-ĕ*th*. a. (279).
Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twĕn'tē. a.
Twice ten.

TWICE, twīſe. ad.
Two times; doubly; it is often uſed in compoſition.

To TWIDLE, twī'dl. v. a.
To touch lightly. See TWEEDLE.

TWIG, twĭg. s.
A ſmall ſhoot of a branch, a ſwitch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twĭg'gĭn. a. (383).
Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twĭg'gē. a. (383).
Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twī'līte. s.
The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe and after ſunſet, obſcure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twī'līte. a.
Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obſcure, deeply ſhaded; ſeen by twilight.

TWIN, twĭn. s.
One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

To TWIN, twĭn. v. a.
To be born at the ſame birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be ſuited.

TWINBORN, twĭn'bŏrn. a.
Born at the ſame birth.

To TWINE, twine. v. a.
To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more; to unite itſelf.

To TWINE, twine. v. n.
To convolve itſelf, to wrap itſelf cloſely about; to unite by interpoſition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twine. ſ.
A twiſted thread; twiſt, convoluſion; embrace, act of convolving itſelf round.

To TWINGE, twinje. v. a.
To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twinje. ſ.
Short, ſudden, ſharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twingk. ſ.
The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To TWINKLE, twingk'kl. v. n. (405)
To ſparkle, to flaſh irregularly, to quiver; to open and ſhut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twingk'kl. (405) } ſ.
TWINKLING, twingk'ling (410) }
A ſparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twin'ling. ſ. (410).
A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twin'nŭr. ſ. (98).
A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twĕrl. v. a. (108).
To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twĕrl. ſ.
Rotation, circular motion; twiſt, convolution.

To TWIST, twiſt. v. n.
To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by ſomething round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to inſinuate.

To TWIST, twiſt. v. n.
To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twiſt. ſ.
Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a ſingle ſtring of a cord; a cord, a ſtring; contortion, writhe; the manner of twiſting.

TWISTER, twiſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who twiſts, a ropemaker.

To TWIT, twit. v. a.
To ſneer, to flout, to reproach.

To TWITCH, twitſh. v. a.
To pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch.

TWITCH, twitſh. ſ.
A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twitſh'grăs. ſ.
A plant.

To TWITTER, twit'tŭr. v. n.
To make a ſharp termulous intermitted noiſe; to be ſuddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit'tŭr. ſ. (98).
Any motion or diſorder of paſſion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twit'tl-twŏt-tl. ſ. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

'TWIXT, twikſt. A poetical contraction of Betwixt.

TWO, tōō. a. (10).
One and one.

TWOEDGED, tōō'ĕdj'd. a. (359).
Having an edge on either ſide.

TWOFOLD, tōō'fōld. a.
Double.

TWOHANDED, tōō'hănd-ĕd. a.
Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tŭp'pĕnſe. ſ.
A ſmall coin. See HALFPENNY.

To TYE, tī. v. a.
To bind. See TIE.

TYE, tī. ſ.
A knot, a bond or obligation. See TIE.

TYGER, tī'gŭr. ſ. (98).
See TIGER.

TYKE, tike. ſ.
A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, tim'băl. ſ. (88).
A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPANUM, tim'pă-nŭm. ſ.
A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tim'pă-nē. ſ.
A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

TYNY, tī'nē. a.
Very ſmall.

TYPE, tipe. ſ.
Emblem, mark of ſomething; that by which ſomething future is prefigured; a ſtamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, tip'ĭk. (508). } a.
TYPICAL, tip'ĕ-kăl. (509). }
Emblematical, figurative of ſomething elſe.

TYPICALLY, tip'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tip'ĕ-kăl-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tip'ĕ-fī. v. a. (183).
To figure, to ſhew in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tī-pŏg'grăf-ŭr. ad. (187). A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tip-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl. a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art. (533).

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tip-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tī-pŏg'grăf-ē. ſ. (187)
Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation; the art of printing. (518).

TYRANNESS, tīr'ră-nĕs. ſ. (535).
A ſhe tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, tī-răn'nĕ-kăl. } a.
TYRANNICK, tī-răn'nĭk. (187) }
Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, deſpotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tī-răn'nĕ-kăl-ē. ad.
In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tī-răn'nĕ-ſide. ſ.
The act of killing a tyrant. (143).

To TYRANNISE, tīr'răn-īze. v. n.
To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

TYRANNOUS, tīr'răn-ŭs. a. (503).
Tyrannical, deſpotick, arbitrary, ſevere.

TYRANNY, tīr'răn-ē. ſ. (503).
Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered; unreſiſted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; ſeverity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tī'rănt. ſ. (544).
An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly; a cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter.

TYRE, tire. ſ.
See TIRE.

TYRO, tī'rō. ſ. (544).
One yet not maſter of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VACANCY, vā'kăn-sē. ſ.
Empty ſpace, vacuity; chaſm, ſpace unfilled; ſtate of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied; relaxation, intermiſſion, time unengaged; liſtleſſneſs, emptineſs of thought.

VACANT, vā'kănt. a.
Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrouded; not filled by an encumbent, or poſſeſſor; being at leiſure, diſengaged; thoughtleſs, empty of thought, not buſy.

To VACATE, vā'kāte. v. a. (91).
To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit poſſeſſion of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vā-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments, receſs of courts or ſenates; leiſure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACILLANCY, văs'sĭl-ăn-sē. ſ.
A ſtate of wavering, fluctuation, inconſtancy.

☞ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the firſt ſyllable of this word, as it is in *Excellency*; and till good reaſons can be given for placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable with Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, and Entick, I ſhall concur with Dr. Aſh in accenting the firſt, as in *Vacillate*. See MISCELLANY.

VACILLATE, vās'sĭl-āte. v. n. (91). To reel, to ſtagger.

VACILLATION, vās-sĭl-lā'shŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

VACUIST, vāk'ū-ĭſt. ſ. A philoſopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, vāk-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vā-kū'ĕ-tē. ſ. Emptineſs, ſtate of being unfilled; ſpace unfilled, ſpace unoccupied; inanimity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vāk'ū-ŭs. a. (314). Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vāk'ū-ŭm. ſ. Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vāg'ā-bŏnd. a. Wandering without any ſettled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vāg'ā-bŏnd. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a ſenſe of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

VAGARY, vā-gā'rē. ſ. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vā'grān-sē. ſ. A ſtate of wandering, unſettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā'grānt. a. (88). Wandering, unſettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā'grānt. ſ. Vagabond, man unſettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vāg. a. (337). Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unſettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vāle. ſ. (202). A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dreſs by which the face is concealed; money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To let fall, to ſuffer to deſcend; to let fall in token of reſpect; to fall, to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

To VAIL, vāle. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vāne. a. (202). Fruitleſs, ineffectual; empty, unreal, ſhadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; ſhewy, oſtentatious; idle, worthleſs, unimportant; falſe, not true; in vain, to no purpoſe, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vāne-glō'rē-ŭs. a. Boaſting without performances, proud in diſproportion to deſert.

VAINGLORY, vāne-glō'rē. ſ. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vāne'lē. ad. With effect, to no purpoſe, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, fooliſhly.

VAINNESS, vāne'nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā'vŏd. ſ. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vāl'lānſe. ſ. The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vāl'lānſe. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vāle. ſ. A low ground, a valley; money given to ſervants.

VALEDICTION, vāl-ĕ-dĭk'shŭn. ſ. A farewel.

VALEDICTORY, vāl-ĕ-dĭk'tŭr-ē. a. Bidding farewel, (557). See DOMESTICK.

VALENTINE, vāl'ĕn-tīn. ſ. (150). A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vā-lē'rē-ān. ſ. A plant.

VALET, vāl'ĕt, or vā-lĕt'. ſ. A waiting ſervant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vāl-lē-tū-dē-nā'rē-ān. } a.
VALETUDINARY, vāl-lē-tū'dē-nā-rē. }
Weakly, ſickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vāl'yānt. a. (113) (535). Stout, perſonally puiſſant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vāl'yānt-lē. ad. Stoutly, with perſonal ſtrength, puiſſance.

VALIANTNESS, vāl'yānt-nĕs. ſ. Valour, perſonal bravery, puiſſance.

VALID, vāl'ĭd. a. (544). Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, concluſive.

VALIDITY, vā-lĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vāl'lān-sē. ſ. A large wig that ſhades the face. Not in uſe. It ought to be written *Valancy*.

VALLEY, vāl'lē. ſ. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vāl'ŭr-ŭs. a. (166). Brave, ſtout, valiant. See DOMESTICK.

VALOUR, vāl'ŭr. ſ. (314). Perſonal bravery, ſtrength, proweſs, puiſſance, ſtoutneſs.

VALUABLE, vāl'ū-ā-bl. a. Precious, being of great price; worthy, deſerving regard.

VALUATION, vāl-ū-ā'shŭn. ſ. Value ſet upon any thing; the act of ſetting a value, appraiſement.

VALUATOR, vāl-ū-ā'tŭr. ſ. (521). An appraiſer, one who ſets upon any thing its price.

VALUE, vāl'ū. ſ. (335). Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, vāl'ū. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly to have an high eſteem; to appraiſe, to eſtimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to conſider with reſpect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raiſe to eſtimation.

VALUELESS, vāl'ū-lĕs. a. Being of no value.

VALUER, vāl'ū-ŭr. ſ. (98). He that values.

VALVE, vālv. ſ. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

VALVULE, vāl'vūle. ſ. A ſmall valve.

VAMP, vămp. ſ. The upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP, vămp. v. a. To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

VAMPER, vămp'ŭr. ſ. (98). One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAMPYRE, văm'pire. ſ. Vampyres were imaginary beings; ſuppoſed to be the ſouls of guilty perſons, who tormented the living by ſucking their blood when aſleep. The belief of theſe beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and ſome parts of Germany. See UMPIRE.

VAN, văn. ſ. The front of an army, the firſt line; any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, văn-kŭr-yēre'. ſ. A harbinger, a precurſor.

VANE, vāne. ſ. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, văn-gyārd'. ſ. The front, or firſt line of the army.

VANILLA, vā-nĭl'lā. ſ. A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate.

To VANISH, văn'ĭſh. v. n. To loſe perceptible exiſtence; to paſs away from the ſight, to diſappear; to paſs away, to be loſt.

VANITY, văn'ĕ-tē. ſ. Emptineſs, uncertainty, inanity; fruitleſs deſire, fruitleſs endeavour; trifling labour; falſehood, untruth; empty pleaſures, vain purſuit, idle ſhew; oſtentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon ſlight grounds.

To VANQUISH, văngk'wĭſh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, văngk'wĭſh-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, ſubduer.

VANTAGE, văn'tădje. ſ. (90). Gain, profit; ſuperiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vănt'brăs. ſ. Armour for the arm.

VAPID, văp'ĭd. a. (544). Dead, having the ſpirit evaporated, ſpiritleſs.

VAPIDITY, vā-pĭd'ĕ-tē. ſ. The ſtate of being vapid.

VAPIDNESS, văp'ĭd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh.

VAPORER, vā'pŭr-ŭr. ſ. (98) (166). A boaſter, a braggart.

☞ Though Dr. Johnſon, and thoſe who have come after him, have omitted the *u* in this and the following word, yet as they are both formatives of our own, they ought undoubtedly to be written *Vapourer* and *Vapourish*.

VAPORISH, vā'pŭr-ĭſh. a. (166). Splenetick, humourſome.

VAPOROUS, vā'pŭr-ŭs. a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fumy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vā'pŭr. ſ. (314). Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, ſteam; mental fume, vain imagination; diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves, melancholy, ſpleen.

To VAPOUR, vā'pŭr. v. n. To paſs in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vā'pŭr. v. a. To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour.

VARIABLE, vā'rē-ā-bl. a. (405). Chanceable, mutable, inconſtant.

VARIABLENESS, vā'rē-ā-bl-nĕs. ſ. Changeableneſs, mutability; levity, inconſtancy.

VARIABLY, vā'rē-ā-blē. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconſtantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vā'rē-ănse. s.
Diſcord, diſagreement, diſſention.

VARIATION, vā-rē-ā'shŭn. s.
Change, mutation, difference from itſelf; difference, change from one to another; ſucceſſive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compaſs, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

☞ The *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the ſucceeding vowels, continues long and ſlender, as in *vacious*. The ſame may be obſerved of *variegation*. Mr. Sheridan has given *a* in theſe two words the ſhort ſound of the Italian *a*, but contrary to the analogy of Engliſh pronunciation. See Principles, No. 534.

To VARIEGATE, vā'rē-ē-gāte. v. a.
To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

☞ All our orthöepiſts are uniform in placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, and all ſound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the ſhort ſound as in *carry*. That ſo great a maſter of Engliſh analogy as Mr. Elphinſton ſhould here overlook the lengthening power of the diphthong, is not a little ſurpriſing.

VARIEGATION, vā'rē-ē-gā'shŭn. s.
Diverſity of colours.

VARIETY, vă-rī'ĕ-tē. s.
Change, ſucceſſion of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, diſſimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former ſtate.

VARIOUS, vā'rē-ŭs. a. (314).
Different, ſeveral, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diverſified.

VARIOUSLY, vā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
In a various manner.

VARLET, vär'lĕt. s.
Anciently a ſervant or footman; a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

VARLETRY, vär'lĕt-trē. s.
Rabble, croud, populace.

VARNISH, vär'nĭsh. s.
A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vär'nĭsh. v. a.
To cover with ſomething ſhining; to cover, to conceal with ſomething ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vär'nĭsh-ŭr. s.
One whoſe trade is to varniſh; a diſguiſer, an adorner.

To VARY, vā'rē. v. a.
To change, to make unlike itſelf; to change to ſomething elſe; to make of different kinds; to diverſify, to variegate.

To VARY, vā'rē. v. n.
To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itſelf; to deviate, to depart; to ſucceed each other; to diſagree, to be at variance; to ſhift colours.

VARY, vā'rē. s.
Change, alteration. Not in uſe.

VASCULAR, văs'kū-lăr. a. (88).
Conſiſting of veſſels, full of veſſels.

VASE, vāze. s.
A veſſel, rather for ornament than uſe.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word ſo as to rhyme with *baſe*, *caſe*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and ſometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *aw*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but ſeldom heard.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and ſlender as I have done, but with the *s* as in *caſe*: Mr. Smith and W. Johnſton give the *a* the ſame ſound, and the *s* the ſound of *z*; and Mr. Elphinſton ſounds it as if written *vauz*: but this, as Mr. Nares juſtly obſerves, is an affected pronunciation.

VASSAL, văs'săl. s. (88).
One who holds by the will of a ſuperiour lord; a ſubject, a dependent; a ſervant, one who acts by the will of another; a ſlave, a low wretch.

VASSALLAGE, văs'săl-ăge. s. (90).
The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will, ſervitude, ſlavery.

VAST, văſt. a.
Large, great; viciouſly great, enormouſly extenſive.

VAST, văſt. s.
An empty waſte.

VASTATION, văs-tā'shŭn. s.
Waſte, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, văs-tĭd'ĕ-tē. s.
Wideneſs, immenſity.

VASTLY, văſt'lē. ad.
Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, văſt'nĕs. s.
Immenſity, enormous greatneſs.

VASTY, văſt'ē. a.
Large.

VAT, văt. s.
A veſſel in which liquors are kept in an immature ſtate.

VATICIDE, văt'ĕ-ſide. s. (143).
A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vă-tĭs'sĕ-nāte. v. n.
To propheſy, to practiſe prediction.

VAULT, vawlt, or vawt. s.
A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repoſitory for the dead.

☞ Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear groſsly deceives me if this *l* is ever ſuppreſſed, except in the ſenſe of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this I am ſupported by all our orthöepiſts, from whom the ſounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry preſerve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general uſage with reſpect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be diſpenſed with for the ſake of uniformity, eſpecially as the old French *voulte*, the Italian *volta*, and the lower Latin *voluta*, from which the word is derived, have all of them the *l*; nor do I think the preſervation of it in the word in queſtion would incur the leaſt imputation of pedantry.

To VAULT, vawlt. v. a.
To arch, to ſhape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vawlt. v. n.
To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT, vawlt. s.
A leap, a jump.

VAULTAGE, vawlt'ĭdje. s. (90).
Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vawlt'ĕd. a.
Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vawlt'ŭr. s. (98).
A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vawl'tē. a.
Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vawnt. v. a. (216).
To boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation.

☞ Mr. Nares is the only orthöepiſt who gives the diphthong in this word and *avaunt* the ſame ſound as in *aunt*; but a few more ſuch reſpectable judges, by ſetting the example, would reduce theſe words to their proper claſs; till then the whole army of lexicographers and ſpeakers, particularly on the ſtage, muſt be ſubmitted to. (214).

To VAUNT, vawnt. v. n.
To play the braggart, to talk with oſtentation.

VAUNT, vawnt. s.
Brag, boaſt, vain oſtentation.

VAUNT, vawnt. s. (214).
The firſt part. Not in uſe.

VAUNTER, vawnt'ŭr. s.
Boaſter, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vawnt'fŭl. a.
Boaſtful, oſtentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vawnt'ĭng-lē. ad.
Boaſtfully, oſtentatiouſly.

VAWARD, vā'wărd. s. (88).
Fore part.

UBERTY, yū'bĕr-tē. s.
Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

UBIETY, yū-bī'ĕ-tē. s.
Local relation, whereneſs.

UBIQUITARY, yū-bĭk'wē-tă-rē. a.
Exiſting every where.

UBIQUITY, yū-bĭk'wē-tē. s.
Omnipreſence, exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

UDDER, ŭd'dŭr. s. (98).
The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vēle. s.
The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vĕk'shŭn. } s.
VECTITATION, vĕk-tē-tā'shŭn. }
The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vĕk'tshūre. s. (461).
Carriage.

To VEER, vēre. v. n.
To turn about.

To VEER, vēre. v. a.
To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vĕd-jē-tă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jē-tă-bl. s.
Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jē-tă-bl. a.
Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vĕd'jē-tāte. v. n.
To grow as plants, to ſhoot out, to grow without ſenſation.

VEGETATION, vĕd-jē-tā'shŭn. s.
The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without ſenſation.

VEGETATIVE, vĕd'jē-tă-tĭv. a. (512).
Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vĕd'jē-tă-tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vē-jēte'. s.
Vigorous, active, ſprightly.

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jē-tĭv. a.
Vegetable.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv. s.
A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vē'hĕ-mĕnse. } s.
VEHEMENCY, vē'hĕ-mĕn-sē. }
Violence, force; ardour mental, violence, terror.

VEHEMENT, vē'hĕ-mĕnt. a.
Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vē'hĕ-mĕnt-lē. ad.
Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vē'hĕ-kl. s. (405).
That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable: that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vāle. v. n. (249).
To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vāle. s.
A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vāne. s. (249).
The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

VEINED, vānd. (359) } a.
VEINY, vā'nē. }
Full of veins; streaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vĕl-lē'ĕ-tē. s.
The lowest degree of desire.

To VELLICATE, vĕl'lĕ-kāte. v. a.
To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vĕl-lĕ-kā'shŭn. s.
Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vĕl'lŭm. s.
The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vĕ-lŏs'ĕ-tē. s.
Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vĕl'vĕt. s. (99).
Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vĕl'vĕt. a.
Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vĕ-lūre'. s.
Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vē'nal. a. (88).
Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vē-năl'ĕ-tē. s.
Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENATICK, vĕ-năt'ĭk. a. (509).
Used in hunting.

VENATION, vē-nā'shŭn. s.
The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, vĕnd. v. a.
To sell, to offer to sale.

VENDEE, vĕn-dēē'. s.
One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vĕnd'ŭr. s. (98).
A seller.

VENDIBLE, vĕnd'ĕ-bl. a. (405).
Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vĕnd'ĕ-bl-nĕs. s.
The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vĕn-dĕ-tā'shŭn. s.
Boastful display.

VENDITION, vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn. s.
Sale, the act of selling.

To VENEER, vĕ-nēēr'. v. a.
To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

☞ This word is, by cabinetmakers, pronounced *fineer*; but here, as in similar cases, the mere scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written.

VENEFICE, vĕn'ĕ-fĭs. s. (142).
The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl. a.
Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. By poison.

VENEMOUS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs. a.
Poisonous.

To VENENATE, vĕn'ĕ-nāte. v. a.
To poison, to infect with poison.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Sheridan; but upon a revisal of the various analogies of accentuation, was inclined to think this accentuation somewhat doubtful. The word *veneno*, from which this is formed, has the penultimate long; and in verbs of this termination derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as in *arietate*, *coacervate*, *denigrate*, &c.; but this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *decorate*, *defatigate*, *delegate*, *desolate*, &c. that general usage seems evidently leaning to this side; and as in *perpetrate* and *emigrate*, from *perpetro* and *emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we always place the accent on the antepenultimate; so in this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See Principles, No. 503.

VENENATION, vĕn-ĕ-nā'shŭn. s.
Poison, venom.

VENENE, vĕ-nēne'. } a.
VENENOSE, vĕn-ĕ-nōse'. (427). }
Poisonous, venomous.

VENERABLE, vĕn'ĕr-ă-bl. a. (405).
To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence. (555).

VENERABLY, vĕn'ĕr-ă-blē. ad.
In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, vĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a.
To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s.
Reverend regard, awful respect.

VENERATOR, vĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr. s. (521).
Reverence.

VENEREAL, vĕ-nē'rē-ăl. a.
Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists.

VENERIOUS, vĕ-nē'rē-ŭs. a.
Libidinous, lustful.

VENERY, vĕn'ĕr-ē. s. (555).
The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

VENEY, vē'nē. s.
A bout, a turn. Out of use.

VENESECTION, vē-nē-sĕk'shŭn. s.
Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To VENGE, vĕnje. v. a.
To avenge, to punish.

VENGEANCE, vĕn'jănse. s. (244).
Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language, to do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; what a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vĕnje'fŭl. a.
Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē'nē-ă-bl. } a.
VENIAL, vē'nē-ăl. (88). }
Pardonable, susceptive of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vē'nē-ăl-nĕs. s.
State of being excusable.

VENISON, vĕn'z'n, or vĕn'ĕ-z'n. s.
Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

☞ A shameful corruption of this word by entirely sinking the *i*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it in three; Dr. Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr. Scott gives it both ways; Mr. Perry only as it is contracted; and Mr. Elphinston supposes the *i* in this word as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing; for though Shakespeare, in *As You Like It*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us *venison?*"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our *venzon*'s store
"We added wine till we could wish no more.',

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd,
"In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time:

"Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan;
"He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;
"Turtle and *ven'son* all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as of two or three syllables; but solemn prose, such as the language of Scripture will always give the word its due length. For however we may be accustomed to hear *ven'son* in common conversation, what disgust would it give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son:

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons,
"thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to
"the field, and take me some *ven'son*."

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general corruption, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets.

VENOM, vĕn'ŭm. s. (166).
Poison.

VENOMOUS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs. a.
Poisonous; malignant, mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-lē. ad.
Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-nĕs. s.
Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vĕnt. s.
A small aperture, a hole; a spiracle; passage out from secrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

To VENT, vĕnt. v. a.
To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

VENTER, vĕn'tŭr. s. (98).
Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vĕn'tĕ-dŭkt. s.
A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vĕn'tĕ-lāte. v. a.
To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to diſcuſs.

VENTILATION, vĕn-tĕ-lā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vĕn'tĕ-lā-tŭr. ſ. (521)
An inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hale to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VENTRICLE, vĕn'trĕ-kl. ſ. (405).
The ſtomach; any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwĭſt. ſ. One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly. (518).

VENTURE, vĕn'tſhŭre. ſ. (461).
A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a ſtake; at a Venture, at hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tſhŭre. v. n.
To dare; to run hazard; to Venture at, to Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tſhŭre. v. a.
To expoſe to hazard; to put or ſend on a venture.

VENTURER, vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Daring, bold, fearleſs, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭs-lĕ. ad.
Daringly, fearleſsly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vĕn'tſhŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Boldneſs, willingneſs to hazard.

VERACITY, vĕ-rās'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Moral truth, honeſty of report; phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vĕ-rā'ſhŭs. a. (357).
Obſervant of truth.

VERB, vĕrb. ſ.
A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion.

VERBAL, vĕrb'ăl. a. (88).
Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; conſiſting in mere words; literal, having word anſwering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vĕr-băl'ĭ-tĕ. ſ.
Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vĕr'băl-ĕ. ad.
In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vĕr-bā'tĭm. ad.
Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vĕr'bĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To beat, to ſtrike.

VERBERATION, vĕr-bĕr-ā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vĕr-bōſe'. a. (427).
Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vĕr-bŏs'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vĕr'dănt. a.
Green.

VERDERER, vĕr'dĕr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
An officer in the foreſt.

VERDICT, vĕr'dĭkt. ſ.
The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, deciſion, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vĕr'dĕ-grēes. ſ. (112).
The ruſt of braſs.

☞ I have in this word corrected Dr. Johnſon by comparing him with himſelf. If *Ambergris* is ſpelt without the final *e*, this letter certainly ought not to be in *Verdigris*, as both words derive their laſt ſyllable from exactly the ſame origin.

VERDITURE, vĕr'dĕ-tūr. ſ.
The fainteſt and paleſt green.

VERDURE, vĕr'jūre. ſ. (461).
Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vĕr'jū-rŭs. a. (314).
Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vĕr'ĕ-kŭnd. a.
Modeſt, baſhful. See FACUND.

VERGE, vĕrje. ſ.
A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmoſt border; in law, Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſehold.

To VERGE, vĕrje. v. n.
To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vĕr'jŭr. ſ. (98).
He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vĕ-rĭd'ĕ-kăl. a.
Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vĕr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Confirmation by argument, evidence.

To VERIFY, vĕr'ĕ-fī. v. n.
To juſtify againſt the charge of falſehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vĕr'ĕ-lĕ. ad.
In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm'ĕ-lŭr. (88).
Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, VERISIMILITY, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'ĕ-tūde. vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'ĕ-tĕ. } ſ.
Probability, likelihood, reſemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vĕr'ĕ-tă-bl. a. (405).
True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vĕr'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
Truth, conſonance to the reality of things; a true aſſertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vĕr'jŭs. ſ.
Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vĕr-mĕ-tſhĕl'lĕ. ſ.
A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

☞ This word is perfectly Italian; and may be pardoned its irregularity, becauſe, like ſeveral other foreign words, being confined to a ſmall circle, they are like ſo many excreſcences on the ſurface of the language, which diſfigure without corrupting it. See Principles, No. 388.

VERMICULAR, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lăr. a. (88)
Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

To VERMICULATE, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vĕr-mĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn ſ. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vĕr'mĕ-kūle. ſ.
A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lŭs. a.
Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vĕr'mĕ-fōrm. a.
Having the ſhape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vĕr'mĕ-fūdje. ſ.
Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vĕr'mĭl. }
VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn. (113) } ſ.
The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; fictitious or native cinnabar, ſulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn. v. a.
To die red.

VERMIN, vĕr'mĭn. ſ. (140).
Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vĕr'mĭn-ŭs. a.
Tending to virmin, diſpoſed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vĕr-mĭp'pă-rŭs. a.
Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vĕr-năk'ū-lăr. a.
Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vĕr'năl. a. (88).
Belonging to the ſpring.

VERNANT, vĕr'nănt. ſ.
Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

VERSABILITY, vĕr-să-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. }
VERSABLENESS, vĕr'să-bl-nĕs. } ſ.
Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vĕr'săl. a. (88).
A cant word for Univerſal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vĕr'să-tĭl. a. (145).
That may be turned round; changeable, variable; eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VERSATILENESS, vĕr'să-tĭl-nĕs. }
VERSATILITY, vĕr-să-tĭl'ĕ-tĕ. } ſ.
The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE, vĕrse. ſ.
A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of feet; a ſection or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To be VERSED, vĕrſt. v. n. (359).
To be ſkilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vĕrs'măn. ſ. (88).
A poet, a writer in verſe.

VERSIFICATION, vĕr-sĕ-fĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of making verſes.

VERSIFICATOR, vĕr'sĕ-fĕ-kā'tŭr. }
VERSIFIER, vĕr'sĕ-fī-ŭr. (183). }
A verſifier, a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vĕr'sĕ-fī. v. n.
To make verſes.

To VERSIFY, vĕr'sĕ-fī. v. a. (183).
To relate in verſe.

VERSION, vĕr'ſhŭn. ſ.
Change, transformation; change of direction; tranſlation; the act of tranſlating.

VERT, vĕrt. ſ.
Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the foreſt.

VERTEBRAL, vĕr'tĕ-brăl. a. (88).
Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

VERTEBRE, vĕr'tĕ-bŭr. ſ.
A joint of the back.

☞ This word is perfectly angliciſed, and therefore ought to have its laſt ſyllable pronounced according to Engliſh analogy, like *Centre*, *Sceptre*, *Mitre*, &c. See Principles, No. 416. There is a common miſtake in the uſe of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently uſed to ſignify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of thoſe joints; the plural is *Vertebræ*, and this ought to be uſed for the whole ſpine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we ſpeak Engliſh, it ought to be *Ver-*

tebres, and pronounced as if written *Verteburs*.

VERTEX, vĕr'tĕks. ſ.
Zenith, the point overhead; a top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vĕr'tĕ-kăl. a. (88).
Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vĕr-tĕ-kăl'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The ſtate of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vĕr'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad.
In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vĕr-tĭs'ĕ-tĕ. ſ.
The power of turning, circumlocution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vĕr-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a.
Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vĕr-tī'gō, vĕr-tē'gō, or vĕr'tĕ-gō. ſ. (112).
A giddineſs, a ſenſe of turning in the head.

☞ This word is exactly under the ſame predicament as *Serpigo* and *Lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we muſt place the accent in the firſt manner (503). If we pronounce it modiſhly, and wiſh to ſmack of the French or Italian, we muſt adopt the ſecond; but if we follow the genuine Engliſh analogy, we muſt pronounce it in the laſt manner. See Principles, No. 112.

The authorities for the firſt pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the ſecond, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton; and for the third, Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Fenning. This too was Swift's pronunciation, as we ſee by Dr. Johnſon's quotation:

"And that old *vertigo* in's head,
"Will never leave him till he's dead."

In this word we ſee the tendency of the accent to its true center in its own language. *Vertigo* with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has ſo Latin a ſound that we ſcarcely think we are ſpeaking Engliſh: this makes us the more readily give into the foreign ſound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This ſound a correct Engliſh ear is ſoon weary of, and ſettles at laſt with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, with the *i* ſounded as in *indigo*, *portico*, &c.

VERVAIN, (208) VERVINE, (140) vĕr'vĭn. ſ.
A plant.

VERY, vĕr'ĕ. a.
True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; ſame.

VERY, vĕr'ĕ. ad.
In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vĕs'sĕ-kāte. v. a.
To bliſter. (91).

VESICATION, vĕs-ĕ-kā'ſhŭn. ſ.
Bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vĕ-sĭk'ă-tŭr-ĕ. ſ.
A bliſtering medicine. See DOMESTICK.

VESICLE, vĕs'ĕ-kl. ſ. (405).
A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vĕ-sĭk'ū-lăr. a. (88).
Hollow, full of ſmall interſtices.

VESPER, vĕs'pŭr. ſ. (98).
The evening ſtar, the evening.

VESPERS, vĕs'pŭrz. ſ.
The evening ſervice.

VESPERTINE, vĕs'pŭr-tĭne. a. (149).
Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vĕs'sĭl. ſ. (90).
Any thing in which liquids, or other things are put: the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vĕst. ſ.
An outer garment.

To VEST, vĕst. v. a.
To dreſs, to deck, to enrobe; to dreſs in a long garment; to make poſſeſſor of, to inveſt with; to place in poſſeſſion.

VESTAL, vĕs'tăl. ſ. (88).
A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vĕs'tăl. a.
Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vĕs'tĕ-bûle. ſ.
The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VESTIGE, vĕs'tĭdje. ſ.
Footſtep, mark left behind in paſſing.

VESTMENT, vĕst'mĕnt. ſ.
Garment, part of dreſs.

VESTRY, vĕs'trē. ſ.
A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited; a parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

VESTURE, vĕs'tſhûre, ſ. (461).
Garment, robe; dreſs: habit, external form.

VETCH, vĕtſh. ſ.
A plant.

VETCHY, vĕtſh'ĕ. a.
Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vĕt'ŭr-ăn. ſ. (88).
An old ſoldier, a man long practiſed.

VETERAN, vĕt'ŭr-ăn. a.
Long practiſed in war, long experienced.

To VEX, vĕks. v. a.
To plague, to torment, to haraſs; to diſturb, to diſquiet; to trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXATION, vĕk-sā'ſhŭn. ſ.
The act of troubling; the ſtate of being troubled, uneaſineſs, ſorrow; the cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs; an act of haraſſing by law; a ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vĕk-sā'ſhŭs. a. (314).
Afflictive, troubleſome, cauſing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneaſineſs; teazing, ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vĕk-sā'ſhŭs-lĕ. ad.
Troubleſomely, uneaſily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vĕk-sā'ſhŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Troubleſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

VEXER, vĕks'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who vexes.

UGLILY, ŭg'lĭ-lĕ. ad.
Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ŭg'lĕ-nĕs. ſ.
Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathſomeneſs, moral depravity.

UGLY, ŭg'lĕ. a.
Deformed, offenſive to the ſight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vī'ŭl. ſ. (88).
A ſmall bottle.

VIAND, vī'ŭnd. ſ. (88).
Food, meat dreſſed.

VIATICUM, vī-ăt'ĕ-kŭm, ſ. (116).
Proviſion for a journey; the laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, vī'brāte. v. a. (91).
To brandiſh, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vī'brāte. v. n.
To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vī-brā'ſhŭn. ſ. (138).
The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VICAR, vĭk'ŭr. ſ. (88) (138).
The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.

VICARAGE, vĭk'ŭr-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vī-kā'rē-ŭs. a. (138).
Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vĭk'ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ.
The office of a vicar.

VICE, vīse. ſ.
The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool, or punchinello of old ſhows; a kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen; gripe, graſp.

VICE, vīse. ſ.
This word is the ablative caſe of the Latin word *vicis*, and is uſed in compoſition for one who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command; as, a Viceroy, Vice-chancellor.

☞ This word is ſomewhat ſimilar to the prefix *male*, in *malecontent*, *malepractice*, &c. and ſeems to ſtrengthen the reaſons given under thoſe words for pronouncing the firſt vowel long.

To VICE, vīse. v. a.
To draw. Obſolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vīse-ăd'mĕ-răl. ſ.
The ſecond commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vīse-ăd'mĕ-răl-tĕ. ſ. The office of a vice-admiral.

VICEAGENT, vīse-ā'jĕnt. ſ.
One who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vīst. a. (359).
Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENT, vīse-jĕ'rĕnt. ſ.
A lieutenant, one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour.

VICEGERENCY, vīse-jĕ'rĕn-sĕ. ſ.
The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vīse-tſhăn'sĕl-lŭr ſ. The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VICEROY, vīse'rŏĕ. ſ.
He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vīse-rŏĕ'ăl-tĕ. ſ.
Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, vĕ-sĭn'ĕ-tĕ, or vĭ-sĭn'ĕ-tĕ. ſ. (138). Nearneſs, ſtate of being near; neighbourhood.

VICINAGE, vĭs'ĭn-ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vĭs'ĕ-năl. (138) VICINE, vĕ-sīne'. a.
Near, neighbouring.

☞ For the propriety of placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Vicinal*, ſee *Medicinal*.

VICIOUS, vĭſh'ŭs. a. See VITIOUS.
Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vĕ-sĭs'ĕ-tûde, or vĭ-sĭs'ĕ-tûde. ſ. (138).
Regular change, return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vĭk'tĭm. ſ.
A ſacrifice, ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice; ſomething deſtroyed.

nôr (167), nŏt (163); tûbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (462).

VICTOR, vĭk'tŭr. f. (166).
Conqueror, vanquiſher, he that gains the advantage in any conteſt.

VICTORIOUS, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs. a.
Conquering, having obtained conqueſt, ſuperiour in conteſt; producing conqueſt; betokening conqueſt.

VICTORIOUSLY, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
With conqueſt, ſucceſſively, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. f. the ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vĭk'tŭr-ē. f. (557).
Conqueſt, ſucceſs in conteſt, triumph.

VICTRESS, vĭk'trĕs. f.
A female that conquers.

VICTUAL, vĭt'tl. } f. (405).
VICTUALS, vĭt'tlz. }
Proviſion of food, ſtores for the ſupport of life, meat.

☞ This corruption, like moſt others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no ſolemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift ſo contrary to the real ſound, that in ſome of his manuſcript remarks which I have ſeen, he ſpells the word *Vittles*. This compliance with ſound, however, is full of miſchief to language, and ought not to be indulged. See SKEPTICK, and Principles, No. 350.

To VICTUAL, vĭt'tl. v. a.
To ſtore with proviſion for food.

VICTUALLER, vĭt'tl-ŭr. f.
One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, vē-dĕl'ē-sĕt. ad.
To wit, that is generally written Viz.

☞ This is a long-winded word for a ſhort explanation, and its contraction, viz. a frightful anomaly, which ought never to be pronounced as it is written: the adverb *namely* ought to be uſed inſtead of both; and where it is not, ought in reading always to be ſubſtituted for them.

To VIE, vī. v. a. (276).
To ſhow or practiſe in competition.

To VIE, vī. v. n.
To conteſt, to contend.

To VIEW, vū. v. a. (286).
To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination: to ſee, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vū. f.
Proſpect; ſight, power of beholding; act of ſeeing; ſight, eye; ſurvey, examination by the eye; intellectual ſurvey; ſpace that may be taken in by the eye, reach of ſight; appearance, ſhow; diſplay, exhibition to ſight or mind; proſpect of intereſt; intention, deſign.

VIEWLESS, vū'lĕs. a.
Unſeen, not diſcernible by the ſight.

VIGIL, vĭd'jĭl. f. See DRAMA.
Watch, devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt; a faſt kept before a holiday; ſervice uſed on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of ſleep.

VIGILANCE, vĭd'jĭl-ănse. } f.
VIGILANCY, vĭd'jĭl-ăn-sē. }
Forbearance of ſleep; watchfulneſs, circumſpection, inceſſant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vĭd'jĭl-ănt. a. (88).
Watchful, circumſpect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vĭd'jĭl-ănt-lē. ad.
Watchfully, attentively, circumſpectly.

VIGOROUS, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Forcible, not weakened, full of ſtrength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad.
With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. f.
Force, ſtrength.

VIGOUR, vĭg'ŭr. f. (314).
Force, ſtrength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vīle. a.
Baſe, mean, worthleſs, ſordid, diſpicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vīle'lē. ad.
Baſely, meanly, ſhamefully.

VILENESS, vīle'nĕs. f.
Baſeneſs, meanneſs, deſpicableneſs; moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

To VILIFY, vĭl'ē-fī. v. a. (183).
To debaſe, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vĭl'lă. f.
A country ſeat.

VILLAGE, vĭl'lĭdje. f. (90).
A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town.

VILLAGER, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr. f. (98).
An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr-ē. f.
Diſtrict of villages.

VILLAIN, vĭl'lĭn. f. (208).
One who held by a baſe tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vĭl'lăn-ĭdje. f. (90).
The ſtate of a villain, baſe ſervitude; baſeneſs, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vĭl'lăn-īze. v. a.
To debaſe, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vĭl'lăn-ŭs. a.
Baſe, vile, wicked; ſorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-lē. ad.
Wickedly, baſely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-nĕs. f.
Baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VILLANY, vĭl'lăn-ē. f.
Wickedneſs, baſeneſs, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

☞ In this tribe of words we find a manifeſt difference between the ſimple *villain* and the compounds *villany*, *villanous*, &c. Dr. Johnſon tells us, theſe words are derived from the French *villain*, or the low Latin *villanus*. Sometimes we find the word in queſtion written *villanny*; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written ſo from the old French *villonnie*, with double *l* and double *n*, or from the modern French with theſe letters ſingle: or if we muſt form it from our own word *villain*, (which we ſeldom chooſe to do if we can diſcover the moſt remote relation to other languages); in this caſe, I ſay, we ought, according to our own analogy, to ſpell the word *villainy*.

VILLATICK, vĭl-lăt'tĭk. a. (509).
Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vĭl'lī. f.
In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grains of pluſh or ſhag.

VILLOUS, vĭl'lŭs. a. (314).
Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vē-mĭn'ē-ŭs, or vī-mĭn'ē-ŭs. a. (138).
Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vĭn'sē-bl. a. (405).
Conquerable, ſuperable.

VINCIBLENESS, vĭn'sē-bl-nĕs. f.
Liableneſs to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vĭn-dē'mē-ăl. a. (88).
Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vĭn'dē-kāte. v. a.
To juſtify, to ſupport, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to aſſert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to proteſt.

VINDICATION, vĭn-dē-kā'shŭn. f.
Defence, aſſertion, juſtification.

VINDICATIVE, vĭn'dē-kā-tĭv. (512).
Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vĭn'dē-kā-tŭr. f. (521)
One who vindicates, an aſſertor.

VINDICATORY, vĭn'dē-kā-tŭr-ē. a.
Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defenſory, juſtificatory. (512).

VINDICTIVE, vĭn-dĭk'tĭv. a.
Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vīne. f.
The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vĭn'nē-gŭr. f. (88).
Wine grown ſour; any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

VINEYARD, vĭn'yĕrd. f. (91) (515).
A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vī'nŭs. a. (314).
Having the qualities of wine, conſiſting of wine.

VINTAGE, vĭn'tĭdje. f. (90).
The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vĭn'tā-jŭr. f.
He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vĭnt'nŭr. f. (98).
One who ſells wine.

VIOL, vī'ŭl. f. (166).
A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIOLABLE, vī'ō-lā-bl. a. (405).
Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, vī'ō-lāte. v. a. (91).
To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vī-ō-lā'shŭn. f. (170).
Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vī'ō-lā-tŭr. f. (521).
One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred; a raviſher.

VIOLENCE, vī'ō-lĕnse. f. (170).
Force, ſtrength applied to any purpoſe; an attack, an aſſault, a murder; outrage, unjuſt force: eagerneſs, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT, vī'ō-lĕnt. a. (287).
Forcible, acting with ſtrength; produced or continued by force; not natural, not brought by force; unjuſtly aſſailant, murderous; unſeaſonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vī'ō-lĕnt-lē. ad.
With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vī'ō-lĕt. f. (170) (287).
A flower.

VIOLIN, vī-ō-lĭn'. f. (528).
A fiddle, a ſtringed inſtrument.

VIOLIST, vī'ō-lĭſt. f.
A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vē-ō-lŏn-tshĕl'lō. f. (388). A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIPER, vī'pŭr. f. (98).
A ſerpent of that ſpecies which bring its young alive; any thing miſchievous.

VIPERINE, vī'pŭr-īne. a. (149).
Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vī'pŭr-ŭs. a. (314).
Having the qualities of a viper.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164).

VIRAGO, vē-rā'gō, or vī-rā'gō. f. (138). A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man. See LUMBAGO.

VIRELAY, vĭr'ē-lā. f. A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes.

VIRENT, vī'rĕnt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vĕrje. f. (108). A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vĕr'jĭn. f. (108). A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

☞ See the delicate ſound of the firſt *i* in this word illuſtrated, Principles, No. 108.

VIRGIN, vĕr'jĭn. a. (237). Befitting a virgin, ſuitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vĕr'jĭn-ăl. a. (88). Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vĕr'jĭn-ăl. f. more uſually Virginals. A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe uſed by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vĕr-jĭn'ē-tē. f. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vī'rĭl. f. (140). Belonging to a man.

VIRILITY, vī-rĭl'ē-tē, or vē-rĭl'ē-tē. f. (138). Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vĕr'tſhū-ăl. a. (88). Having the efficacy without the ſenſible part.

VIRTUALITY, vĕr-tſhū-ăl'ē-tē. f. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vĕr'tſhū-ăl-ē. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vĕr'tſhū. f. (108) (461). Moral goodneſs; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; ſecret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vĕr'tſhū-lĕs. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vĕr-tſhū-ō'sō. f. A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture. The plural of this word is written *Virtuoſi*, and pronounced *Vir-tſhu-ō-ſe*.

VIRTUOUS, vĕr'tſhū-ŭs. a. (463). Morally good; chaſte; done in conſequence of moral goodneſs; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vĕr'tſhū-ŭs-lē. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vĕr'tſhū-ŭs-nĕs. f. The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vĭr'ū-lĕnse. } f. (110)
VIRULENCY, vĭr'ū-lĕn-sē. }
Mental poiſon, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterneſs.

VIRULENT, vĭr'ū-lĕnt. a. (110). Poiſonous, venomous; poiſoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vĭr'ū-lĕnt-lē. ad. Malignantly, with bitterneſs.

VISAGE, vĭz'ĭdje. f. (90). Face, countenance, look.

To VISCERATE, vĭs'sē-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to exenterate.

VISCID, vĭs'sĭd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vē-sĭd'ē-tē. f. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity, ropineſs; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vĭs-kŏs'ē-tē. f. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity, a glutinous ſubſtance.

VISCOUNT, vī'kŏunt. f. (458). A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vī'kŏunt-ĕs. f. The lady of a viſcount.

VISCOUS, vĭs'kŭs. a. (314). Glutinous, ſticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. f. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye; ſtate of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable.

VISIBLE, vĭz'ē-bl. a. (405). Perceptible by the eye; diſcovered to the eye; apparent, open, conſpicuous.

VISIBLENESS, vĭz'ē-bl-nĕs. f. State or quality of being viſible.

VISIBLY, vĭz'ē-blē. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĭzh'ŭn. f. (451). Sight, the faculty of ſeeing; the act of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, a phantom; a dream, ſomething ſhown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē. a. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē. f. One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To VISIT, vĭz'ĭt. v. a. To go to ſee; to ſend good or evil judicially; to ſalute with a preſent; to come to a ſurvey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vĭz'ĭt. v. n. To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VISIT, vĭz'ĭt. f. The act of going to ſee another.

VISITABLE, vĭz'ē-tā-bl. a. (405). Liable to be viſited.

VISITANT, vĭz'ē-tănt. f. (88). One who goes to ſee another.

VISITATION, vĭz-ē-tā'shŭn. f. The act of viſiting; object of viſits; judicial viſit or perambulation; judicial evil ſent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, vĭz-ē-tā-tō'rē-ăl. a. Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

VISITER, vĭz'ĭt-ŭr. f. (98). One who comes to another; an occaſional judge.

VISIVE, vī'sĭv. a. (140) (157) (428). Formed in the act of ſeeing.

VISOR, vĭz'ŭr. f. (166). A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

VISORED, vĭz'ŭr'd. a. (359). Maſked.

VISTA, vĭs'tă. f. View, proſpect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vĭzh'ū-ăl. a. (451). Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight.

VITAL, vī'tăl. a. (88). Contributing to life, neceſſary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the ſeat of life; ſo diſpoſed as to live; eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

VITALITY, vī-tăl'ē-tē. f. Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VITALLY, vī'tăl-ē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VITALS, vī'tălz. f. Parts eſſential to life.

To VITIATE, vĭſh'ē-āte. v. a. To deprave, to ſpoil, to make leſs pure.

VITIATION, vĭſh-ē-ā'shŭn. f. Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vĭſh'ŭs. a. (461). Corrupt, wicked, oppoſite to virtuous; corrupt, having phyſical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, vĭſh'ŭs-lē. ad. Not virtuouſly, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vĭſh'ŭs-nĕs. f. Corruptneſs, ſtate of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vĭt'trē-ŭs. a. Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs.

VITREOUSNESS, vĭt'trē-ŭs-nĕs. f. Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE, vē-trĭf'fē-kă-bl. a. Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRIFICATE, vē-trĭf'fē-kāte. v. a. To change into glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, vĭt'trē-fē-kā'shŭn. f. Production of glaſs, act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt'trē-fī. v. a. (183). To change into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt'trē-fī. v. n. To become glaſs.

VITRIOL, vĭt'trē-ŭl. f. (166). Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt.

VITRIOLATE, vĭt'trē-ō-lāte. }
VITRIOLATED, vē'trē-ō-lā-tĕd. } a.
Impregnated with vitriol, conſiſting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vē-trē-ŏl'ĭk. }
VITRIOLOUS, vĭt-trī'ō-lŭs. } a.
Reſembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vĭt'tſhū-līne. a. (149). Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vē-tū'pĕr-ă-bl, or vī-tū'pĕr-ă-bl. a. (138) (405). Blame-worthy.

To VITUPERATE, vē-tū'pĕr-āte, or vī-tū'pĕr-āte. v. a. (138). To blame, to cenſure.

VITUPERATION, vē-tū-pĕr-ā'shŭn, or vī-tū-pĕr-ā'shŭn. f. Blame, cenſure.

VIVACIOUS, vē-vā'shŭs, or vī-vā'shŭs. a. (138). Long-lived; ſpritely, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS. vē-vā'shŭs-nĕs, or vī-vā'shŭs-nĕs. (138) }
VIVACITY, vē-văs'ē-tē, or vī-văs'ē-tē. } f.
Livelineſs, ſpritelineſs; longevity, length of life.

VIVID, vĭv'ĭd. a. (544). Lively, quick, ſtriking, ſpritely, active.

VIVIDLY, vĭv'ĭd-lē. ad. With life, with quickneſs, with ſtrength.

VIVIDNESS, vĭv'ĭd-nĕs. f. Life, vigour, quickneſs.

To VIVIFICATE, vī-vĭf'fē-kāte. v. n. (138). To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vĭv'ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vĭ-vĭf'ĭk. a. (138) (509). Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, vĭv'ĕ-fī. v. a. (183). To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vĭ-vĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (138) Bringing the young alive, appoſed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vĭk's'n. ſ. (103). Vixen is the name of a ſhe-fox: and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox.

VIZARD, vĭz'ŭrd. ſ. (88). A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

VIZIER, vĭz'yēre. ſ. The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

ULCER, ŭl'sŭr. ſ. (98). A ſore of continuance, not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, ŭl'sŭr-āte. v. a. To diſeaſe with ſores.

ULCERATION, ŭl-sŭr-ā'shŭn. ſ. The act of braking into ulcers; ulcer, ſore.

ULCEROUS, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs. a. (555). Afflicted with ſores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ŭl'sŭr'd. a. (359). Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ū-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ŭl'tē-māt. a. (91). Intended in the laſt reſort.

ULTIMATELY, ŭl'tē-māt-lē. ad. In the laſt conſequence.

ULTIMITY, ŭl-tĭm'ē-tē. ſ. The laſt ſtage, the laſt conſequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā-rēēn'. ſ. (112) One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā-rēēn'. a. Being beyond the ſea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ŭl-trā-mŏn'tāne. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ŭl-trā-mŭn'dāne. Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ŭm'bĕl. ſ. In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pediments or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ŭm'bĕl-lā-tĕd. a. In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks.

UMBER, ŭm'bŭr. ſ. (98). A colour, a fiſh. The Umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ŭm'bŭr'd. a. (359). Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ŭm-bĭl'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ŭm'blz. ſ. (405). A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ŭm'bō. ſ. The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ŭm'brĭdje. ſ. (90). Shade, ſkreen of trees; ſhadow, appearance; reſentment, offence, ſuſpicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ŭm-brā'jē-ŭs. a. Shady, yielding ſhade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ŭm-brā'jē-ŭs-nĕs ſ. Shadineſs.

UMBRATILE, ŭm'brā-tĭl. a. (145). Being in the ſhade.

UMBRELLA, ŭm-brĕl'lā. } ſ.
UMBRELL, ŭm'brĕl. }
A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ŭm-brŏs'ē-tē. ſ. Shadineſs, excluſion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ŭm'pī-rĭdje. ſ. (90). Arbitration, friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

UMPIRE, ŭm'pīre. ſ. (140). An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend decides diſputes.

☞ This word, ſays Johnſon, *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from Skinner, derives from *un pere*: in French, a *father*. But whatever may be its derivation, one ſhould think, in pronunciation, it ought to claſs with *empire*: and yet we find our orthöepiſts conſiderably divided in the ſound of the laſt ſyllable of both theſe words.

Empire, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan, with the firſt of *pyr-a-mid*.

Umpire, Mr. Sheridan and W. Johſton rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with *fear*: and Dr. Kenrick with the firſt of *pyr-a-mid*.

Amidſt this variety and inconſiſtency we find a preponderancy to the long ſound of *i*, as in *fire*: and this, in my opinion, is the moſt eligible.

Rampire and *Vampyre* follow the ſame analogy; and *Satire* and *Samphire* may be looked on as irregular.

UN. A negative particle much uſed in compoſition. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED, ŭn-ă-băſht'. a. (359). Not ſhamed, not confined by modeſty.

UNABLE, ŭn-ā'bl. a. (405). Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ŭn-ă-bŏl'ĭſht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl. a. Not pleaſing, not ſuch as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl-nĕs. ſ. See ACCEPTABLE. State of not pleaſing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ŭn-ăk-sĕs'sĕ-bl-nĕs. ſ. State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā-tĕd. a. Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ŭn-ăk-kŭm'pă-nĭd. a. (283). Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'plĭſht a. (359). Unfiniſhed, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ŭn-ăk-kŏŏn'tă-bl a. (405). Not explicable, not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule; not ſubject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ŭn-ăk-kŏŏn'tă-blē. ad. Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ŭn-ăk'kū-rāt. a. (91). Not exact: properly *Inaccurate*.

UNACCUSTOMED, ŭn-ăk-kŭs'tŭm'd. a. Not uſed, not habituated; new, not uſual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ŭn-ăk-nŏl'lĭdj'd. a. (328) (359). Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ŭn-ăk-kwān'tănse. ſ. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ŭn-ăk-kwān'tĕd. a. Not known, unuſual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ŭn-ăk'tĭv. a. Not briſk, not lively; having no employment; not buſy, not diligent; having no efficacy, more properly *inactive*.

UNADMIRED, ŭn-ăd-mīr'd'. a. (359). Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ŭn-ă-dōr'd'. a. (359). Not worſhipped.

UNADVISED, ŭn-ăd-vīz'd'. a. (359). Imprudent, indiſcreet; done without due thought, raſh.

UNADULTERATED, ŭn-ă-dŭl'tŭr-ā-tĕd. a. (359). Genuine; not counterfeit; having no baſe mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affection, open, candid, ſincere; not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING. ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĭng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the paſſions. (410)

UNAIDED, ŭn-ā'dĕd. a. Not aſſiſted, not helped.

UNALIENABLE, ŭn-āle'vĕn-ă-bl. a. Not alienable, not transferable. (113).

UNALLIED, ŭn-ăl-lī'd'. a. (283). Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, ŭn-ăl'tŭr-ă-bl. a. Incapable of being altered.

UNANIMOUS, vū-năn'ē-mŭs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ŭn-ă-nŏĭn'tĕd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ŭn-ăn'sŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ŭn-ăn'sŭr'd. a. Not oppoſed by a reply; not confuted; not ſuitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ŭn-ăp-păwld'. a. Not daunted, not impreſſed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ŭn-ăp-pē'zā-bl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ŭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ŭn-ăp-prōtſh'ĕd. a. (359). Inacceſſible.

UNAPPROVED, ŭn-ăp-prōōv'd'. a. (359). Not approved.

UNAPT, ŭn-ăpt'. a. Dull, not apprehenſive; not ready, not propenſe; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unſuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ŭn-ăpt'nĕs. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs; dulneſs, want of apprehenſion; unreadineſs, diſqualification, want of propenſion.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

UNARGUED, ŭn-ar'gūde. a. (359).
Not diſputed; not cenſured.

UNARMED, ŭn-ârm'd'. a. (359).
Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ŭn-ârt'fŭl. a.
Having no art or cunning; wanting ſkill.

UNASKED, ŭn-ăskt'. a. (359).
Not ſought by ſolicitation.

UNASPIRING, ŭn-ăs-pī'ring. a.
Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ŭn-ăs-sāl'd'. a.
Not attacked, not aſſaulted.

UNASSISTED, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĕd. a.
Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĭng. a.
Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ŭn-ăsh-ūr'd'. a. (359).
Not confident; not to be truſted.

UNATTAINABLE, ŭn-ăt-tā'nă-bl. a.
Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ŭn-ăt-tā'nă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕmp'tĕd. a.
Untried, not aſſayed.

UNATTENDED, ŭn-ăt-tĕn'dĕd. a.
Having no retinue, or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ŭn-ă-vā'lă-bl. a.
Uſeleſs, vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

UNAVAILING, ŭn-ă-vā'ling. a.
Uſeleſs, vain. (410).

UNAVOIDABLE, ŭn-ă-vŏid'ă-bl. a.
Inevitable, not to be ſhunned

UNAVOIDED, ŭn-ă-vŏid'ĕd. a.
Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ŭn-âw'*th*ŭr-īz'd. a. Not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.

UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wâre'. (524)
UNAWARES, ŭn-ă-wârz'. } ad.
Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, ſuddenly.

☞ Theſe words, like ſome others, are ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, and ſometimes on the laſt, as the rhythm of the ſentence ſeems to require. See COMMODORE.

UNAWED, ŭn-âw'd'. a. (359).
Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ŭn-băkt'. a. (359).
Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To UNBAR, ŭn-bâr'. v. a.
To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ŭn-bârb'd'. a.
Not ſhaven.

UNBATTERED, ŭn-băt'tŭr'd. a.
Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ŭn-bē'tn. a.
Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ŭn-bē-kŭm'ing. a.
Indecent, unſuitable, indecorous.

To UNBED, ŭn-bĕd'. v. a.
To raiſe from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ŭn-bē-fĭt'tĭng. a.
Not becoming, not ſuitable.

UNBEGOT, ŭn-bē-gŏt'.
UNBEGOTTEN, ŭn-bē-gŏt'tn. } a.
Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

UNBELIEF, ŭn-bē-lēēf'. ſ.
Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIEVE, ŭn-bē-lēēv'. v. a.
To diſcredit, not to truſt; not to think real or true.

UNBELIEVER, ŭn-bē-lēēv'ŭr. ſ.
An infidel, one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

UNBENDING, ŭn-bĕn'dĭng. a. (410).
Not ſuffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.

UNBENEVOLENT, ŭn-bē-nĕv'vō-lĕnt a. Not kind.

UNBENEFICED, ŭn-bĕn'nē-fĭſt. a.
Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENIGHTED, ŭn-bē-nīte'ĕd. a.
Never viſited by darkneſs.

UNBENIGN, ŭn-bē-nīne'. a.
Malignant, malevolent.

UNBENT, ŭn-bĕnt'. a.
Not ſtrained by the ſtring; having the bow unſtrung; not cruſhed, not ſubdued; relaxed, not intent.

UNBESEEMING, ŭn-bē-sēēm'ing. a.
Unbecoming.

UNBESOUGHT, ŭn-bē-sâwt'. a.
Not intreated.

UNBEWAILED, ŭn-bē-wāl'd'. a.
Not lamented.

To UNBIAS, ŭn-bī'ăs. v. a.
To free from any external motive, to diſentangle from prejudice.

UNBID, ŭn-bĭd'.
UNBIDDEN, ŭn-bĭd'd'n. } a.
Uninvited, uncommanded; ſpontaneous.

UNBIGOTTED, ŭn-bĭg'ŭt-ĕd. a.
Free from bigotry,

☞ Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan ſpell this word with double *t*, though the ſimple *bigoted* has but one. This certainly is an inconſiſtency which no authority can juſtify. See BIGOTED.

To UNBIND, ŭn-bīnd'. v. a.
To looſe, to untie.

To UNBISHOP, ŭn-bĭsh'ŭp. v. a.
To deprive of epiſcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ŭn-bĭt'tĕd. a.
Unbridled, unreſtrained.

UNBLAMABLE, ŭn-blā'mă-bl. a.
Not culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ŭn-blĕm'ĭsht. a.
Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCHED, ŭn-blĕntsht'. a.
Not diſgraced, not injured by any ſoil.

UNBLEST, ŭn-blĕſt'. a.
Accurſed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

UNBLOODIED, ŭn-blŭd'ĭd. a.
Not ſtrained with blood.

UNBLOWN, ŭn-blōne'. a.
Having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLUNTED, ŭn-blŭnt'ĕd. a.
Not becoming obtuſe.

UNBODIED, ŭn-bŏd'ĭd. a. (283).
Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ŭn-bōlt'. v. a.
To ſet open, to unbar.

UNBOLTED, ŭn-bōlt'ĕd. a.
Coarſe, groſs, not refined.

UNBONNETED, ŭn-bŏn'nĕt-ĕd. a.
Wanting a hat or bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, ŭn-bŏŏk'ĭsh. a.
Not ſtudious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ŭn-bôrn'. a.
Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ŭn-bŏr'rōde. a.
Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBOTTOMED, ŭn-bŏt'tŭm'd. a.
Without bottom, bottomleſs; having no ſolid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ŭn-bŭz'ŭm. v. a. (169). To reveal in confidence; to open, to diſcloſe. See BOSOM.

UNBOUGHT, ŭn-bâwt'. a.
Obtained without money; not finding any purchaſer.

UNBOUND, ŭn-bŏŏnd'. a.
Looſe, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of Unbind.

UNBOUNDED, ŭn-bŏŏnd'ĕd. a.
Unlimited, unreſtrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ŭn-bŏŏnd'ĕd-lē. ad.
Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ŭn-bŏŏnd'ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ŭn-bōde'. a.
Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ŭn-bŏŏ'ĕl. v. n.
To exenterate, to eviſcerate.

To UNBRACE, ŭn-brāse'. v. a.
To looſe, to relax; to make the clothes looſe.

UNBREATHED, ŭn-brĕTH'd'. v. a.
Not exerciſed.

UNBRED, ŭn-brĕd'. a.
Not inſtructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ŭn-brĭtcht'. a. (359).
Having no breeches.

UNBRIBED, ŭn-brībd'. a.
Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ŭn-brī'dl'd. a. (359).
Licentious, not reſtrained.

UNBROKE, ŭn-brōke'.
UNBROKEN, ŭn-brō'k'n. } a.
Not violated; not ſubdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ŭn-brŭTH'ŭr-like.
UNBROTHERLY, ŭn-brŭTH'ŭr-lē. } a. Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ŭn-bŭk'kl. v. a.
To looſe from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ŭn-bĭld'. v. a.
To raze, to deſtroy.

UNBUILT, ŭn-bĭlt'. a.
Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ŭn-bĕr'rĭd. a. (283).
Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, ŭn-bŭrn'd'
UNBURNT, ŭn-bŭrnt'. } a.
Not conſumed, not waſted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ŭn-bŭrn'ing. a.
Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ŭn-bŭr'THĕn. v. a.
To rid of a load; to throw off, to diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ŭn-bŭt'tn. v. a.
To looſe any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ŭn-kăl'sĭn'd. a.
Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ŭn-kâwl'd'. a.
Not ſummoned, not ſent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ŭn-kăn'sĭl'd. a. (99)
Not eraſed, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ŭn-kă-nŏn'ĭ-kăl. a.
Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ŭn-kā'pā-bl. a.
Not capable, not ſuſceptible: more properly *incapable*.

UNCARNATE, ŭn-kăr'nāt. a. (91).
Not fleſhy: more properly *incarnate*.

To UNCASE, ŭn-kāse'. v. a.
To diſengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ŭn-kawt' a.
Not yet caught.

UNCAUSED, ŭn-kawz'd'. a.
Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCAUTIOUS, ŭn-kaw'shŭs. a.
Not wary, heedleſs.

UNCERTAIN, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn. a.
Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not ſure in the conſequence; unſettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn-tē. ſ.
Dubiouſneſs, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; ſomething unknown.

To UNCHAIN, ŭn-tshāne'. v. a.
To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ŭn-tshān'jā-bl. a.
Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ŭn-tshānj'd'. a. (359).
Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ŭn-tshān'jā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ŭn-tshān'jā-blē. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ŭn-tshān'jing. a.
Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ŭn-tshărje'. v. a.
To retract an accuſation.

UNCHARITABLE, ŭn-tshăr'ē-tā-bl. a.
Contrary to charity, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ŭn-tshăr'ē-tā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ŭn-tshăr'ē-tā-blē. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ŭn-tshā'rē. a.
Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ŭn-tshāste'. a.
Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ŭn-tshās'tē-tē. ſ.
Lewdneſs, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ŭn-tshēr'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Melancholy, gloomineſs of temper. See CHEERFUL.

UNCHECKED, ŭn-tshĕkt'. a. (359).
Unreſtrained.

UNCHEWED, ŭn-tshūde'. a. (359).
Not maſticated.

To UNCHILD, ŭn-tshīld'. v. a.
To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn. a. (464)
Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to chriſtianity.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-sīz'd. a. Not circumciſed, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn. ſ.
Omiſſion of circumciſion.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ŭm-sĕr-kŭm-skrīb'd'. a.
Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-stăn'shăl. a.
Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl. a.
Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

UNCIVILLY, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl-ē. ad.
Unpolitely, not complaiſantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ŭn-sĭv'ĭl-īz'd. a.
Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarſe, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ŭn-klăr'ē-fīde. a.
Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ŭn-klăsp'. v. a.
To open what is ſhut with claſps.

UNCLASSICK, ŭn-klăs'sĭk. a.
Not claſſick.

UNCLE, ŭng'kl. ſ. (405) (408).
The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ŭn-klēne'. a.
Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with ſin; lewd, unchaſte.

UNCLEANLINESS, ŭn-klĕn'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Want of cleanlineſs.

UNCLEANLY, ŭn-klĕn'lē. a.
Foul, filthy, naſty; indecent, unchaſte.

UNCLEANNESS, ŭn-klēne'nĕs. ſ.
Lewdneſs, incontinence; want of cleanlineſs, naſtineſs; ſin, wickedneſs; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ŭn-klĕnz'd'. a.
Not cleanſed.

To UNCLEW, ŭn-klū'. v. a.
To undo.

To UNCLENCH, ŭn-klĕnsh'. v. a.
To open the cloſed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ŭn-klĭpt'. a. (359).
Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH, ŭn-klōthe'. v. a.
To ſtrip, to make naked.

☞ As Dr. Johnſon has written the poſitive of this word *Clothe*, he ought certainly to have written the negative *Unclothe*.

To UNCLOG, ŭn-klŏg'. v. a.
To diſencumber, to exonerate; to ſet at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ŭn-klŏis'tŭr. v. n.
To ſet at large.

To UNCLOSE, ŭn-klōze'. v. a.
To open.

UNCLOSED, ŭn-klōz'd'. a.
Not ſeparated by encloſures.

UNCLOUDED, ŭn-klŏŭ'dĕd. a.
Free from clouds, clear from obſcurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ŭn-klŏŭ'dĕd-nĕs. ſ. Openneſs, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ŭn-klŏŭ'dē. a.
Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ŭn-klŭtsh'. v. a.
To open.

To UNCOIF, ŭn-kwoif'. v. a.
To pull the cap off. See To QUOIT.

To UNCOIL, ŭn-koil'. v. a.
To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ŭn-koin'd'. a. (359).
Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ŭn-kŏl-lĕk'tĕd. a.
Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ŭn-kŭl'lŭr'd. a.
Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ŭn-kōm'd'. a.
Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ŭn-kŭm-āt'ā-bl. a Inacceſſible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ŭn-kŭm'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ŭn-kŭm'lē. a.
Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tā-bl a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, diſmal, miſerable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Want of cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tā-blē. ad.
Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMANDED, ŭn-kŭm-măn'dĕd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn. a.
Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn-nĕs. ſ. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ŭn-kŏm-păkt'. a.
Not compact, not cloſely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-tĕd. a.
Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ŭn-kŭm'pā-nĭd. a.
Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ŭn-kŏm-pĕl'd'. a.
Free from compulſion.

UNCOMPLETE, ŭn-kŏm-plēte'. a.
Not finiſhed: properly *incomplete*.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ŭn-kŏm-pŏund'ĕd a. Simple, not mixed; ſimple, not intricate.

UNCOMPRESSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕst'. a.
Free from compreſſion.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a.
Unabl to comprehend; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify Incomprehenſible.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vā-bl. a. Not to be underſtood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Incomprehenſibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ŭn-kŏn-sēv'd'. a.
Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'. ſ.
Negligence, want of intereſt in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'd'. a.
Having no intereſt in; not anxious, not diſturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'nĕd-lē ad. Without intereſt or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'd'nĕs. ſ.
Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

UNCONCERNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'ning. a. Not intereſting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. ſ.
The ſtate of having no ſhare.

UNCONCLUDENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt } UNCONCLUDING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng }
a. Not deciſive, inferring no plain or certain concluſion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONQUERABLE, ŭn-kŏng'kŭr-ā-bl a. Incapable of being conquered.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ŭn-kŏŏn'sĕl-lā-bl. a. Not to be adviſed.

UNCOUNTABLE, ŭn-kŏŏn'tā-bl. a.
Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ŭn-kŏŏn'tĕr-fĭt. a. Genuine, not ſpurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ŭn-kŭp'pl. v. a.
To looſe dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr'tſhē-ŭs. a.
Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ŭn-kŏrt'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ŭn-kŏrt'lē. a.
Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ŭn-kŏŏth'. a. (315).
Odd, ſtrange, unuual.

To UNCREATE, ŭn-krē-āte'. v. a.
To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence.

UNCREATED, ŭn-krē-ā'tĕd. a.
Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd'ĕ-tā-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ŭn-krŏpt'. a. (359).
Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ŭn-krŏst'. a. (359).
Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ŭn-krŏŏ'dĕd. a.
Not ſtraitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ŭn-krŏŏn'. v. a.
To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

UNCTION, ŭng'ſhŭn. ſ. (408).
The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing ſoftening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the laſt hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ŭng-tſhū-ŏs'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Fatneſs, oilineſs.

UNCTUOUS, ŭng'tſhū-ŭs. a. (408).
Fat, clammy, oily.

☞ This word is as frequently miſpronounced as *ſumptuous* and *preſumptuous*, and for the ſame reaſon. We are apt to confound this termination with *eous* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ung'ſhus*, without attending to the *u* after the *t*, which makes ſo great a difference in the ſound of this word and its compounds.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ŭng'tſhū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Fatneſs, oilineſs, clammineſs, greaſineſs.

UNCULLED, ŭn-kŭl'd'. a.
Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ŭn-kŭl'pā-bl. a.
Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl'tē-vā-tĕd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not inſtructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ŭn-kŭm'bŭr'd. a.
Not burdened, not embarraſſed.

UNCURBABLE, ŭn-kŭr'bā-bl. a.
That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, ŭn-kŭrb'd'. a.
Licentious, not reſtrained.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. a.
To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. n.
To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ŭn-kŭr'rĕnt. a.
Not current, not paſſing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ŭn-kŭrse'. v. a.
To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ŭn-kŭt'. a.
Not cut.

To UNDAM, ŭn-dăm'. v. a.
To open, to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ŭn-dăm'ĭdj'd. a. (90).
Not made worſe, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ŭn-dăn'tĕd. a. (214).
Unſubdued by fear, not depreſſed. See DAUNTED.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ŭn-dăn'tĕd-lē. ad.
Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ŭn-dăz'zl'd. a. (359).
Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour.

To UNDEAF, ŭn-dĕf'. v. a.
To free from deafneſs.

UNDEBAUCHED, ŭn-dē-bawtſht'. a.
Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ŭn-dĕk'ā-gŏn. ſ.
A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECAYING, ŭn-dē-kā'ĭng. a.
Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

UNDECAYED, ŭn-dē-kāde'. a.
Not liable to be diminiſhed.

To UNDECEIVE, ŭn-dē-sēve'. v. a.
To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ŭn-dē-sē'vā-bl. a.
Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ŭn-dē-sēv'd'. a.
Not cheated, not impoſed on.

UNDECIDED, ŭn-dē-sī'dĕd. a.
Not determined, not ſettled.

To UNDECK, ŭn-dĕk'. v. a.
To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ŭn-dĕkt'. a. (359).
Not adorned, not embelliſhed.

UNDECISIVE, ŭn-dē-sī'sĭv. a.
Not deciſive, not concluſive.

UNDECLINED, ŭn-dē-klīn'd'. a.
Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ŭn-dĕd'ĕ-kā-tĕd. a.
Not conſecrated, not devoted; not inſcribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ŭn-dēēd'ĕd. a.
Not ſignalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ŭn-dē-fāſte'. a.
Not deprived of its form, not diſfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ŭn-dē-fē'zē-bl. a.
Not defeaſible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED, ŭn-dē-fīl'd'. a.
Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINED, ŭn-dē-fī'nd'. a.
Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFINABLE, ŭn-dē-fī'nā-bl. a.
Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

UNDEFIED, ŭn-dē-fīde'. a.
Not ſet at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFORMED, ŭn-dē-fŏrm'd'. a.
Not deformed, not diſfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ŭn-dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĕd a. Not carefully conſidered.

UNDELIGHTED, ŭn-dē-lī'tĕd. a.
Not pleaſed, not touched with pleaſure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ŭn-dē-līte'fŭl. a.
Not giving pleaſure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ŭn-dē-mŏl'ĭſht. a.
Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ŭn-dē-mŏn'strā-bl. a.
Not capable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ŭn-dē-nī'ā-bl. a.
Such as cannot be gainſaid.

UNDENIABLY, ŭn-dē-nī'ā-blē. ad.
So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ŭn-dē-plōr'd'. a.
Not lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ŭn-dē-prav'd'. a.
Not corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ŭn-dē-priv'd'. a.
Not diveſted by authority, not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

UNDER, ŭn'dŭr. prep. (98).
In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of pupillage to; beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a leſs degree than; for leſs than: leſs than, below; by the appearance of; with leſs than; in the ſtate of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a ſtate of being loaded with; in a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to; in a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by; in a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by; in the ſtate of bearing; in the ſtate of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; repreſented by; in a ſtate of protection; with reſpect to; atteſted by; ſubjected to, being the ſubject of; in a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ŭn'dŭr. ad. (418).
In a ſtate of ſubjection; leſs; oppoſed to Over or More; it has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective, inferior, ſubject, ſubordinate.

UNDERACTION, ŭn-dŭr-ăk'ſhŭn. ſ.
Subordinate action, action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

To UNDERBEAR, ŭn-dŭr-bāre'. v. a.
To ſupport, to endure; to line, to guard. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

UNDERBEARER, ŭn-dŭr-bā'rŭr. ſ.
In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ŭn-dŭr-bĭd'. v. a.
To offer for any thing leſs than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ŭn'dŭr-klārk. ſ.
A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ŭn-dŭr-dŏŏ'. v. n.
To act below one's abilities; to do leſs than is requiſite.

UNDERFACTION, ŭn-dŭr-făk'ſhŭn. ſ. ſubordinate faction, ſubdiviſion of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ŭn-dŭr-fĕl'lō. ſ.
A mean man, a ſorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'lĭng. ſ.
Lower part of an edifice.

To UNDERFURNISH, ŭn-dŭr-fŭr'nĭſh v. a. To ſupply with leſs than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ŭn-dŭr-gō'. v. a. To ſuffer, to ſuſtain, to endure evil; to ſupport, to hazard. Not in uſe. To ſuſtain, to be the bearer of, to poſſeſs; to ſuſtain, to endure without fainting; to paſs through.

UNDERGROUND, ŭn'dŭr-grŏŏn'd. ſ. Subterraneous ſpace.

UNDERGROWTH, ŭn-dŭr-grō*th*'. ſ. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ŭn'dĕr-hănd. ad. By means not apparent, ſecretly; clandeſtinely, with fraudulent ſecrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, ŭn-dŭr-lā'bŭr-ŭr. ſ. A ſubordinate workman.

UNDERIVED, ŭn-dē-rīv'd'. a. Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAY, ŭn-dŭr-lā'. v. a. To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ŭn-dŭr-līne'. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ŭn'dŭr-lĭng. ſ. (410). An inferior agent, a ſorry, mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ŭn-dŭr-mīne'. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall or be blown up, to ſap; to excavate under; to injure by clandeſtine means.

UNDERMINER, ŭn-dŭr-mī'nŭr. ſ. He that ſaps, he that digs away the ſupports; a clandeſtine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ŭn'dŭr-mōſt. a. Loweſt in place; loweſt in ſtate or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēTH'. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēTH'. prep. (467). Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ŏf'fis-ŭr. ſ. An inferiour officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pĭn'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDEROGATORY, ŭn-dē-rŏg'gă-tŭr-ē a. Not derogatory, which ſee.

UNDERPART, ŭn'dŭr-pārt. ſ. Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ŭn-dŭr-pĕt'tē-kōte. ſ. That worn next the body.

UNDERPLOT, ŭn'dŭr-plŏt. ſ. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it; a clandeſtine ſcheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ŭn-dŭr-prāze'. v. a. To praiſe below deſert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ŭn-dŭr-prīze'. v. a. To value at leſs than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp'. v. a. To ſupport, to ſuſtain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ŭn-dŭr-prō-pōr'ſhŭn'd. a. Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ŭn-dŭr-rāte'. ſ. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ŭn'dŭr-rāte. ſ. (498). A price leſs than is uſual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ŭn-dŭr-sĕk'krē-tă-rē. ſ. A ſubordinate ſecretary.

To UNDERSELL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl'. v. a. To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ŭn-dŭr-sĕr'vănt. ſ. A ſervant of the lower claſs.

To UNDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDERSETTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tŭr. ſ. Prop, pedeſtal, ſupport.

UNDERSETTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tĭng. ſ. Lower part, pedeſtal. (410).

UNDERSHERIFF, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'rĭf. ſ. The deputy of the ſheriff. See SHERIFF.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'rĭf-rē ſ. The office of an under-ſheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ŭn-dŭr-shŏt'. part. a. Moved by water paſſing under it.

UNDERSONG, ŭn'dŭr-sŏng. ſ. Chorus, burden of a ſong.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. pret. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'dĭng. ſ. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment; ſkill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'dĭng. a. Knowing, ſkilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn'dĭng-lē. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ŭn-dŭr-ſtŏŏd'. pret. and part. paſſive of Underſtand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ŭn'dŭr-ſtrăp-pŭr. ſ. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. v. a. pret. Undertook; part. paſſ. Undertaken. To attempt, to engage in; to aſſume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. v. n. To aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture, to hazard; to promiſe, to ſtand bound to ſome condition,

UNDERTAKEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā'k'n. part. paſſive of Undertake.

UNDERTAKER, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kŭr. ſ. (98). One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kĭng. ſ. Attempt, enterprize, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ŭn-dŭr-tĕn'ănt. ſ. A ſecondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ŭn-dŭr-tŏŏk'. part. paſſ. of Undertake.

UNDERVALUATION, ŭn-dŭr-văl-ū-ā'ſhŭn. ſ. Rate not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ū. v. a. To rate low, to eſteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depreſs, to make low in eſtimation, to deſpiſe.

UNDERVALUE, ŭn'dŭr-văl-ū. ſ. (493) Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ū-ŭr. ſ. One who eſteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt'. preter. of Undergo.

UNDERWOOD, ŭn'dŭr-wŭd. ſ. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ŭn'dŭr-wŭrk. ſ. (498) Subordinate buſineſs, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'. v. a. pret. Underworked, or Underwrought; participle paſſ. Underworked, or Underwrought. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures; to labour leſs than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'măn. ſ. An inferior labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ŭn-dŭr-rīte'. v. a. To write under ſomething elſe.

UNDERWRITER, ŭn-dŭr-rī'tŭr. ſ. An inſurer, ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ŭn-dē-skrīb'd'. a. Not deſcribed.

UNDESCRIED, ŭn-dē-skrīde'. a. Not ſeen, unſeen, undiſcovered.

UNDESERVED, ŭn-dē-zĕrv'd'. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vĕd-lē. ad. (364). Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vŭr. ſ. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ŭn-dē-zĕr'vĭng. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ŭn-dē-sīn'd'. a. (359). Not intended, not purpoſed.

UNDESIGNING, ŭn-dē-sī'nĭng. a. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe; having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes, ſincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ŭn-dē-zī'ră-bl. a. Not to be wiſhed, not pleaſing.

UNDESIRED, ŭn-dē-zīr'd'. a. (359). Not wiſhed, not ſolicited.

UNDESIRING, ŭn-dē-zī'rĭng. a. Negligent, not wiſhing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ŭn-dē-strŏĕ'ă-bl. a. Indeſtructible, not ſuſceptive of deſtruction.

UNDESTROYED, ŭn-dē-strŏĭd'. a. Not deſtroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ă-bl. a. Impoſſible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ăt a. (91). Not ſettled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn-ăt-nĕs. } ſ.
UNDETERMINATION, ŭn-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā'ſhŭn. }
Uncertainty, indeciſion; the ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ŭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn'd. a. Unſettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ŭn-dē-vō'tĕd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ŭn-dī-ăf'fă-nŭs. a. Not pellucid, not tranſparent.

UNDID, ŭn-dĭd'. the preterit of Undo

UNDIGESTED, ŭn-dē-jĕs'tĕd. a. Not concocted.

UNDIMINISHED, ŭn-dē-mĭn'ĭſht. a. Not impaired, not leſſened.

UNDINTED, ŭn-dĭnt'ĕd. a. Not impreſſed by a blow.

UNDIPPED, ŭn-dĭpt'. a. (359). Not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, ŭn-dē-rĕk'tĕd. a. Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ŭn-dĭz-zûrn'd'. a. Not obſerved, not diſcovered, not deſcried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ŭn-dĭz-zûr'nĕd-lē ad. (364). So as to be undiſcovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ŭn-dĭz-zûrn'ē-bl. a. Not to be diſcerned, inviſible,

UNDISCERNIBLY, ŭn-dĭz-zûrn'ē-blē. a. Inviſibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ŭn-dĭz-zûrn'ing. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due diſtinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ŭn-dĭs'sĭp-plĭn'd. a. Not ſubdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninſtructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr-ā-bl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr'd. a. Not ſeen, not deſcried.

UNDISCREET, ŭn-dĭs-krēēt'. a. Not wiſe, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ŭn-dĭz-gyīz'd'. a. Open, artleſs, plain.

UNDISHONOURED, ŭn-dĭz-ŏn'nŭr'd. a. Not diſhonoured.

UNDISMAYED, ŭn-dĭz-māde'. a. Not diſcouraged, not depreſſed with fear.

UNDISOBLIGING, ŭn-dĭs-ō-blēē'jing. a. Inoffenſive.

UNDISPERSED, ŭn-dĭs-pûrst'. a. Not ſcattered.

UNDISPOSED, ŭn-dĭs-pōz'd'. a. Not beſtowed.

UNDISPUTED, ŭn-dĭs-pū'tĕd. a. Incontrovertible, evident.

UNDISSEMBLED, ŭn-dĭs-sĕm'bl'd. a. Openly declared; honeſt; not feigned.

UNDISSIPATED, ŭn-dĭs'sē-pā-tĕd. a. Not ſcattered; not diſperſed.

UNDISSOLVING, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'vĭng. a. Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ŭn-dĭs-tĕm'pŭr'd. a. Free from diſeaſe; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ā-bl. a. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsht. a. (359). Not marked out by objects or intervals; not ſeen, or not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried; admitting nothing between having no intervenient ſpace; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular reſpect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĭng. a. Making no difference; not to be plainly diſcerned.

UNDISTRACTED, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd. a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-lē. a. Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ. Free from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ŭn-dĭs-tŭrb'd'. a. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-tŭrb'd'lē. ad. Calmly; peacefully.

UNDIVIDABLE, ŭn-dē-vī'dă-bl. a. Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion.

UNDIVIDED, ŭn-dē-vī'dĕd. a. Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDIVULGED, ŭn-dē-vŭlj'd'. a. Secret; not promulgated.

To UNDO, ŭn-dōō'. v. a. preterit *undid*; participle paſſive *undone*; from *do*. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction; to looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened, to unravel; to change any thing to its former ſtate; to recall or annul any action.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ing. a. Ruining, deſtructive.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ing. ſ. Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief.

UNDONE, ŭn-dŭn'. a. Not done; not performed; ruined; brought to deſtruction.

UNDOUBTED, ŭn-dŏŏt'ĕd. a. Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, ŭn-dŏŏt'ĕd-lē. adv. Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

UNDOUBTING, ŭn-dŏŏt'ing. a. Admitting no doubt.

UNDRAWN, ŭn-drawn'. a. Not pulled by any external force.

UNDREADED, ŭn-drĕd'ĕd. a. Not feared.

UNDREAMED, ŭn-drēm'd'. a. Not thought on.

To UNDRESS, ŭn-drĕs'. v. a. To diveſt of clothes; to ſtrip; to diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

UNDRESS, ŭn'drĕs. ſ. (498). A looſe or negligent dreſs.

UNDRESSED, ŭn-drĕst'. a. Not regulated; not prepared for uſe.

UNDRIED, ŭn-drīde'. a. Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, ŭn-drĭv'v'n. a. (103). Not impelled either way.

UNDROSSY, ŭn-drŏs'sē. a. Free from recrement.

UNDUBITABLE, ŭn-dū'bē-tā-bl. a. Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable: more properly *Indubitable*.

UNDUE, ŭn-dū'. a. Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, ŭn'jū-lā-rē. a. (376). Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions.

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jū-lāte. v. a. To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. See Principles, No. 376.

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jū-lāte. v. n. To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, ŭn'jū-lā'ſhŭn. ſ. Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ŭn'jū-lā-tō-rē. a. Moving in the manner of waves. (512).

UNDULY, ŭn-dū'lē. adv. Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDUTEOUS, ŭn-dū'tē-ŭs. a. (376). Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient. See DUTEOUS.

UNDUTIFUL, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl. a. Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl-lē. ad. Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience.

UNDYING, ŭn-dī'ing. a. Not deſtroyed, not periſhing.

UNEARNED, ŭn-ûrn'd'. a. (359). Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, ŭn-ûrthd'. a. (359). Driven from the ground.

UNEARTHLY, ŭn-ûrth'lē. a. Not terreſtrial.

UNEASILY, ŭn-ē'zē-lē. ad. Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, ŭn-ē'zē-nĕs. ſ. Trouble, perplexity, ſtate of diſquiet.

UNEASY, ŭn-ē'zē. a. Painful, giving diſturbance; diſturbed, not at eaſe; conſtraining, cramping; peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe.

UNEATEN, ŭn-ē't'n. a. (103). Not devoured.

UNEATH, ŭn-ēth'. ad. Not eaſily. Not in uſe.

UNEDIFYING, ŭn-ĕd'ē-fī-ing. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ŭn-ē-lĕk'tĕd. a. Not choſen.

UNELIGIBLE, ŭn-ĕl'ē-jē-bl. a. Not worthy to be choſen.

UNEMPLOYED, ŭn-ĕm-plŏĭd'. a. Not buſy, at leiſure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ŭn-ĕmp'tē-ā-bl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

UNENDOWED, ŭn-ĕn-dŏŏd'. a. Not inveſted, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ŭn-ĕn-gādj'd'. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĭd'. a. Not obtained, not poſſeſſed.

UNENJOYING, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĕ'ing. a. Not uſing, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ŭn-ĕn-lī't'n'd. a. (359). Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ŭn-ĕn-lārj'd'. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ŭn-ĕn-slāv'd'. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ŭn-ĕn-tŭr-tā'ning. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, ŭn-ĕn'vĭd. a. (283). Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ŭn-ē'kwā-bl. a. Different from itſelf, diverſe.

UNEQUAL, ŭn-ē'kwăl. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages; diſproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ŭn-ē'kwăl-ā-bl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ŭn-ē'kwăl'd. a. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ŭn-ē'kwăl-ē. ad. In different degrees, in diſproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ŭn-ē'kwăl-nĕs. ſ. Inequality, ſtate of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ŭn-ĕk'kwē-tā-bl. a. Not impartial, not juſt.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ŭn-ē-kwĭv'ŏ-kăl. a.
Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ŭn-ĕr'ră-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, ŭn-ĕr'ĭng. a. (410).
Committing no miſtake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ŭn-ĕr'ĭng-lē. ad.
Without miſtake.

UNESPIED, ŭn-ē-spīde'. a.
Not ſeen, undiſcovered, undeſcried.

UNESSENTIAL, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn'shăl. a.
Not being of the leaſt importance, not conſtituting eſſence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ŭn-ē-stăb'lĭſht. a.
Not eſtabliſhed.

UNEVEN, ŭn-ē'v'n. a. (103).
Not even, not level; not ſuiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ŭn-ē'v'n-nĕs. ſ.
Surface not level, inequality of ſurface; turbulence, changeable ſtate; not ſmoothneſs.

UNEVITABLE, ŭn-ĕv'ē-tă-bl. a.
Inevitable, not to be eſcaped.

UNEXACTED, ŭn-ĕg-zăk'tĕd. a.
Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'ĭn'd. a.
Not inquired, not tried, not diſcuſſed.

UNEXAMPLED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'pl'd. a.
Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-bl. a.
Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ŭn-ĕks-kŏd'jē-tă-bl. a. Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ŭn-ĕk'sē-kū-tĕd. a.
Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, ŭn-ĕk-sīz'd'. a.
Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ŭn-ĕg-zĕm'plē-fīde. a.
Not made known by inſtance or example.

UNEXERCISED, ŭn-ĕk'sĕr-sīz'd. a.
Not practiſed, not experienced.

UNEXEMPT, ŭn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. a.
Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, ŭn-ĕks-hăws'tĕd. a.
Not ſpent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, ŭn-ĕks-păn'dĕd. a.
Not ſpread out.

UNEXPECTED, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd. a.
Not thought on, ſudden, not provided againſt.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-lē. ad.
Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Suddenneſs, unthought of time or manner.

UNEXPERIENCED, ŭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst a.
Not verſed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ŭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. a.
Inconvenient, not fit. See EXPEDIENT.

UNEXPERT, ŭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. a.
Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ŭn-ĕks-plōr'd'. a.
Not ſearched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, ŭn-ĕks-pōz'd'. a.
Not laid open to cenſure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'sē-bl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'sĭv. a.
Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing; expreſſive, unutterable, ineffable.

UNEXTENDED, ŭn-ĕks-tĕn'dĕd. a.
Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl. a.
Unquenchable, not to be put out.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsht. a. (359).
Not quenched, not put out; not extinguiſhed.

UNFADED, ŭn-fā'dĕd. Not withered.

UNFADING, ŭn-fā'dĭng. a. (410).
Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ŭn-fā'lĭng. a. (410).
Certain, not miſſing.

UNFAIR, ŭn-fâre'. a,
Diſingenuous, ſubdolous, not honeſt.

UNFAITHFUL, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl. a.
Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl-ē. ad.
Treacherouſly, perfidiouſly.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Treachery, perfidiouſneſs.

UNFALLOWED, ŭn-făl'lōde. a.
Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, ŭn-fă-mĭl'yăr. a.
Unaccuſtomed, ſuch as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ŭn-făſh'ŭn-ă-bl. a. Not modiſh, not according to the reigning cuſtom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ŭn-făſh'ŭn-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ŭn-făſh'ŭn'd. a.
Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ŭn-făſh'ŭn-ă-blē. ad. Not according to the faſhion; unartfully.

To UNFASTEN, ŭn-fâs's'n. v. a.
To looſe, to unfix. (472).

UNFATHERED, ŭn-fā'*th*ŭr'd. a.
Fatherleſs, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ŭn-făTH'ŭm-ă-bl. a. Not to be ſounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFATHOMABLY, ŭn-făTH'ŭm-ă-blē ad. So as not to be ſounded.

UNFATHOMED, ŭn-făTH'ŭm'd. a.
Not to be ſounded.

UNFATIGUED, ŭn-fă-tēēg'd'. a.
Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLE, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-bl. a.
Unpropitious.

UNFAVOURABLY, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-blē. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiouſly; ſo as not to countenance or ſupport.

UNFEARED, ŭn-fēr'd'. a.
Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ŭn-fē'zē-bl. a.
Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ŭn-fĕ*th*'ŭr'd. a.
Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ŭn-fē'tshŭr'd. a.
Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ŭn-fĕd'. a.
Not ſupplied with food.

UNFEED, ŭn-fēēd'. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ŭn-fēē'lĭng. a.
Inſenſible, void of mental ſenſibility.

UNFEIGNED, ŭn-fān'd'. a.
Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, ſincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ŭn-fā'nĕd-lē. ad. (364). Really, ſincerely, without hypocriſy.

UNFELT, ŭn-fĕlt'. a.
Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ŭn-fĕnst'. a. (359).
Naked of fortification; not ſurrounded by any encloſure.

UNFERMENTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt'ĕd. a.
Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ŭn-fĕr'tĭl. a.
Not fruitful, not prolifick.

To UNFETTER, ŭn-fĕt'tŭr. v. a.
To unchain, to free from ſhackles.

UNFIGURED, ŭn-fĭg'yŭr'd. a.
Repreſenting no animal form.

UNFILLED, ŭn-fĭl'd'. a.
Not filled, not ſupplied.

UNFIRM, ŭn-fĕrm'. a.
Weak, feeble; not ſtable.

UNFILIAL, ŭn-fĭl'yăl. a.
Unſuitable to a ſon.

UNFINISHED, ŭn-fĭn'ĭſht. a.
Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the laſt hand.

UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. a.
Improper, unſuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. v. a.
To diſqualify.

UNFITTING, ŭn-fĭt'tĭng. a. (410).
Not proper.

UNFITLY, ŭn-fĭt'lē. ad.
Not properly, not ſuitably.

UNFITNESS, ŭn-fĭt'nĕs. ſ.
Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

To UNFIX, ŭn-fĭks'. v. a.
To looſen, to make leſs faſt; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ŭn-fĭkst'. a.
Wandering, erratick, inconſtant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ŭn-flĕdj'd'. a. (359).
That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ŭn-flĕſht'. a. (359).
Not fleſhed, not ſeaſoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ŭn-fŏĭl'd'. a.
Unſubdued, not put to the worſt.

To UNFOLD, ŭn-fōld'. v. a.
To expand, to ſpread, to open; to tell; to declare; to diſcover, to reveal, to diſplay, to ſet to view.

UNFOLDING, ŭn-fōld'ĭng. a. (410).
Directing to unfold.

To UNFOOL, ŭn-fōōl'. v. a.
To reſtore from folly.

UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'.
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'd'n. } a.
Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'd'n-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ŭn-fōrst'. a. (99) (359).
Not compelled, not conſtrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to eaſe.

UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fōr'sē-bl. a.
Wanting ſtrength.

UNFORBODING, ŭn-fōre-bō'dĭng. a.
Giving no omens.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164).

UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nōne'. a. Not foreſeen by preſcience.

UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-sēēn'. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fôr'fĭt-ĕd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-fôr-gŏt't'n. a. Not loſt to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fôr-gĭv'ĭng. a. Relentleſs, implacable.

UNFORMED, ŭn-fôrm'd'. a. Not modified into regular ſhape.

UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fôr-sā'k'n. a. Not deſerted.

UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-fôr'tĭ-fīde. (283). Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks; not ſtrengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting ſecurities.

UNFORTUNATE, ŭn-fôr'tſhŭ-nāt. a. (91). Not ſucceſsful, unproſperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ŭn-fôr'tſhŭ-nāt-lē. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ŭn-fôr'tſhŭ-nāt-nĕs. ſ. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ŭn-fâwt'. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ŭn-fŏŏl'd'. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not ſoiled.

UNFOUND, ŭn-fŏŏnd'. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ŭn-frā'mā-bl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ŭn-frām'd'. a. Not formed, not faſhioned.

UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē'kwĕnt. a. Uncommon, not happening often. See FREQUENT.

To UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt'. v. a. To leave, to ceaſe to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt'ĕd. a. Rarely viſited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ŭn-frē'kwĕnt-lē. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ŭn-frĕnd'ĕd. a. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ŭn-frĕnd'lē-nĕs. ſ. Want of kindneſs, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ŭn-frĕnd'lē. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ŭn-frō'z'n. a. (103). Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ŭn-frōōt'fŭl. a. Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ŭn-fŭl-fĭl'd'. a. Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ŭn-fûrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH, ŭn-fûr'nĭſh. v. a. To deprive, to ſtrip, to diveſt; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ŭn-fûr'nĭſht. a. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments; unſupplied.

UNGAIN, ŭn-gāne'. } a.
UNGAINLY, ŭn-gāne'lē. } a. Awkward, uncouth.

UNGALLED, ŭn-gâwl'd'. a. Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ŭn-gâr'tûr'd. a. Being without garters.

UNGATHERED, ŭn-gă'TH'ŭr'd. a. Not cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĕd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, ŭn-jē'nē-ăl. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ŭn-jĕn'tl. a. Harſh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ŭn-jĕn'tl-măn-lē ad. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ŭn-jĕn'tl-nĕs. ſ. Harſhneſs, rudeneſs, ſeverity; unkindneſs, incivility.

UNGENTLY, ŭn-jĕnt'lē. ad. Harſhly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ŭn-jē-ō-mĕt'trē-kăl. a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

UNGILDED, ŭn-gĭl'dĕd. a. Not overlaid with gold.

To UNGIRD, ŭn-gĕrd'. v. a. To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ŭn-gĕrt'. a. Looſely dreſſed.

UNGLORIFIED, ŭn-glō'rē-fīde. a. Not honoured, not exalted with praiſe and adoration. (283).

UNGLOVED, ŭn-glŭv'd'. a. Having the hand naked.

UNGIVING, ŭn-gĭv'ĭng. a. Not bringing gifts.

To UNGLUE, ŭn-glū'. v. a. To looſe any thing cemented.

To UNGOD, ŭn-gŏd'. v. a. To diveſt of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ŭn-gŏd'lē-lē. ad. Impiouſly, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ŭn-gŏd'lē-nĕs. ſ. Impiety, wickedneſs, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ŭn-gŏd'lē. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedneſs.

UNGORED, ŭn-gōr'd'. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ŭn-gôrj'd'. a. Not filled, not fated.

UNGOVERNABLE, ŭn-gŭv'ŭr-nā-bl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be reſtrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

UNGOVERNED, ŭn-gŭv'ŭrn'd. a. Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ŭn-gŏt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ŭn-grāse'fŭl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ŭn-grāse'fŭl-nĕs ſ. Inelegance, awkwardneſs.

UNGRACIOUS, ŭn-grā'ſhŭs. a. Offenſive, unpleaſing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ŭn-grănt'ĕd. a. Not given, not yielding, not beſtowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ŭn-grāte'fŭl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns: making no returns for culture; unpleaſing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ŭn-grāte'fŭl-ē. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleaſingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ŭn-grāte'fŭl-nĕs ſ. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableneſs.

UNGRAVELY, ŭn-grāve'lē. ad. Without ſeriouſneſs.

UNGROUNDED, ŭn-grŏŏn'dĕd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ŭn-grŭd'jĭng-lē. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ŭn-gyär'dĕd. a. Careleſs, negligent. See GUARD.

UNHANDSOME, ŭn-hăn'sŭm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNHANDY, ŭn-hănd'ē. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ŭn-hăp'pē. a. Wretched, miſerable, unfortunate, calamitous, diſtreſſed.

UNHARMED, ŭn-hârm'd'. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ŭn-hârm'fŭl. a. Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ŭn-hâr-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Not ſymmetrical, diſproportionate; unmuſical, ill ſounding.

To UNHARNESS, ŭn-hâr'nĕs. v. a. To looſe from the traces; to diſarm, to diveſt of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ŭn-hăz'ŭrd-ĕd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ŭn-hătſht'. a. Not diſcloſed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ŭn-hĕlth'fŭl. a. Morbid, unwholeſome.

UNHEALTHY, ŭn-hĕlth'ē. a. Sickly, wanting health.

To UNHEART, ŭn-hârt'. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs.

UNHEARD, ŭn-hêrd'. a. See HEARD. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchſafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obſcure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, ŭn-hē'tĕd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ŭn-hēēd'ĕd. a. Diſregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ŭn-hēēd'ĭng. a. (410). Negligent, careleſs.

UNHEEDY, ŭn-hēēd'ē. a. Precipitate, ſudden.

UNHELPED, ŭn-hĕlpt'. a. (359). Unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

UNHELPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'fŭl. a. Giving no aſſiſtance.

UNHEWN, ŭn-hūne'. part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ŭn-hīde'bound. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

To UNHINGE, ŭn-hĭnje'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to diſplace by violence; to diſcover, to confuſe.

UNHOLINESS, ŭn-hō'lē-nĕs. ſ. Impiety, profaneneſs, wickedneſs.

UNHOLY, ŭn-hō'lē. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ŭn-ŏn'ŭr'd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOOP, ŭn-hoop'. v. a.
To diveſt of hoops.

UNHOPED, ŭn-hopt'. a. (359).
Not expected, greater than hope had promiſed.

UNHOPEFUL, ŭn-hope'fŭl. a.
Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ŭn-hŏrſe'. v. a.
To beat from a horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ŭn-hŏs'pe-tă-bl. a.
Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

UNHOSTILE, ŭn-hŏs'tĭl. a. (140).
Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ŭn-houze'. v. a.
To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ŭn-houz'd'. a.
Homeleſs, wanting a houſe; having no ſettled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ŭn-hou'zl'd. a.
Not having the ſacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ŭn-ŭm'bl'd. a. (359).
Not humbled, not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHURT, ŭn-hŭrt'. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl. a.
Innoxious, harmleſs, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl-e. ad.
Without harm, innoxiouſly.

UNICORN, yu'ne-kŏrn. ſ.
A beaſt that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, yu'ne-fŏrm. a.
Keeping its tenour, ſimilar to itſelf; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, yu-ne-fŏr'me-te. ad.
Reſemblance to itſelf, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, reſemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, yu'ne-fŏrm-le. ad.
Without variation, in an even tenour; without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ŭn-im-mad'jin-ă-bl a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ŭn-im-mad'jin-ă-ble. ad. Not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ŭn-im'e-tă-bl. a.
Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ŭn-im-mŏr'tăl. a.
Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ŭn-im-pa'ra-bl. a.
Not liable to waſte or diminution.

UNIMPEACHED, ŭn-im-peetsht'. a. (359). Not accuſed.

UNIMPORTANT, ŭn-im-pŏr'tănt. a.
Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ŭn-im-pŏr-tun'd'. a. Not ſolicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ŭn-im-proov'ă-bl. a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ŭn-im-proov'ă-bl-nes. ſ.
Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ŭn-im-proov'd'. a.
Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by inſtruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ŭn-in-kre'ſă-bl. a.
Admitting no increaſe.

UNINDIFFERENT, ŭn-in-dif'fer-ent. a. Partial, leaning to a ſide.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ŭn-in-dus'tre-us. a.
Not diligent, not laborious

UNINFLAMMABLE, ŭn-in-flăm'mă-bl a. Not capable of being ſet on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ŭn-in-flăm'd'. a.
Not ſet on fire.

UNINFORMED, ŭn-in-fŏrm'd'. a.
Untaught, uninſtructed; unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ŭn-in-jen'u-us. a.
Illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ŭn-in-hăb'it-ă-bl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ŭn-in-hăb'it-ă-bl-nes. ſ.
Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ŭn-in-hăb'it-ed. a.
Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ŭn-in'jŭr'd. a.
Unhurt, ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ŭn-in-skrib'd'. a.
Having no inſcription.

UNINSPIRED, ŭn-in-spir'd'. a.
Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ŭn-in-struk'ted. a.
Not taught, not helped by inſtruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-in-struk'tiv. a.
Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ŭn-in-tel'le-jent. a. Not knowing, not ſkilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ŭn-in-tel-le-je-bil'e-te. ſ.
Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ŭn-in-tel'le-je-bl a. Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ŭn-in-tel'le-je-ble. ad. Not to be underſtood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ŭn-in-ten'ſhun-ăl a. Not deſigned, happening without deſign.

UNINTERESTED, ŭn-in'ter-es-ted. a.
Not having intereſt.

UNINTERMITTED, ŭn-in-ter-mit'ted. a. Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ŭn-in-ter-mikſt'. a. Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ŭn-in-ter-rup'ted a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ŭn-in-ter-rup'ted-le. ad. Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ŭn-in-trenſht'. a.
Not intrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ŭn-in-ves'te-gă-bl. a. Not to be ſearched out.

UNINVITED, ŭn-in-vi'ted. a.
Not aſked.

UNJOINTED, ŭn-join'ted. a.
Diſjointed, ſeparated; having no articulation.

UNION, yu'ne-ŭn. ſ. (8).
The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or intereſts.

UNIPAROUS, yu-nip'pa-rus. a. (518).
Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, yu'ne-sun. a.
Sounding alone.

UNISON, yu'ne-sun. ſ.
A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another; a ſingle unvaried note.

UNIT, yu'nit. ſ. (8) (39) (492).
One; the leaſt number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, yu-nite'. v. a.
To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in intereſt.

To UNITE, yu-nite'. v. n.
To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coaleſce, to be cemented, to be conſolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, yu-ni'ted-le. ad.
With union ſo as to join.

UNITER, yu-ni'tur. ſ. (98).
The perſon or thing that unites.

UNITION, yu-nish'un. ſ.
The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yu'ne-tiv. a.
Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yu'ne-te. ſ. (8).
The ſtate of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved.

UNIVALVE, yu'ne-vălv. a.
Having one ſhell.

UNJUDGED, ŭn-jŭdj'd'. a. (359).
Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, yu-ne-ver'săl. a. (8).
General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, compriſing all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, yu-ne-ver'săl. ſ.
The whole, the general ſyſtem.

UNIVERSALITY, yu-ne-ver-săl'e-te. ſ. Not particularity, generality, extenſion to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yu-ne-ver'săl-e. ad.
Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yu'ne-verſe. ſ. (8).
The general ſyſtem of things.

UNIVERSITY, yu-ne-ver'se-te. ſ.
A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

UNIVOCAL, yu-niv'o-kăl. a.
Having one meaning; certain, regular, purſuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yu-niv'vo-kăl-e. ad.
In one term, in one ſenſe; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ŭn-joe'us. a.
Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ŭn-jŭst'. a.
Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to juſtice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ŭn-jus'te-fi-ă-bl. a. Hot to be defended, not to be juſtified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ŭn-jus'te-fi-ă-bl-nes. ſ.
The quality of not being juſtifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ŭn-jus'te-fi-ă-ble. ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ŭn-jŭst'le. ad.
In a manner contrary to right.

UNKED, ŭng'ked. a.
Uncooth, irkſome, againſt the grain.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon; but by its having a place in Junius, Skinner, Philips, Aſh, and Barclay, it ſeems to have been once a living part of the language. It is at preſent, however, only heard in the mouths of the vulgar, from which ſtate few words ever return into good uſage. Junius explains it by *ſolitary*, and with great probability ſuppoſes it is a corruption of *uncooth*; but Skinner ſpells it *unkward*, and ſays it is a ſlight alteration of ſenſe from the Teutonic *Ungehewer*, which ſignifies a monſter, a terrible or horrible thing, as ſolitude is ſuppoſed to be. Whatever its

etymology may be, its utility can ſcarcely be diſputed; for it has a ſhade of meaning peculiar to itſelf, which expreſſes a diſagreeable paſſive ſtate, ariſing from a concurrence of jarring circumſtances. Thus we ſometimes hear the common people ſay, I found myſelf very *unked*; it was very *unked* to do ſo. Now though *irkſome* is the neareſt word, and might ſupply the ſecond phraſe, it is quite incompatible with the firſt. Nor is it a perfect equivalent to *unked* in the ſecond; for *irkſome* implies a much more diſagreeable ſtate than *unked*, which ſeems to mean a diſagreeable ſtate ariſing from obſtacle, and therefore ſeems to form a middle ſenſe between *uncooth* and *irkſome*. In this ſenſe the word appears to have been uſed by Charles Butler of Magdalen College, Oxford, in his Engliſh Grammar, 1634, where, ſpeaking of the neceſſity of altering the orthography, he ſays, "Nevertheleſs, "ſo powerful is the tyrant cuſtom, oppoſing "and overſwaying right and reaſon, that I do "eaſily believe this little change (though "never ſo right, reaſonable and profitable), "will ſeem to ſome, harſh and *unked* at the "firſt: but, after a while, being inured thereunto, I ſuppoſe they will rather wonder, "how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, "in other reſpects equalizing the beſt, could "ſo long endure theſe groſs and diſgraceful "barbariſms." Preface to the Reader.

UNKENNEL, ŭn-kĕn'nĭl. v. a.
To drive from its hole; to rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ŭn-kĕpt'. a.
Not kept, not retained; unobſerved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ŭn-kyīnd'. a. (160).
Not favourable, not benevolent. See GUIDE.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyīnd'lē. a.
Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyīnd'lē. ad.
Without kindneſs, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ŭn-kyīnd'nĕs. ſ.
Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ŭn-kĭng'. v. a.
To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ŭn-kĭst'. a.
Not kiſſed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ŭn-nīte'lē. a.
Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ŭn-nĭt'. v. a.
To unweave, to ſeparate; to open.

UNKLE, ŭng'kl. ſ. properly UNCLE.
The brother of a father or mother. (408).

To UNKNOW, ŭn-nō'. v. a.
To ceaſe to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ŭn-nō'ă-bl. a.
Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ŭn-nō'ĭng. a.
Ignorant, not knowing; not practiſed, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ŭn-nō'ĭng-lē. ad.
Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ŭn-nōne'. a.
Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ŭn-lā'bŭr'd. a.
Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; ſpontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ŭn-lāse'. v. a.
To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

To UNLADE, ŭn-lāde'. v. a.
To remove from the veſſel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ŭn-lāde'. a.
Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not ſtilled.

UNLAMENTED, ŭn-lă-mĕnt'ĕd. a.
Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ŭn-lătsh'. v. a.
To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ŭn-lâw'fŭl. a.
Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-ē. ad.
In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ŭn-lĕrn'. v. a.
To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd. a.
Ignorant, not informed, not inſtructed; not gained by ſtudy, not known; not ſuitable to a learned man. See LEARNED.

UNLEARNEDLY, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd-lē. ad.
Ignorantly, groſsly.

UNLEAVENED, ŭn-lĕv'vĕn'd. a.
Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ŭn-lĕs'. conjunct.
Except, if not, ſuppoſing that not.

UNLESSONED, ŭn-lĕs's'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ŭn-lĕt'tŭr'd. a.
Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ŭn-lĕv'ĕl'd. a.
Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ŭn-lē-bĭd'ĭn-ŭs. a.
Not luſtful.

UNLICENSED, ŭn-lī'sĕnst. a.
Having no regular permiſſion.

UNLICKED, ŭn-lĭkt'. a. (359).
Shapeleſs, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ŭn-lī'tĕd. a.
Not kindled, not ſet on fire.

UNLIKE, ŭn-līke'. a.
Diſſimilar, having no reſemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ŭn-līke'lē-hŭd.
UNLIKELINESS, ŭn-līke'lē-nĕs.
ſ. Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ŭn-līke'lē. a.
Improbable, not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected; not promiſing any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ŭn-līke'nĕs. ſ.
Diſſimilitude, want of reſemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ă-bl. a.
Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd. a.
Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not reſtrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd-lē. ad.
Boundleſsly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ŭn-lĭn'ē-ăl. a. (113).
Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

To UNLINK, ŭn-lĭnk'. v. a.
To untwiſt, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ŭn-lĭk'wē-fīde. a.
Unmelted, undiſſolved.

To UNLOAD, ŭn-lōde'. v. a.
To diſburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdenſome.

To UNLOCK, ŭn-lŏk'. v. a.
To open what is ſhut with a lock; to open in general.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ŭn-lŏŏkt'fôr. a.
Unexpected, not foreſeen.

To UNLOOSE, ŭn-lŏŏse'. v. a.
To looſe.

UNLOVED, ŭn-lŭv'd'. a. (359).
Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ŭn-lŭv'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Unamiableneſs, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ŭn-lŭv'lē. a.
That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ŭn-lŭk'ē-lē. ad.
Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ŭn-lŭk'ē. a.
Unfortunate, producing unhappineſs; unhappy, miſerable, ſubject to frequent misfortunes; ſlightly miſchievous, miſchievouſly waggiſh; ill-omened, inauſpicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ŭn-lŭs'trŭs. a.
Wanting ſplendour, wanting luſtre.

To UNLUTE, ŭn-lūte'. v. a.
To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ŭn-mād'e'. a.
Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities: omitted to be made.

UNMAIMED, ŭn-mām'd'. a.
Not deprived of any eſſential part.

UNMAKABLE, ŭn-mā'kă-bl. a.
Not poſſible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ŭn-māke'. v. a.
To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed.

To UNMAN, ŭn-măn'. v. a.
To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon; to emaſculate; to break into irreſolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ŭn-măn'ē-jă-bl. a.
Not manageable, not eaſily governed; not eaſily wielded.

UNMANAGED, ŭn-măn'ĭdj'd. a. (90).
Not broken by horſemanſhip; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ŭn-măn'līke.
UNMANLY, ŭn-măn'lē. } a.
Unbecoming a human being; unſuitable to a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ŭn-măn'nŭr'd. a.
Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lē-nĕs. ſ.
Breach of civility, ill-behaviour.

UNMANNERLY, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lē. a.
Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ŭn-mă-nūr'd'. a.
Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ŭn-mârkt'. a. (359).
Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ŭn-măr'rĭd. a. (283).
Having no huſband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ŭn-măsk'. v. a.
To ſtrip off a maſk; to ſtrip off any diſguiſe.

UNMASKED, ŭn-măskt'. a. (359).
Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ŭn-mâs'tŭr-ă-bl. a.
Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

UNMASTERED, ŭn-mâs'tŭr'd. a.
Not ſubdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ŭn-măt'ſh'ă-bl. a.
Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ŭn-mătſht'. a.
Matchleſs, having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, ŭn-mē'nĭng. a. (410).
Expreſſing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ŭn-mēnt'. a.
Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr-ā-bl. a. Boundleſs, unbounded.

UNMEASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr'd. a.
Immenſe, infinite; not meaſured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ŭn-mĕd'ē-tā-tĕd. a.
Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEDLED, ŭn-mĕd'dl'd. a. (359).
Not touched, not altered.

☞ This word is improperly ſpelt both by Johnſon and Sheridan. It ought to be written *unmeddled*. See CODLE.

UNMEET, ŭn-mēēt'. a.
Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'lōde. a.
Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ŭn-mĕlt'ĕd. a.
Undiſſolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'ſhŭn'd. a.
Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ŭn-mĕr'tſhăn-tā-bl. a. Unſaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'sē-fŭl. a.
Cruel, ſevere, inclement; unconſcionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ŭn-mĕr'sē-fŭl-ē. ad. Without mercy, without tenderneſs.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ŭn-mĕr'sē-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd. a.
Not deſerved, not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ā-bl. a.
Having no deſert.

UNMERITEDNESS, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. State of being undeſerved.

UNMILKED, ŭn-mĭlkt'. a.
Not milked.

UNMINDED, ŭn-mīnd'ĕd. a.
Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ŭn-mīnd'fŭl. a.
Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ŭn-mĭng'gl. v. a, (505). To ſeparate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ŭn-mĭng'gl'd. a. (359)
Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ŭn-mī'rē. a.
Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ŭn-mĭt'ē-gā-tĕd. a.
Not ſoftened.

UNMIXED, UNMIXT, } ŭn-mĭkst'. a. (359)
Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMOANED, ŭn-mōn'd'. a,
Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ŭn-mŏĭst'. a.
Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ŭn-mŏĭ's'n'd. a. (359). Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ŭn-mō-lĕst'ĕd. a.
Free from diſturbance.

To UNMOOR, ŭn-mōōr'. v. a.
To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ŭn-mŏr'ă-lĭz'd. a.
Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ŭn-mŏr'gădj'd. a.
Not mortgaged. (90).

UNMORTIFIED, ŭn-mŏr'tē-fīde. a.
Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

UNMOVEABLE, ŭn-mōōv'ă-bl. a.
Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ŭn-mōōv'd'. a.
Not put out of one place into another; not changed into reſolution; not affected, not touched with any paſſion; unaltered by paſſion.

UNMOVING, ŭn-mōō'vĭng. a. (410).
Having no motion; having no power to raiſe the paſſions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ŭn-mōld'. v. a.
To change as to the form. See MOULD.

UNMOURNED, ŭn-mōrn'd'. a.
Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, ŭn-mŭf'fl. v. a.
To put off a covering from the face.

To UNMUZZLE, ŭn-mŭz'zl. v. a.
To looſe from a muzzle.

UNMUSICAL, ŭn-mū'zē-kăl. a
Not harmonious, not pleaſing by ſound.

UNNAMED, ŭn-nām'd'. a.
Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ŭn-năt'tſhū-răl. a.
Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real ſtate.

UNNATURALNESS, ŭn-năt'tſhū-răl-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ŭn-năt'tſhū-răl-ē. ad. In oppoſition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ŭn-năv'ē-gā-bl. a.
Not to be paſſed by veſſels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē-lē ad. Without neceſſity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē-nĕs. Needleſſneſs.

UNNECESSARY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē. a.
Needleſs, not wanted, uſeleſs.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'bŭr-lē. a.
Not kind, not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ŭn-nĕr'vāt. a. (91)
Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ŭn-nĕrv'. v. a.
To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ŭn-nĕrv'd'. a.
Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ŭn-nō'bl. a.
Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ŭn-nō'tĕd. a.
Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ŭn-nŭm'bŭr'd. a.
Innumerable.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Incompliance, diſobedience.

UNOBEYED, ŭn-ō-bāde'. a. (359).
Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'tĕd. a.
Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk'ſhŭs. a.
Not liable, not expoſed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vă-bl. a.
Not to be obſerved.

UNOBSERVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vănt. a.
Not obſequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrv'd'. a.
Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vĭng. a.
Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ŭn-ŏb-ſtrŭk'tĕd. a.
Not hindered, not ſtopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-ſtrŭk'tĭv. a. Not raiſing any obſtacle.

UNOBTAINED, ŭn-ŏb-tān'd'. a.
Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ŭn-ŏb'vē-ŭs. a.
Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ŭn-ŏk'kū-pīde. a.
Unpoſſeſſed.

UNOFFERED, ŭn-ŏf'fŭr'd. a.
Not propoſed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ŭn-ŏf-fĕnd'ĭng. a.
Harmleſs, innocent; ſinleſs, pure from guilt.

To UNOIL, ŭn-ŏĭl'. v. a.
To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ŭn-ō'p'n-ĭng. a.
Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ŭn-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a.
Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ŭn-ŏp-pōz'd'. a.
Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

UNORDERLY, ŭn-ŏr'dŭr-lē. a.
Diſordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ŭn-ŏr'dē-nā-rē. a.
Uncommon, unuſual.

UNORGANIZED, ŭn-ŏr'găn-īz'd. a.
Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

UNORIGINAL, UNORIGINATED, } ŭn-ō-rĭd'jē-năl. ŭn-ō-rĭd'jē-nā-tĕd. } a.
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ŭn-ŏr'thō-dŏks. a.
Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ŭn-ōde'. a.
Having no owner. Out of uſe.

UNOWNED, ŭn-ōn'd'. a.
Having no power; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ŭn-păk'. v. a.
To diſburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ŭn-păkt'. a. (359).
Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ŭn-pāde'. a.
Not diſcharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ŭn-pān'd'. a.
Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ŭn-pāne'fŭl. a.
Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ŭn-păl'ă-tă-bl. a.
Nauſeous, diſguſting.

UNPARAGONED, ŭn-păr'ă-gŏn'd. a.
Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ŭn-păr'ăl-lĕl'd. a.
Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ŭn-păr'd'n-ă-bl. a.
Irremiſſible.

UNPARDONABLY, ŭn-păr'd'n-ă-blē. ad. Beyond forgiveneſs.

UNPARDONED, ŭn-păr'd'n'd. a. (359)
Not forgiven; not diſcharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ŭn-păr'd'n-ĭng. a.
Not forgiving. (410).

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ŭn-păr-lē-mĕnt'ă-rē-nĕs. ſ.
Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

(596). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), fāt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pīn (107); nō (162), mōve (164),

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ŭn-pär-lē-mĕnt'ā-rē. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ŭn-pär'tĕd. a. Undivided, not ſeparated.

UNPARTIAL, ŭn-pär'ſhăl. a. Equal, honeſt.

UNPARTIALLY, ŭn-pär'ſhăl-ē. ad. Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ŭn-pās'sā-bl. a. Admitting no paſſage.

UNPASSIONATE, ŭn-păſh'ŭn-ăt. a. (91). Free from paſſion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ŭn-păſh'ŭn-ăt-lē ad. Without paſſion.

UNPATHED, ŭn-păTH'd'. a. Untracked, unmarked by paſſage.

UNPAWNED, ŭn-pawn'd'. a. Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ŭn-pē'sā-bl. a. Quarrelſome, inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

To UNPEG, ŭn-pĕg'. v. a. To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ŭn-pĕn'ſhŭn'd. a. Without a penſion.

To UNPEOPLE, ŭn-pē'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ŭn-pĕr-sēv'd'. a. Not obſerved, not heeded, not ſenſibly diſcovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ŭn-pĕr-sē'vĕd-lē. ad. (364). So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ŭn-pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs. ſ. Imperfection, incompleteneſs.

UNPERFORMED, ŭn-pĕr-fôrm'd'. a. Undone, not done. See PERFORM.

UNPERISHABLE, ŭn-pĕr'ĭſh-ă-bl. a. Laſting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ŭn-pĕr'jûr'd. a. Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEXED, ŭn-pĕr-plĕkst'. a. Diſentangled, not embarraſſed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ŭn-pĕr-spī'ră-bl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ŭn-pĕr-swā'dă-bl. a. Inexorable, not to be perſuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ŭn-pĕt'trē-fīde. a. Not turned to ſtone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl. a. Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Incongruity with philoſophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ŭn-fĭl-lŏs'ō-fīze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philoſopher.

UNPIERCED, ŭn-pērst'. a. (359). Not penetrated, not pierced. See PIERCE.

UNPILLARED, ŭn-pĭl'lărd. a. Diveſted of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ŭn-pĭl'lōde. a. Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ŭn-pĭn'. v. a. To open what is ſhut or faſtened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ŭn-pĭnkt'. a. (359). Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ŭn-pĭt'tĭd. a. (283). Not compaſſionated, not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ŭn-pĭt'ē-fŭl-ē. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ŭn-pĭt'tē-ĭng. a. (410). Having no compaſſion.

UNPLACED, ŭn-plāst'. a. (359). Having no place of dependence.

UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plāg'd'. a. (359). Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ŭn-plăn'tĕd. a. Not planted, ſpontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plâw'zē-bl. a. Not plauſible, not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plâw'sĭv. a. Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plĕz'ănt. a. Not delighting, troubleſome, uneaſy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plĕz'ănt-lē. ad. Not delightfully, uneaſily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ŭn-plĕz'ănt-nĕs. ſ. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ŭn-plēz'd'. a. (359). Not pleaſed, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ŭn-plē'zĭng. a. (410). Offenſive, diſguſting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ŭn-plī'ănt. a. Not eaſily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOWED, ŭn-plôû'd'. a. Not plowed.

To UNPLUME, ŭn-plūme'. v. a. To ſtrip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ŭn-pō-ĕt'tē-kăl. } a.
UNPOETICK, ŭn-pō-ĕt'ĭk. (509) }
Not ſuch as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ŭn-pŏl'ĭsht. a. (359). Not ſmoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ŭn-pō-līte'. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ŭn-pŏl-lū'tĕd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ŭn-pŏp'ū-lăr. a. (88). Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

UNPORTABLE, ŭn-pōrt'ă-bl. a. Not to be carried.

UNPOSSESSED, ŭn-pŏz-zĕst'. a. Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ŭn-pŏz-zĕs'sĭng. a. Having no poſſeſſion.

UNPRACTICABLE, ŭn-prăk'tē-kă-bl. a. Not feaſible.

UNPRACTISED, ŭn-prăk'tĭst. a. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience.

UNPRAISED, ŭn-prāz'd'. a. Not celebrated, not praiſed.

UNPRECARIOUS, ŭn-prē-kā'rē-ŭs. a. Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'sē-dĕn-tĕd. a. Not juſtifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ŭn-prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ŭn-prē-fĕrd'. a. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ŭn-prĕg'nănt. a. Not prolifick.

UNPREJUDICATE, ŭn-prē-jū'dē-kāte a. Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ŭn-prĕd'jū-dĭſt. a. Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'ē-kăl. a. Unſuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd'ē-tā-tĕd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ŭn-prē-pâr'd'. a. Not fitted by previous meaſure; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ŭn-prē-pā'rĕd-nĕs. ſ. (365). State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ŭn-prē-pŏz-zĕst', a. Not prepoſſeſſed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ŭn-prĕst'. a. Not preſſed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, ŭn-prē-tĕn'dĭng. a. Not claiming any diſtinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ŭn-prē-vā'lĭng. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ŭn-prē-vĕn'tĕd. a. Not previouſly hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ŭn-prĭns'lē. a. Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ŭn-prĭn'sē-pl'd. a. (359). Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRINTED, ŭn-prĭnt'ĕd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ŭn-prī'zā-bl. a. Not valued, not of eſtimation.

UNPRISONED, ŭn-prĭz'z'n'd. a. (359) Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ŭn-prīz'd'. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ŭn-prō-klām'd'. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ŭn-prō-fān'd'. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tă-bl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs.

UNPROFITABLY, ŭn-prŏf'ē-tă-blē. ad. Uſeleſsly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ĕd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ŭn-prō-lĭf'ĭk. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ŭn-prō-nôûnst'. a. Not uttered, not ſpoken.

UNPROPER, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr. a. (98). Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr-lē. ad. Contrarily to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ŭn-prō-pĭſh'ŭs. a. Not favourable, inauſpicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ŭn-prō-pōr'-ſhŭn'd. a. Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

UNPROPOSED, ŭn-prō-pōz'd'. a. Not propoſed.

UNPROPPED, ŭn-prŏpt'. a. (359). Not ſupported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. Unfortunate, not proſperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Unſucceſsfully.

UNPROTECED, ŭn-prō-tēk'tĕd. a. Not protected, not ſupported.

UNPROVED, ŭn-prōōv'd'. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ŭn-prō-vīde'. v. a. To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ŭn-prō-vī'dĕd. a. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures; not furniſhed.

UNPROVOKED, ŭn-prō-vōkt'. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ŭn-prūn'd'. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ŭn-pŭb'lĭk. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ŭn-pŭb'lĭsht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ŭn-pŭn'ĭsht. a. Not puniſhed, ſuffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ŭn-pŭr'tshāst. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ŭn-pŭrj'd'. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ŭn-pū'rē-fīde. a. Not freed from recrement, not cleanſed from ſin.

UNPURSUED, ŭn-pŭr-sūde'. a. Not purſued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ŭn-pū'trē-fīde. a. Not corrupted by rottenneſs.

UNQUALIFIED, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fīde. a. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fī. v. a. To diſqualify, to diveſt of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ŭn-kwŏr'rĭl-ā-bl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ŭn-kwēēn'. v. a. To diveſt of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ā-bl. a. Unextinguiſhable.

UNQUENCHED, ŭn-kwĕnsht'. a. Not extinguiſhed; not extinguiſhable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ā-bl-nĕs. ſ. Unextinguiſhableneſs.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ā-bl. a. (405). Indubitable, not to be doubted; ſuch as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ā-blē. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn'd. a. Not doubted, paſſed without doubt; indiſputable, not to be oppoſed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ŭn-kwĭk'. a. Motionleſs.

UNQUIET, ŭn-kwī'ĕt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not ſtill; diſturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; reſtleſs, unſatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-lē. ad. Without reſt.

UNQUIETNESS, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. ſ. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; reſtleſſneſs, turbulence; perturbation, uneaſineſs.

UNRACKED, ŭn-răkt'. a. Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ŭn-rāk'. a. Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ŭn-răn'săkt. a. Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ŭn-răv'v'l. v. a. (103) To diſentangle, to extricate, to clear; to diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ŭn-rā'zŭr'd. a. Unſhaven.

UNREACHED, ŭn-rētsht'. a. (359). Not attained.

UNREAD, ŭn-rĕd'. a. Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ŭn-rĕd'ē-nĕs. ſ. Want of readineſs, want of promptneſs; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ŭn-rĕd'ē. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ŭn-rē'ăl. a. Unſubſtantial.

UNREASONABLE, ŭn-rē'z'n-ā-bl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit: not agreeable to reaſon; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē'z'n-ā-bl-nĕs. Exorbitance, exceſſive demand; inconſiſtency with reaſon.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē'z'n-ā-blē. ad. In a manner contrary to reaſon; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā'tĕd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ŭn-rē-bū'kā-bl. a. Obnoxious to no cenſure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-sēv'd'. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn-rē-klām'd'. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lā-bl. a. Not to be appeaſed, implacable; not to be made conſiſtent with. See RECONCILEABLE.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'd. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kŏr'dĕd. a. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-kŏunt'ĕd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krōōt'ā-bl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kū'rĭng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dūst'. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fŏr'mā-bl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ŭn-rē-fŏrm'd'. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newneſs of life.

UNREFRACTED, ŭn-rē-frāk'tĕd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ŭn-rē-frĕsht'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ŭn-rē-gär'dĕd. a. Not heeded, not reſpected.

UNREGENERATE, ŭn-rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ŭn-rān'd'. a. (359). Not reſtrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ŭn-rē-lĕnt'ĭng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-lē'vā-bl. a. Admitting no ſuccour.

UNRELIEVED, ŭn-rē-lēēv'd'. a. Not ſuccoured; not eaſed.

UNREMARKABLE, ŭn-rē-märk'ā-bl. a. Not capable of being obſerved; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ŭn-rē-mē'dē-ā-bl. a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ŭn-rē-mĕm'bŭr-ĭng. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ŭn-rē-mĕm'brānse. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVABLE, ŭn-rē-mōōv'ā-bl. a. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ŭn-rē-mōōv'ā-blē. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ŭn-rē-mōōv'd'. a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ŭn-rē-pāde'. a. Not recompenſed, not compenſated.

UNREPEALED, ŭn-rē-pēl'd'. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ĕd. a. Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

UNREPENTING, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ĭng. } a.
UNREPENTANT, ŭn-rē-pĕnt'ānt } Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ŭn-rē-pī'nĭng. a. Not peeviſhly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ŭn-rē-plĕn'ĭsht. a. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-prēēv'ā-bl. Not to be reſpited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ŭn-rē-prōtsht'. a. Not upbraided, not cenſured.

UNREPROVABLE, ŭn-rē-prōōv'ā-bl. a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ŭn-rē-prōōv'd'. a. Not cenſured; not liable to cenſure.

UNREPUGNANT, ŭn-rē-pŭg'nānt. a. Not oppoſite.

UNREPUTABLE, ŭn-rĕp'ū-tā-bl. a. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ŭn-rē-kwĕst'ĕd. a. Not aſked.

UNREQUITABLE, ŭn-rē-kwī'tā-bl. a. Not to be retaliated.

UNRESENTED, ŭn-rē-zĕnt'ĕd. a. Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ŭn-rē-zĕrv'd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ŭn-rē-zĕr'vĕd-lē. ad. (364). Without limitations; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ŭn-rē-zĕr'vĕd-nĕs. ſ. (364). Openneſs, frankneſs.

UNRESISTED, ŭn-rē-zĭs'tĕd. a. Not oppoſed; reſiſtleſs, ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

UNRESISTING, ŭn-rē-zĭs'tĭng. a. Not oppoſing, not making reſiſtance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), fåt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

UNRESOLVABLE, ŭn-rē-zŏl'vă-bl. a. Not to be ſolved, inſoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ŭn-rē-zŏlv'd'. a. Not determined, having made no reſolution; not ſolved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ŭn-rē-zŏl'vĭng. a. Not reſolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ŭn-rē-spĕk'tĭv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ŭn-rĕst'. ſ. Diſquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietneſs.

UNRESTORED, ŭn-rē-stōr'd'. a. Not reſtored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ŭn-rē-strān'd'. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, looſe; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ŭn-rē-trăk'tĕd. a. Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ŭn-rē-vēl'd'. a. Not told, not diſcovered.

UNREVENGED, ŭn-rē-vĕnj'd'. a. Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ŭn-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd. a. Irreverent, diſreſpectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ŭn-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd-lē. ad. Diſreſpectfully.

UNREVERSED, ŭn-rē-vĕrst'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ŭn-rē-vōkt'. a. Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ŭn-rē-wârd'ĕd. a. Not rewarded, not recompenſed.

To UNRIDDLE, ŭn-rĭd'dl. v. a. To ſolve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ŭn-rē-dĭk'ū-lŭs. a. Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ŭn-rĭg'. v. a. To ſtrip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ŭn-rī'tſhē-ŭs. a. Unjuſt, wicked, ſinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ŭn-rī'tſhē-ŭs-lē. ad. Unjuſtly, wickedly, ſinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ŭn-rī'tſhē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Wickedneſs, injuſtice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ŭn-rīte'fŭl. a. Not rightful, not juſt.

To UNRING, ŭn-rĭng'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ŭn-rĭp'. v. a. To cut open.

UNRIPE, ŭn-rīpe'. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ŭn-rī'p'n'd. a. (359). Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ŭn-rīpe'nĕs. ſ. Immaturity, want of ripeneſs.

UNRIVALLED, ŭn-rī'văl'd. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.

To UNROL, ŭn-rōle'. v. a. (406). To open what is rolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ŭn-rō-măn'tĭk. a. Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ŭn-rōōf'. v. a. To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

UNROOSTED, ŭn-rōōst'ĕd. a. Driven from the rooſt.

UNROUGH, ŭn-rŭf'. a. (314). Smooth.

To UNROOT, ŭn-rōōt'. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUNDED, ŭn-rŏŭnd'ĕd. a. Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ŭn-rŏē'ăl. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ŭn-rŭf'fl. v. a. To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ŭn-rŭf'fl'd. a. (359). Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULED, ŭn-rōōl'd'. a. Not directed by any ſuperior power.

UNRULINESS, ŭn-rōōl'lē-nĕs. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.

UNRULY, ŭn-rōō'lē. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ŭn-sāfe'. a. Not ſecure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ŭn-sāfe'lē. ad. Not ſecurely, dangerouſly.

UNSAID, ŭn-sĕd'. a. (203). Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSALTED, ŭn-sâlt'ĕd. a. Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ŭn-săngk'tē-fīde. a. Unholy, not conſecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ŭn-sā'ſhē-ă-bl. a. Not to be ſatisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ. Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē. a. Not giving ſatisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fīde-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being not ſatisfied, want of fulneſs.

UNSATISFIED, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fīde. a. Not contented, not pleaſed; not filled, not gratified to the full.

UNSATISFYING, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fī-ĭng. a. Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ. Bad taſte; bad ſmell.

UNSAVOURY, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē. a. Taſteleſs; having a bad taſte; having an ill ſmell, fetid; unpleaſing, diſguſting.

To UNSAY, ŭn-sā'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ŭn-skā'lē. a. Having no ſcales.

UNSCARRED, ŭn-skâr'd'. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ŭn-skō-lăs'tĭk. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ŭn-skōōl'd'. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ŭn-skōrtſht'. a. (359). Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED, ŭn-skrēēn'd'. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ŭn-skrĭp'tſhū-răl. a. Not defenſible by ſcripture.

To UNSEAL, ŭn-sēle'. v. a. To open any thing ſealed.

UNSEALED, ŭn-sēl'd'. a. (359). Wanting a ſeal; having the ſeal broken.

To UNSEAM, ŭn-sēme'. v. a. To rip; to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ă-bl. a. Inſcrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Impoſſibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ŭn-sē'z'n-ă-bl. a. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unſeaſonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ŭn-sē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Diſagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, ŭn-sē'z'n-ă-blē. ad. Not ſeaſonably, not agreeably to time or occaſion.

UNSEASONED, ŭn-sē'z'n'd. a. (359). Unſeaſonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of uſe. Unformed, not qualified by uſe; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for uſe; not ſalted, as Unſeaſoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd. a. Not ſupported; not exemplified a ſecond time.

UNSECRET, ŭn-sē'krĭt. a. (99). Not cloſe, not truſty.

UNSECURE, ŭn-sē-kūre'. a. Not ſafe.

UNSEDUCED, ŭn-sē-dūst'. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ŭn-sēē'ĭng. a. (410). Wanting the power of viſion.

To UNSEEM, ŭn-sēēm'. v. a. Not to ſeem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ŭn-sēēm'lē-nĕs. ſ. Indecency, indecorum, uncomelineſs.

UNSEEMLY, ŭn-sēēm'lē. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, ŭn-sēēn'. a. Not ſeen, not diſcovered; inviſible, undiſcoverable; unſkilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ŭn-sĕlf'ĭsh. a. Not addicted to private intereſt.

UNSENT, ŭn-sĕnt'. a. Not ſent; Unſent for, not called by letter or meſſenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-ă-bl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-ă-tĕd. a. Not parted.

UNSERVICEABLE, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl. a. Uſeleſs, bringing no advantge.

UNSERVICEABLY, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ă-blē. ad. Without uſe, without advantage.

UNSET, ŭn-sĕt'. a. Not ſet, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, ŭn-sĕt'tl. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ŭn-sĕt'tl'd. a. (359). Not fixed in reſolution, not determined, not ſteady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not eſtabliſhed; not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ŭn-sĕt'tl'd-nĕs. ſ. Irreſolution, undetermined ſtate of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, ŭn-sĕv'ŭr'd. a. Not parted, not divided.

To UNSEX, ŭn-sĕks'. v. a. To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is.

UNSHADOWED, ŭn-shăd'ōde. a. Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ŭn-shā'kă-bl. a. Not ſubject to concuſſion. See RECONCILEABLE.

UNSHAKED, ŭn-shākt'. a.
Not ſhaken.

UNSHAKEN, ŭn-shā'k'n. a. (103).
Not agitated, not moved; not ſubject to concuſſion; not weakened in reſolution, not moved.

To UNSHAKLE, ŭn-shāk'kl. v. a.
To looſe from bonds; properly *Unſhackle*. See CODLE.

UNSHAMED, ŭn-shām'd'. a.
Not ſhamed.

UNSHAPEN, ŭn-shā'p'n. a. (103).
Miſhapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, ŭn-shār'd'. a.
Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ŭn-shēTH'. v. a.
To draw from the ſcabbard. (437).

UNSHED, ŭn-shĕd'. a.
Not ſpilt.

UNSHELTERED, ŭn-shĕl'tŭr'd. a.
Wanting protection.

To UNSHIP, ŭn-shĭp'. v. a.
To take out of a ſhip.

UNSHOCKED, ŭn-shŏkt'. a. (359).
Not diſguſted, not offended.

UNSHOD, ŭn-shŏd'. a.
Having no ſhoes.

UNSHOOK, ŭn-shōōk'. part. a.
Not ſhaken.

UNSHORN, ŭn-shôrn'. a. See SHORN.
Not clipped.

UNSHOT, ŭn-shŏt'. part. a.
Not hit by ſhot.

To UNSHOUT, ŭn-shŏŏt'. v. a.
To retract a ſhout.

UNSHOWERED, ŭn-shŏŏr'd'. a.
Not watered by ſhowers.

UNSHRINKING, ŭn-shrĭnk'ĭng. a.
Not recoiling.

UNSHUNNABLE, ŭn-shŭn'nă-bl. a
Inevitable.

UNSIFTED, ŭn-sĭft'ĕd. a.
Not parted by a ſieve; not tried.

UNSIGHT, ŭn-sīte'. a.
Not ſeeing.

UNSIGHTED, ŭn-sī'tĕd. a.
Inviſible, not ſeen.

UNSIGHTLINESS, ŭn-sīte'lē-nĕs. ſ.
Deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, ŭn-sīte'lē. a.
Diſagreeable to the ſight.

UNSINCERE, ŭn-sĭn-sēre'. a.
Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not ſound, not ſolid.

UNSINCERITY, ŭn-sĭn-sĕr'ē-tē. a.
Adulteration, cheat.

To UNSINEW, ŭn-sĭn'ū. v. a.
To deprive of ſtrength.

UNSINGED, ŭn-sĭnj'd'. a. (359).
Not ſcorched, not touched by fire.

UNSINKING, ŭn-sĭnk'ĭng. a. (410).
Not ſinking.

UNSINEWED, ŭn-sĭn'ūde. a.
Nerveleſs, weak.

UNSINNING, ŭn-sĭn'nĭng. a. (410).
Impeccable.

UNSCANNED, ŭn-skăn'd'. a.
Not meaſured, not computed.

UNSKILLED, ŭn-skĭl'd'. a.
Wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFUL, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl. a.
Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFULLY, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl-ē. ad.
Without knowledge, without art.

UNSKILFULNESS, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Want of art, want of knowledge.

UNSLAIN, ŭn-slāne'. a.
Not killed.

UNSLAKED, ŭn-slākt'. a.
Not quenched, See To SLAKE.

UNSLEEPING, ŭn-slēēp'ĭng. a.
Ever wakeful.

UNSLIPPING, ŭn-slĭp'ĭng. a. (410).
Not liable to ſlip, faſt.

UNSMIRCHED, ŭn-smĕrtsht'. a.
Unpolluted, not ſtained.

UNSMOKED, ŭn-smōkt'. a. (359).
Not ſmoked.

UNSOCIABLE, ŭn-sō'shē-ă-bl. a.
Not kind, not communicative of good.

UNSOCIABLY, ŭn-sō'shē-ă-blē. ad.
Not kindly.

UNSOILED, ŭn-sŏil'd'. a.
Not polluted, not tainted, not ſtained.

UNSOLD, ŭn-sōld'. a.
Not changed for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ŭn-sōl'jĕr-like. a.
Unbecoming a ſoldier.

UNSOLID, ŭn-sŏl'ĭd. a.
Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLVED, ŭn-sŏlv'd'. a.
Not ſolved.

UNSOPHISTICATED, ŭn-sō-fĭs'tē-kā-tĕd. a. Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, ŭn-sôrt'ĕd. a.
Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.

UNSOUGHT, ŭn-sawt'. a.
Had without ſeeking; not ſearched.

UNSOUND, ŭn-sŏŏnd'. a.
Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honeſt, not upright; not ſincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not faſt under foot.

UNSOUNDED, ŭn-sŏŏnd'ĕd. a.
Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ŭn-sŏŏnd'nĕs. ſ.
Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptneſs of any kind; want of ſtrength, want of ſolidity.

UNSOURED, ŭn-sŏŏr'd'. a. (359).
Not made ſour, not made moroſe.

UNSOWN, ŭn-sōne'. a.
Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

UNSPARED, ŭn-spār'd'. a.
Not ſpared.

UNSPARING, ŭn-spā'rĭng. a. (410).
Not ſparing, not parſimonious.

To UNSPEAK, ŭn-spēke'. v. a.
To retract, to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, ŭn-spē'kă-bl. a.
Not to be expreſſed.

UNSPEAKABLY, ŭn-spē'kă-blē. ad.
Inexpreſſibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, ŭn-spĕs'sē-fīde. a.
Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, ŭn-spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv. a. Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ŭn-spĕd'. a. See *Miſtaken*.
Not diſpatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ŭn-spĕnt'. a.
Not waſted, not diminiſhed, not weakened.

To UNSPHERE, ŭn-sfēre'. v. a.
To remove from its orb.

UNSPIED, ŭn-spīde'. a.
Not diſcovered, not ſeen.

UNSPILT, ŭn-spĭlt'. a. (369).
Not ſped; not ſpoiled.

To UNSPIRIT, ŭn-spĭr'ĭt. v. a.
To diſpirit, to depreſs, to deject.

UNSPOILED, ŭn-spŏil'd'. a.
Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ŭn-spŏt'tĕd. a.
Not marked with any ſtain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, ŭn-skwār'd'. a.
Not formed, irregular.

UNSTABLE, ŭn-stā'bl. a.
Not fixed; not faſt; inconſtant, irreſolute.

UNSTAID, ŭn-stāde'. a.
Not cool, not prudent, not ſettled into diſcretion, not ſteady, mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, ŭn-stāde'nĕs. ſ.
Indiſcretion, volatile mind.

UNSTAINED, ŭn-stān'd'. a.
Not ſtained, not dyed, not diſcoloured.

To UNSTATE, ŭn-stāte'. v. a.
To put out of ſtate.

UNSTATUTABLE, ŭn-stăt'tshū-tă-bl. a. Contrary to ſtatute.

UNSTAUNCHED, ŭn-stânsht'. a. (215)
Not ſtopped, not ſtayed.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has ſpelt the ſimple of this word *ſtanch*, and the compound *unſtaunched*. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in this overſight; but it ought to be obſerved, that as the word comes from the French *eſtancher*, neither of theſe words ſhould be written with *u*.

UNSTEADILY, ŭn-stĕd'dē-lē. ad.
Without any certainty; inconſtantly, not conſiſtently.

UNSTEADINESS, ŭn-stĕd'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Want of conſtancy, irreſolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ŭn-stĕd'dē. a.
Inconſtant, irreſolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not ſettled.

UNSTEADFAST, ŭn-stĕd'făst. a.
Not fixed, not faſt.

UNSTEEPED, ŭn-stēēpt'. a. (359).
Not ſoaked.

To UNSTING, ŭn-stĭng'. v. a.
To diſarm of a ſting.

UNSTINTED, ŭn-stĭnt'ĕd. a.
Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ŭn-stŭr'd'. a.
Not ſtirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ŭn-stĭtsh'. v. a.
To open by picking the ſtitches.

UNSTOOPING, ŭn-stōō'pĭng. a.
Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ŭn-stŏp'. v. a.
To free from ſtop or obſtruction.

UNSTOPPED, ŭn-stŏpt'. a.
Meeting no reſiſtance.

UNSTRAINED, ŭn-strān'd'. a.
Eaſy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ŭn-strā't'n'd. a. (359). Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ŭn-strĕng'*th*'n'd a. (359). Not ſupported, not aſſiſted.

To UNSTRING, ŭn-strĭng'. v. a.
To relax any thing ſtrung, to deprive of ſtrings; to looſe, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ŭn-strŭk'. a.
Not moved, not affected.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

UNSTUDIED, ŭn-stŭd'id. a. (283).
Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ŭn-stŭft'. a. (359).
Unfilled, unfurniſhed.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ŭn-sŭb-stăn'shăl. a. Not ſolid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ŭn-sŭk-sēē'dĕd a.
Not ſucceeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl. a.
Not having the wiſhed event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-ē. ad. Unfortunately, without ſucceſs.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'siv. a.
Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ŭn-sŭkt'. a. (359).
Not having the breaſts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf'fŭr-ă-bl. a.
Not ſupportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnse. a. Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt. a.
Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ŭn-shŭg'ŭr'd. a.
Not ſweetened with ſugar.

UNSUITABLE, ŭn-sū'tă-bl. a.
Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ŭn-sū'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ. Incongruity, unfitneſs.

UNSUITING, ŭn-sū'tĭng. a. (410).
Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ŭn-sŭl'lid. a. (283).
Not fouled, not diſgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ŭn-sŭng'. a.
Not celebrated in verſe, not recited in verſe.

UNSUNNED, ŭn-sŭn'd'. a. (359).
Not expoſed to the ſun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ŭn-sŭ-pĕr'flŭ-ŭs. a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ŭn-sŭp-plănt'ĕd. a.
Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it; not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl. a. Intolerable, ſuch as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'ĕd. a.
Not ſuſtained, not held up; not aſſiſted.

UNSURE, ŭn-shūre'. a.
Not fixed, not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mount' ă-bl. a. Not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a.
a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'.
UNSUSPECTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĕd. } a.
Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĭng. a.
Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs. a.
Having no ſuſpicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ŭn-sŭs-tān'd'. a.
Not ſupported, not held up.

UNSWAYABLE, ŭn-swā'ă-bl. a.
Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ŭn-swāde'. a.
Not wielded.

To UNSWEAR, ŭn-swāre'. v. n.
Not to ſwear, to recant any thing ſworn.

To UNSWEAT, ŭn-swĕt'. v. a.
To eaſe after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ŭn-swōrn'. a.
Not bound by an oath.

UNTAINTED, ŭn-tānt'ĕd. a.
Not ſullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ŭn-tā'k'n. a. (103).
Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ŭn-tăwkt'ŏv. a.
Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ŭn-tā'mă-bl. a.
Not to be tamed, not to be ſubdued.

☞ Dr. Johnſon inſerts the ſilent *e* after *m* both in this word and its ſimple *tameable*; but in *blamable* and *unblamable*, omits it. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in the two firſt words; but though he inſerts the *e* in *blamable*, he leaves it out in *unblamable*. In my opinion the ſilent *e* ought to be omitted in all theſe words. For the reaſons, ſee Preliminary Obſervations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xiii. See alſo the word RECONCILEABLE.

UNTAMED, ŭn-tāmd'. a. (359).
Not ſubdued, not ſuppreſſed,

To UNTANGLE, ŭn-tăng'gl. v. a. (405). To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ŭn-tās'tĕd. a.
Not taſted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ŭn-tās'tĭng. a. (410).
Not perceiving any taſte; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ŭn-tăwt'. a.
Uninſtructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from inſtruction; unſkilled, new, not having uſe or practice.

To UNTEACH, ŭn-tētsh'. v. a.
To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ŭn-tĕm'pŭr'd. a.
Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ŭn-tĕmt'ĕd. a.
Not embarraſſed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ŭn-tĕn'ă-bl. a.
Not to be held in poſſeſſion; not capable of defence. See TENABLE.

UNTENANTED, ŭn-tĕn'ănt-ĕd. a.
Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ŭn-tĕnd'ĕd. a.
Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ŭn-tĕn'dŭr. a. (98).
Wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ŭn-tĕnd'ŭr'd. a.
Not offered.

To UNTENT, ŭn-tĕnt'. v. a.
To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ŭn-tĕnt'ĕd. a.
Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ŭn-tĕr'rĕ-fide. a.
Not affrighted, not ſtruck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ŭn-*th*ănkt'. a.
Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindneſs; not received with thankfulneſs.

UNTHANKFUL, ŭn-*th*ănk'fŭl. a.
Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ŭn-*th*ănk'fŭl-ē. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ŭn-*th*ănk'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHAWED, ŭn-*th*ăw'd'. a.
Not diſſolved after froſt.

To UNTHINK, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'. v. a.
To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

UNTHINKING, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'ĭng. a.
Thoughtleſs, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ŭn-*th*ōr'nē. a.
Not obſtructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ŭn-*th*ăwt'ŏv. a.
Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ŭn-*th*rĕd'. v. a.
To looſe.

UNTHREATENED, ŭn-*th*rĕt't'n'd. a. (359). Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ŭn-*th*rĭft'. ſ.
An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ŭn-*th*rĭf'tĕ-lē. ad.
Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTY, ŭn-*th*rĭf'tē. a.
Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful; not eaſily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ŭn-*th*rī'vĭng. a.
Not thriving, not proſpering.

To UNTHRONE, ŭn-*th*rōne'. v. a.
To pull down from a throne.

To UNTIE, ŭn-tī'. v. a.
To unbind, to free from bonds; to looſen from convolution or knot; to ſet free from any objection; to reſolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ŭn-tīde'. a. (282).
Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not faſtened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, ŭn-tĭl'. ad.
To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ŭn-tĭl'd'. a. (359).
Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ŭn-tĭm'bŭr'd. a.
Not furniſhed with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lē. a.
Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lē. ad.
Before the natural time.

UNTINGED, ŭn-tĭnj'd'. a.
Not ſtained, not diſcoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ŭn-tī'ră-bl. a.
Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ŭn-tīr'd'. a. (282).
Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ŭn-tī'tl'd. a. (359).
Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn'tōō. prep. To.
It was the old word for To, now obſolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tōld'. a.
Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtsht'. a. (359).
Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tō'wŭrd. a.
Froward, perverſe, vexatious, not eaſily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tō'wŭrd-lē. a.
Awkward, perverſe, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trā'să-bl. a.
Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trāst'. a.
Not marked by any footſteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-trăk'tă-bl. a.
Not yielding to common meaſures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk'tă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed.

UNTRADING, ŭn-trā'dĭng. a. (410).
Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trān'd'. a. Not educated, not inſtructed, not diſciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ŭn-trăns-fĕr'ă-bl. a. Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trăns-pā'rĕnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-trăv'ĭl'd. a. Never trodden by paſſengers; having never ſeen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ŭn-trĕd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the ſame ſteps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trĕzh'ŭr'd. a. Not laid up, not repoſited.

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trē'tă-bl. a. Not treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-tride'. a. (282). Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having paſſed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'ŭmf-ă-bl. a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd'. } a.
UNTRODDEN, ŭn-trŏd'd'n. (103) } a.
Not paſſed, not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trōl'd'. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb'bl'd. a. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confuſed; not interrupted in the natural courſe; tranſparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trōō'. a. (339). Falſe, contrary to reality; falſe, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trōō'lē. ad. Falſely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭs'tē-nĕs. ſ. Unfaithfulneſs.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trōōth'. ſ. Falſehood, contrariety to reality; moral falſehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; falſe aſſertion.

UNTUNABLE, ŭn-tū'nă-bl. a. Unharmonious, not muſical.

To UNTUNE, ŭn-tūne'. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to diſorder.

UNTURNED, ŭn-tŭrn'd'. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ŭn-tū'tŭr'd. a. (359). Uninſtructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ŭn-twīne'. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itſelf; to ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ŭn-twĭst'. v. a. To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

To UNTY, ŭn-tī'. v. a. To looſe. See UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ŭn-vāle'. v. a. To uncover, to ſtrip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ŭn-văl'ū-ă-bl. a. Ineſtimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ŭn-văl'ūde. a. Not prized, neglected; ineſtimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ŭn-văng'kwĭsht. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ŭn-vā'rē-ă-bl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ŭn-vā'rĭd. a. (283). Not changed, not diverſified.

UNVARNISHED, ŭn-vär'nĭsht. a. Not overlaid with varniſh; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ŭn-vā'rē-ĭng. a. (410). Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ŭn-vāle'. v. a. To diſcloſe, to ſhow.

UNVEILEDLY, ŭn-vā'lĕd-lē. ad. (104) Plainly, without diſguiſe.

UNVENTILATED, ŭn-vĕn'tē-lā-tĕd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERITABLE, ŭn-vĕr'ē-tă-bl. a. Not true.

UNVERSED, ŭn-vĕrst'. a. (359). Unacquainted, unſkilled.

UNVEXED, ŭn-vĕkst'. a. (359). Untroubled, undiſturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ŭn-vī'ō-lā-tĕd. a. Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ŭn-vĕr'tshū-ŭs. a. Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ŭn-vĭz'ĭt-ĕd. a. Not reſorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ŭn-yū'nē-fŏrm. a. Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ŭn-vŏe'ă-jă-bl. a. Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ŭn-ŭrj'd'. a. (359). Not incited, not preſſed.

UNUSED, ŭn-ūz'd'. a. (359). Not put to uſe, unemployed; not accuſtomed.

UNUSEFUL, ŭn-ūse'fŭl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNUSUAL, ŭn-ū'zhū-ăl. a. (456). Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALNESS, ŭn-ū'zhū-ăl-nĕs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency.

UNŪTTERABLE, ŭn-ŭt'tŭr-ă-bl. a. Ineffable, inexpreſſible.

UNVULNERABLE, ŭn-vŭl'nŭr-ă-bl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

UNWAKENED, ŭn-wā'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not rouſed from ſleep.

UNWALLED, ŭn-wâwl'd'. a. Having no walls.

UNWARES, ŭn-wârz'. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.

UNWARILY, ŭn-wā'rē-lē. ad. Without caution, careleſsly.

UNWARINESS, ŭn-wā'rē-nĕs. ſ. Want of caution, careleſſneſs.

UNWARLIKE, ŭn-wâr'like. a. Not fit for war, not uſed to war.

UNWARNED, ŭn-wârn'd'. a. (359). Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNWARRANTABLE, ŭn-wŏr'răn-tă-bl. a. Not to be juſtified.

UNWARRANTABLY, ŭn-wŏr'răn-tă-blē. ad. Unjuſtifiably.

UNWARRANTED, ŭn-wŏr'răn-tĕd. a. Not aſcertained, uncertain.

UNWARY, ŭn-wā'rē. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, haſty, precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, ŭn-wŏsht'. a. Not waſhed, not cleanſed by waſhing.

UNWASTED, ŭn-wā'stĕd. a. Not conſumed, not diminiſhed.

UNWASTING, ŭn-wā'stĭng. a. (410). Not growing leſs.

UNWAYED, ŭn-wāde'. a. Not uſed to travel.

UNWEAKENED, ŭn-wē'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not weakened.

UNWEAPONED, ŭn-wĕp'p'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

UNWEARIABLE, ŭn-wē'rē-ă-bl. a. Not to be tired.

UNWEARIED, ŭn-wē'rĭd. a. (283). Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be ſpent.

To UNWEARY, ŭn-wē'rē. v. a. To refreſh after wearineſs.

UNWED, ŭn-wĕd'. a. Unmarried.

UNWEDGEABLE, ŭn-wĕd'jă-bl. a. Not to be cloven.

UNWEEDED, ŭn-wēēd'ĕd. a. Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEEPED, ŭn-wēēpt'. a. Not lamented. Now unwept.

UNWEETING, ŭn-wēē'tĭng. a. (410). Ignorant, unknowing.

UNWEIGHED, ŭn-wāde'. a. Not examined by the balance; not conſidered, negligent.

UNWEIGHING, ŭn-wā'ĭng. a. (410). Inconſiderate, thoughtleſs.

UNWELCOME, ŭn-wĕl'kŭm. a. Not pleaſing, not grateful.

UNWEPT, ŭn-wĕpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.

UNWET, ŭn-wĕt'. a. Not moiſt.

UNWHIPT, ŭn-hwĭpt'. a. (359). Not puniſhed, not corrected.

UNWHOLESOME, ŭn-hōle'sŭm. a. Inſalubrious, miſchievous to health; corrupt, tainted.

UNWIELDILY, ŭn-wēēl'dē-lē. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.

UNWIELDINESS, ŭn-wēēl'dē-nĕs. a. Heavineſs, difficulty to move, or be moved.

UNWIELDY, ŭn-wēēl'dē. a. Unmanageable, not eaſily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

UNWILLING, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng. a. (410). Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng-lē. ad. Not with good will, not without loathneſs.

UNWILLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng-nĕs. ſ. Loathneſs, diſinclination.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wīnd'. v. a. pret. and part. paſſive Unwound. To ſeparate any thing convolved, to untwiſt, to untwine; to diſentangle, to looſe from entanglement.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wīnd'. v. n. To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, ŭn-wīpt'. a. (359). Not cleared.

UNWISE, ŭn-wīze'. a. Weak, defective in wiſdom.

UNWISELY, ŭn-wīze'lē. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wiſely.

To UNWISH, ŭn-wĭsh'. v. a. To wiſh that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, ŭn-wĭsht'. a. (359). Not ſought, not deſired.

To UNWIT, ŭn-wĭt'. v. a. To deprive of underſtanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, ŭn-wĭTH-drăw'ĭng. a. Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, ŭn-wĭTH-stŭd'. a. Not oppoſed.

UNWITNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'nĕst. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-lē. ad. Without knowledge, without conſciouſneſs.

UNWONTED, ŭn-wŭn'tĕd. a. Uncommon, unuſual, rare, infrequent; unaccuſtomed, unuſed.

UNWORKING, ŭn-wŭrk'ĭng. a. Living without labour.

UNWORSHIPPED, ŭn-wŭr'shĭpt. a. Not adored.

☞ This word ought to be written with one *p* only. See Dr. Lowth's Grammar at Adverb.

UNWORTHILY, ŭn-wŭr'THĒ-lē. ad. Not according to deſert.

UNWORTHINESS, ŭn-wŭr'THĒ-nĕs. ſ. Want of worth, want of merit.

UNWORTHY, ŭn-wŭr'THĒ. a. Not deſerving; wanting merit; mean: not ſuitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

UNWOUND, ŭn-wŏŏnd'. part. paſſ. and pret. of Unwind. Untwiſted.

UNWOUNDED, ŭn-wŏŏn'dĕd. a. Not wounded, not hurt.

To UNWREATH, ŭn-rēTH'. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ŭn-rī'tĭng. a. (410). Not aſſuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ŭn-rĭt't'n. a. (103). Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ŭn-rawt'. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ŭn-rŭng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ŭn-yēēld'ĕd. a. Not given up.

To UNYOKE, ŭn-yōke'. v. a. To looſe from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ŭn-yōkt'. a. (359). Having never worn a yoke, licentious, unreſtrained.

UNZONED, ŭn-zōn'd'. a. (359). Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vō'kā-bl. ſ. (405). A word.

VOCABULARY, vō-kăb'ū-lā-rē. ſ. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vō'kăl. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vō'kăl-ize. v. a. To make vocal; to form into voice.

VOCALITY, vō-kăl'ĕ-tē. ſ. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vō'kăl-lē. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vō-kā'shŭn. ſ. Calling by the will of God; ſummons, trade; employment.

VOCATIVE, vŏk'ă-tĭv. ſ. (157). The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vō-sĭf-ĕr-ā'shŭn. ſ. Clamour, outery.

VOCIFEROUS, vō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs. a. Clamorous, noiſy.

VOGUE, vōg. ſ. (337). Faſhion, mode.

VOICE, vŏis. ſ. (299). Sound emitted by the mouth; ſound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth; any ſound made by breath; vote, ſuffrage, opinion expreſſed.

VOICED, vŏist. a. (359). Furniſhed with a voice.

VOID, vŏid. a. (299). Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unſupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurniſhed, empty; unſubſtantial, unreal.

VOID, vŏid. ſ. An empty ſpace, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, vŏid. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, vŏid'ă-bl. a. (405). Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, vŏid'ŭr. ſ. (98). A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, vŏid'nĕs. ſ. Emptineſs, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of ſubſtantiality.

VOITURE, vŏĕ-tūre'. ſ. *French.* Carriage.

VOLANT, vō'lănt. a. Flying, paſſing through the air; nimble, active.

VOLATILE, vŏl'ă-tĭl. a. (145). Flying through the air; having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILENESS, vŏl'ă-tĭl-nĕs. } ſ.
VOLATILITY, vŏl-ă-tĭl'ĕ-tē. }
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vŏl-ă-tĭl-ĕ-zā'shŭn. ſ. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vŏl'ă-tĭl-ize. v. a. To make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

VOLE, vōle. ſ. A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCANO, vŏl-kā'nō. ſ. See *Lumbago*. A burning mountain.

VOLERY, vŏl'ĕr-ē. ſ. (555). A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vŏl-ĕ-tā'shŭn. ſ. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vō-lĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vŏl'ĕ-tĭv. a. (158). Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vŏl'lē. ſ. A flight of ſhot; a burſt, an emiſſion of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vŏl'lē. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vŏl'lĭd. a. (283). Diſploded, diſcharged with a volley.

VOLT, vōlt. ſ. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vŏl-ū-bĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of ſpeech; mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vŏl'ū-bl. a. (405). Formed ſo as to roll eaſily, formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUME, vŏl'yūme. ſ. (113). Something rolled, or convolved; as much as ſeems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vō-lū'mē-nŭs. a. Conſiſting of many complications; conſiſting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuſive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vō-lū'mē-nŭs-lē. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē-lē. ad. Spontaneouſly, of one's own accord, without compulſion.

VOLUNTARY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. a. Acting without compulſion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingneſs; done without compulſion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. ſ. A piece of muſick played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. ſ. A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. v. n. To go for a ſoldier.

VOLUPTUARY, vō-lŭp'tshū-ā-rē. ſ. A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, vō-lŭp'tshū-ŭs. a. Given to exceſs of pleaſure, luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vō-lŭp'tshū-ŭs-lē. ad. Luxuriouſly, with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vō-lŭp'tshū-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Luxurioufneſs, addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

VOLUTE, vō-lūte'. ſ. A member of a column.

VOMICA, vŏm'ĭ-kā. ſ. An encyſted humour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vŏm'ĭk-nŭt. ſ. A kind of poiſon that kills by exceſſive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vŏm'ĭt. v. n. To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

To VOMIT, vŏm'ĭt. v. a. To throw up from the ſtomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vŏm'ĭt. ſ. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that cauſes vomit.

VOMITION, vō-mĭsh'ŭn. ſ. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vŏm'ĕ-tĭv. a. (158). Emetick, cauſing vomits.

VOMITORY, vŏm'ĕ-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Procuring vomits, emetick. For the laſt ſee DOMESTICK.

VORACIOUS, vō-rā'shŭs. a. (357). Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vō-rā'shŭs-lē. ad. Greedily, ravenouſly.

VORACIOUSNESS, vō-rā'shŭs-nĕs. }
VORACITY, vō-răs'ĕ-tē. } ſ. Greedineſs, ravenouſneſs.

VORTEX, vŏr'tĕks. ſ. in the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vŏr'tĕ-kăl. a. (88). Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vō'tă-rĭst. ſ. One devoted to any perſon or thing.

VOTARY, vō'tă-rē. ſ. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

VOTARESS, vō'tă-rĕs. f.
A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

VOTE, vōte. f.
Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vōte. v. a.
To chuſe by ſuffrage, to determine by ſuffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vō'tŭr. f. (98).
One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

VOTIVE, vō'tĭv. a. (157).
Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vŏŏtſh. v. a. (315).
To call to witneſs, to obteſt; to atteſt, to warrant, to maintain.

To VOUCH, vŏŏtſh. v. n.
To bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs.

VOUCH, vŏŏtſh. f.
Warrant, atteſtation. Not in uſe.

VOUCHER, vŏŏtſh'ŭr. f. (98).
One who gives witneſs to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, vŏŏtſh-ſāfe'. v. a.
To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend, to grant.

VOW, vŏŏ. f. (323).
Any promiſe made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love and matrimony.

To VOW, vŏŏ. v. a.
To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power.

To VOW, vŏŏ. v. n.
To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOWEL, vŏŏ'ĭl. f. (99) (323).
A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

VOWFELLOW, vŏŏ'fĕl-lō. f.
One bound by the ſame vow.

VOYAGE, vŏe'ădje. f. (90).
A travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, vŏe'ădje. v. n.
To travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, vŏe'ădje. v. a.
To travel, to paſs over.

VOYAGER, vŏe'ă-jŭr. f. (98).
One who travels by ſea.

UP, ŭp. ad.
Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt; in the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat; from a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment; in a ſtate of being built; above the horizon; to a ſtate of advancement; in a ſtate of climbing; in a ſtate of inſurrection; in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed; from a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, diſperſedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

UP, ŭp. interj.
A word exhorting to riſe from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rouſing to action.

UP, ŭp. prep.
From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPBEAR, ŭp-bāre'. v. a. *pret.*
Upbore; part. paſſ. Upborn. To ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation; to raiſe aloft; to ſupport from falling.

To UPBRAID, ŭp-brāde'. v. a. (202).
To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDINGLY, ŭp-brā'dĭng-lē. ad.
By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ŭp-brawt'. part. paſſ.
of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ŭp-kăst'. part. a. (492).
Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ŭp'kăst. f. (497).
A term of bowling, a throw, a caſt.

UPHELD, ŭp-hĕld'. pret. and part.
paſſ. of Uphold. Maintained, ſuſtained.

UPHILL, ŭp'hĭll. a.
Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, ŭp-hord'. v. a. (295).
To treaſure, to ſtore, to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, ŭp-hōld'. v. a. preter.
Upheld; and part. paſſ. Uphold and Upholden. To lift on high; to ſupport, to ſuſtain, to keep from falling; to keep from declenſion; to ſupport in any ſtate of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing. (497).

UPHOLDER, ŭp-hōld'ŭr. f. (98).
A ſupporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, ŭp-hōls'tŭr-ŭr. f.
One who furniſhes houſes, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, ŭp'lănd. f.
Higher ground.

UPLAND, ŭp'lănd. a.
Higher in ſituation.

UPLANDISH, ŭp-lănd'ĭsh. a.
Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To UPLAY, ŭp-lā'. v. a.
To hoard, to lay up.

To UPLIFT, ŭp-lĭft'. v. a. (497).
To raiſe aloft.

UUMOST, ŭp'mōſt. a.
Higheſt, topmoſt.

UPON, ŭp-pŏn'. prep.
Not under, noting being on the top or outſide; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation; in immediate conſequence of; with reſpect to; in noting a particular day; noting reliance or truſt; near to, noting ſituation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of ſupport.

UPPER, ŭp'pŭr. a. (98).
Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERMOST, ŭp'pŭr-mōſt. a.
Higheſt in place; higheſt in power or authority; predominant, moſt powerful.

UPPISH, ŭp'pĭſh. a.
Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, ŭp-rāze'. v. a. (202).
To raiſe up, exalt.

To UPREAR, ŭp-rēre'. v. a. (227).
To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, ŭp'rīte. a. (393).
Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honeſt, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, ŭp'rīte-lē. ad.
Perpendicularly to the horizon; honeſtly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, ŭp'rīte-nĕs. f.
Perpendicular erection; honeſty, integrity.

To UPRISE, ŭp-rīze'. v. n. (492).
To riſe from decumbiture; to riſe from below the horizon; to riſe with acclivity.

UPRISE, ŭp'rīze. f. (497).
Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, ŭp'rōre. f. (295).
Tumult, buſtle, diſturbance, confuſion.

To UPROAR, ŭp-rōre'. v. a. (497).
To throw into confuſion.

To UPROOT, ŭp-rŏŏt'. v. a. (306).
To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, ŭp-rŏŭze'. v. a.
To waken from ſleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, ŭp'ſhŏt. f. (497).
Concluſion, end, laſt amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, ŭp-ſide-dŏŭn'.
An adverbial form of ſpeech. With a total reverſement, in complete diſorder.

To UPSTAND, ŭp-ſtănd'. v. n. (497).
To be erect.

To UPSTAY, ŭp-ſtā'. v. a.
To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To UPSTART, ŭp-ſtărt'. v. n. (497).
To ſpring up ſuddenly.

UPSTART, ŭp'ſtărt. f.
One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power or honour.

To UPSWARM, ŭp-ſwărm'. v. a.
To raiſe in a ſwarm.

To UPTURN, ŭp-tŭrn'. v. a. (497).
To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, ŭp'wŭrd. a. (497).
Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, ŭp'wŭrdz. ad.
Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with reſpect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the ſource.

URBANITY, ŭr-băn'ĕ-tē. f.
Civility, elegance, politeneſs; facetiouſneſs.

URCHIN, ŭr'tſhĭn. f. (353).
A hedge-hog; a name of ſlight anger to a child.

URETER, yū'rē-tŭr. f. (98).
Ureters are two long and ſmall canals from the baſin of the kidneys, one on each ſide. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, yū-rē'*th*rā. f. (503).
The paſſage of the urine.

To URGE, ŭrje. v. a.
To incite, to puſh; to provoke, to exaſperate; to follow cloſe ſo as to impel; to preſs, to enforce; to importune; to ſolicit.

URGENCY, ŭr'jĕn-sē. f.
Preſſure of difficulty.

URGENT, ŭr'jĕnt. a.
Cogent, preſſing, violent; importunate, vehement in ſolicitation.

URGENTLY, ŭr'jĕnt-lē. ad.
Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, ŭr'jŭr. f. (98).
One who preſſes.

URINAL, yū'rē-năl. f. (8).
A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

URINARY, yū'rē-nă-rē. a.
Relating to the urine.

URINE, yū'rĭn. f. (140).
Animal water.

URINOUS, yū'rĭn-ŭs. a.
Partaking of urine.

URN, ŭrn. f.
Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Ŭs, ŭs. The oblique caſe of We.

USAGE, yū'zĭdje. ſ. (90) (442).
Treatment; cuſtom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, yū'zănse. ſ. (442).
Uſe, proper employment; uſury, intereſt paid for money.

USE, yūse. ſ. (8) (437).
The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe; need of, occaſion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; cuſtom, common occurrence; intereſt, money paid for the uſe of money.

To USE, yūze. v. a. (437).
To employ to any purpoſe; to accuſtom, to habituate; to treat; to practiſe; to behave.

To USE, yūze. v. n.
To be accuſtomed, to practiſe cuſtomarily; to be cuſtomarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, yūse'fŭl. a.
Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

USEFULLY, yūse'fŭl-ē. ad.
In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

USEFULNESS, yūse'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

USELESSLY, yūse'lĕs-lē. ad.
Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

USELESSNESS, yūse'lĕs-nĕs. ſ.
Unfitneſs to any end.

USELESS, yūse'lĕs. a.
Anſwering no purpoſe, having no end.

USER, yū'zŭr. ſ. (98).
One who uſes.

USHER, ŭsh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, ŭsh'ŭr. v. a.
To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ŭs-kwē-bâ'. ſ. (390).
A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks.

USUAL, yū'zhū-ăl. a. (452).
Common, frequent, cuſtomary.

USUALLY, yū'zhū-ăl-ē. ad.
Commonly, frequently, cuſtomarily.

USUALNESS, yū'zhū-ăl-nĕs. ſ.
Commonneſs, frequency.

To USURE, yū'zhŭre. v. n.
To practiſe uſury, to take intereſt for money.

USURER, yū'zhū-rŭr. ſ. (456).
One who puts money out at intereſt.

USURIOUS, yū-zū'rē-ŭs. a. (456).
Given to the practice of uſury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, yū-zŭrp'. v. a.
To poſſeſs by force or intruſion, to ſeize or poſſeſs without right.

USURPATION, yū-zŭr-pā'shŭn. ſ.
Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

USURPER, yū-zŭrp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, yū-zŭrp'ĭng-lē. ad.
Without juſt claim.

USURY, yū'zhū-rē. ſ. (456).
Money paid for the uſe of money, intereſt; the practice of taking intereſt.

☞ This word and its relatives, with reſpect to the aſpiration of the *s*, are exactly under the ſame predicament as the words *Luxury* and *Anxiety* are with reſpect to the *x*. See Principles, No. 479, 480, 481.

UTENSIL, yū'tĕn-sĭl. ſ. (8).
An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, yū'tĕr-ĭne. a. (149).
Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, yū'tē-rŭs. ſ. (503).
The womb.

UTILITY, yū-tĭl'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Uſefulneſs, profit, convenience, advantageouſneſs.

UTMOST, ŭt'mōst. a.
Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the higheſt degree.

UTMOST, ŭt'mōst. ſ.
The moſt that can be, the greateſt power.

UTTER, ŭt'tŭr. a. (98).
Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center; placed without any compaſs, out of any place; extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ŭt'tŭr. v. a.
To ſpeak, to pronounce, to expreſs; to diſcloſe, to diſcover, to publiſh; to ſell, to vend; to diſperſe, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ŭt'tŭr-ă-bl. a. (555).
Expreſſible, ſuch as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ŭt'tŭr-ănse. ſ.
Pronunciation, manner of ſpeaking; extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility; vocal expreſſion, emiſſion from the mouth.

UTTERER, ŭt'tŭr-ŭr. ſ.
One who pronounces; a divulger, a diſcloſer; a ſeller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ŭt'tŭr-lē. ad.
Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'tŭr-mōst. a.
Extreme, being in the higheſt degree; moſt remote.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'tŭr-mōst. ſ.
The greateſt degree.

VULCANO, vŭl-kā'nō. ſ.
A burning mountain: properly VOLCANO. See LUMBAGO.

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr. a. (88).
Plebian, ſuiting to the common people, practiſed among the common people, mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr. ſ.
The common people.

VULGARITY, vŭl-găr'ĕ-tē. ſ.
Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people; particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

VULGARLY, vŭl'gŭr-lē. ad.
Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULNERABLE, vŭl'nŭr-ă-bl. a.
Suſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl'nŭr-ă-rē. a. (555).
Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl'nŭr-āte. v. a.
To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl'pĭn. a. (149).
Belonging to a fox.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark the *i* in the laſt ſyllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to ſhorten it with Mr. Perry, like *pin*; and my reaſon is, that the accent immediately precedes it. See Principles, No. 140.

VULTURE, vŭl'tshūre. ſ.
A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl'tshūr-ĭne. a. (149).
Belonging to a vulture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Nares, make the *i* in the laſt ſyllable of this word long, as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, becauſe the accent is two ſyllables higher.

UVULA, yū'vū-lă. ſ. (8).
In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs. a. (479).
Submiſſively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad.
With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. ſ.
Connubial dotage, fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

TO WABBLE, wŏb'bl. v. n. (405). To ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide. A low, barbarous word.

WAD, wŏd. ſ. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value.

WADDING, wŏd'dĭng. ſ. (410). A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WADDLE, wŏd'dl. v. n. (405). To ſhake in walking from ſide to ſide, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wāde. v. n. To walk through the waters, to paſs water without ſwimming; to paſs difficultly and laborioufly.

WAFER, wā'fŭr. ſ. (98). A thin cake; the bred given in the cucharift by the Roman Catholics; paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT, wăft. v. a. To carry through the air or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the *a* in this word as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and though Mr. Smith thinks this the true ſound, confeſſes the ſhort *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnſton, for want of attending to the rule laid down in Principles, No. 85, makes *waſt* rhyme with *ſoft*: Mr. Nares has not got the word; but by omitting it in claſſes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, ſhows he is of opinion it ought to have the ſound I have given it.

To WAFT, wăft. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wăft. ſ. A floating body; motion of a ſtreamer.

WAFTAGE, wăft'ĭdje. ſ (90). Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wăf'tſhūre. ſ. (461). The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg. v. a. (85). To move lightly, to ſhake lightly.

To WAG, wăg. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wăg. ſ. Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wādje. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wā'jŭr. ſ. (98). A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wā'jŭr. v. a. To lay to pledge as a bett.

WAGES, wā'jĭz. ſ. (99). Pay given for ſervice.

WAGGERY, wăg'gŭr-ē. ſ. (555). Miſchievous merriment, roguiſh trick, ſarcaſtical gaiety.

WAGGISH, wăg'gĭsh. a. (383). Knaviſhly merry, merrily miſchievous, frolickſome.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'gĭsh-nĕs. ſ. Merry miſchief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'gl. v. n. (405). To waddle, to move from ſide to ſide.

WAGON, wăg'ŭn. ſ. (166). A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wăg'ŭn-ŭr. ſ. (98). One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wăg'tāle. ſ. A bird.

WAID, wāde. a. (202). Cruſhed. Not in uſe.

To WAIL, wāle. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wāle. v. n. (202). To grieve audibly, to expreſs ſorrow.

WAIL, wāle. ſ. Audible ſorrow.

WAILING, wā'lĭng. ſ. (410). Lamentation, moan, audible ſorrow.

WAILFUL, wāle'fŭl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wāne. ſ. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wāne'rōpe. ſ. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt. ſ. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

☞ I have given the common ſound of this word; and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the firſt ſyllable ſo as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnſton, who pronounces both this word and *Waiſtcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion, the moſt correct.

WAIST, wāste. ſ. The ſmalleſt part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ſhip.

WAISTCOAT, wĕs'kŏt. ſ. A garment worn about the waiſt. The garment worn by men under the coat. *Aſh.*

☞ This word has fallen into the general contraction obſervable in ſimilar compounds, but, in my opinion, not ſo irrecoverably as ſome have done. It would ſcarcely ſound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal diſtinctneſs; though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it.

To WAIT, wāte. v. a. To expect, to ſtay for; to attend, to accompany with ſumiſſion or reſpect; to attend as a conſequence of ſomething.

To WAIT, wāte. v. n. To expect, to ſtay in expectation; to pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance; to attend; to ſtay, not to depart from; to follow as a conſequence.

WAIT, wāte. ſ. Ambuſh, inſidious and ſecret attempts.

WAITER, wā'tŭr. ſ. (98). An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

To WAKE, wāke. v. n. To watch, not to ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wāke. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as if from the ſleep of death.

WAKE, wāke. ſ. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

WAKEFUL, wāke'fŭl. a. Not ſleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wāke'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Want of ſleep; forbearance of ſleep.

To WAKEN, wā'k'n. v. n. (103). To wake, to ceaſe from ſleep, to be rouſed from ſleep.

To WAKEN, wā'k'n. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wāle. ſ. A riſing part in cloth.

To WALK, wâwk. v. n. (84). To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up; it is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exerciſe or amuſement; to move the ſloweſt pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a ſpectre; to act in ſleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wâwk. v. a. To paſs through.

WALK, wâwk. ſ. (84). Act of walking for air or exerciſe; gait, ſtep, manner of moving; a length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue ſet with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fiſh; Walk is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe.

WALKER, wâwk'ŭr. ſ. (98). One that walks; a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wâwk'ĭng-ſtăff. ſ. A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport himſelf in walking.

WALL, wâll. ſ. (33) (77) (84). A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the ſides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; to take the wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wâll. v. a. To incloſe with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wâll'krēep-ŭr. ſ. A bird.

WALLET, wŏl'lĭt. ſ. (85) (90). A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put, a knapſack; any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

WALLEYED, wâll'īde. a. Having white eyes.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), (făt (81); mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mōve (164.)

WALLFLOWER, wăll'flŏŭ-ŭr. f.
See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, wăll'fro͞ot. f.
Fruit which, to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To WALLOP, wŏl'lŭp. v. n. (166).
To boil.

WALLOUSE, wăll'lŏŭſe. f.
An inſect.

To WALLOW, wŏl'lō. v. n. (85).
To move heavily and clumſily; to roll himſelf in mire or any thing filthily; to live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

WALLOW, wŏl'lō. f. (85).
A kind of rolling walk.

WALLRUE, wăll'ro͞o. f.
An herb.

WALLWORT, wăll'wŭrt. f.
A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT, wăll'nŭt. f.
The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wăll'pĕp-pŭr. f.
Houſeleek.

WALTRON, wăll'trŭn. f. (166).
The ſea-horſe.

To WAMBLE, wŏm'bl. v. n. (405).
To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

WAN, wŏn. a. (85).
Pale as with ſickneſs, languid of look.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the *o*, in this word, and its compounds, the ſame ſound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the ſound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but ſeem to prefer the former by placing it firſt. I have always heard it pronounced like the firſt ſyllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, have ſo marked it. I have indeed heard *wan*, the old preterit of the verb to *win*, pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obſolete, the pronunciation is ſo too. See WASP.

WAND, wŏnd. ſ.
A ſmall ſtick or twig, a long rod; any ſtaff of authority or uſe; a charming rod.

To WANDER, wŏn'dur. v. n. (98).
To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain courſe; to deviate, to go aſtray.

To WANDER, wŏn'dŭr. v. a.
To travel over without a certain courſe.

WANDERER, wŏn'dŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wŏn'dŭr-ĭng. ſ. (410).
Uncertain peregrination; aberration, miſtaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.

To WANE, wāne. v. n.
To grow leſs, to decreaſe; to decline, to ſink.

WANE, wāne. ſ.
Decreaſe of the moon; decline, diminution, declenſion.

WANNED, wŏn'd. a. (85) (359).
Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wŏn'nĕs. ſ.
Paleneſs, languor. See WAN.

To WANT, wŏnt. v. a.
To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary; to be defective in ſomething; to fall ſhort of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wiſh for, to long for.

To WANT, wŏnt. v. n. (85).
To be wanted, to be improperly abſent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wŏnt. ſ.
Need; deficiency; the ſtate of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. a. (166).
Laſcivious, libidinous; licentious, diſſolute; frolickſome, gay, ſportive, airy; looſe, unreſtrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, ſuperfluous; not regular, turned fortuitouſly.

WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. ſ.
A laſcivious perſon, a ſtrumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an inſignificant flatterer; a word of ſlight endearment.

To WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. v. n.
To play laſciviouſly; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wŏn'tŭn-lē. ad.
Laſciviouſly, frolickſomely, gayly, ſportively.

WANTONNESS, wŏn'tŭn-nĕs. ſ.
Laſciviouſneſs, letchery; ſportiveneſs, frolick, humour; licentiouſneſs, negligence of reſtraint.

WANTWIT, wŏnt'wĭt. ſ.
A fool, an idiot.

WAPED, wā'pĕd. a.
Dejected, cruſhed by miſery. Obſolete.

WAR, wăr. ſ. (85).
The exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command; the inſtruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profeſſion of arms; hoſtility, ſtate of oppoſition, act of oppoſition.

To WAR, wăr. v. n.
To make war, to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

To WARBLE, wăr'bl. v. a. (405).
To quaver any ſound; to cauſe to quaver; to utter muſically.

To WARBLE, wăr'bl. v. n.
To be quavered; to be uttered melodiouſly; to ſink.

WARBLER, wăr'bl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
A ſinger, a ſongſter.

To WARD, wărd. v. a.
To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.

To WARD, wărd. v. n.
To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

WARD, wărd. ſ. (85).
Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortreſs, ſtrong hold; diſtrict of a town; cuſtody, confinement; the part of a lock which correſponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the ſtate of a child under a guardian; guardianſhip, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wăr'd'n. ſ. (103).
A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wărd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wărd'mōte. ſ.
A meeting, a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wărd'rōbe. ſ.
A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wărd'ſhĭp. ſ.
Guardianſhip; pupillage, ſtate of being under ward.

WARE, wāre. The preterit of Wear, more frequently WORE,

WARE, wāre. a.
For this we commonly ſay Aware; being in expectation of, being provided againſt; cautious, wary.

To WARE, wāre. v. n.
To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wāre. ſ.
Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

WAREHOUSE, wāre'hŏŭſe. ſ.
A ſtorehouſe of merchandize.

WARELESS, wāre'lĕs. a.
Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wăr'fāre. ſ.
Military ſervice, military life.

WARILY, wā'rē-lē. ad.
Cautiouſly, with timorous prudence, with wiſe forethought.

WARINESS, wā'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Caution, prudent forethought, timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

WARLIKE, wăr'like. a.
Fit for war, diſpoſed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLOCK, WARLUCK, } wăr'lŭk. ſ.
A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wărm. a. (85).
Not cold, though not hot, heated to a ſmall degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; buſy in action; fanciful, enthuſiaſtick.

To WARM, wărm. v. a.
To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wărm'ĭng-păn. ſ.
A covered braſs pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wărm'ĭng-stōne. ſ. The Warming-ſtone is dug in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wărm'lē. ad.
With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wărm'nĕs. } ſ.
WARMTH, wărm*th*.
Gentle heat; zeal, paſſion, fervour of mind; fancifulneſs, enthuſiaſm.

To WARN, wărn. v. a. (85).
To caution againſt any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admoniſh to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken; to notify previouſly good or bad.

WARNING, wăr'nĭng. ſ. (410).
Caution againſt faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wărp. ſ. (85).
That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

To WARP, wărp. v. n.
To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to contract; to loſe its proper courſe or direction.

To WARP, wărp. v. a.
To contract, to ſhrivel; to turn aſide from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wŏr'rănt. v. n.
To ſupport or maintain, to atteſt: to give authority; to juſtify; to exempt, to privilege, to ſecure; to declare upon ſurety.

WARRANT, wŏr'rănt. ſ. (168).
A writ conferring ſome right or authority; a writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption; a juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wŏr'rănt-ă-bl. a.
Juſtifiable, defenſible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wŏr'rănt-ă-bl-nĕs. ſ.
Juſtifiableneſs.

WARRANTABLY, wŏr'rănt-ă-blĕ. ad.
Juſtifiably.

WARRANTER, wŏr'rănt-ŭr. ſ.
One who gives authority; one who gives ſecurity.

WARRANTISE, wŏr'răn-tize. ſ.
Authority, ſecurity. Not uſed.

WARRANTY, wŏr'rănt-ē. ſ.
Authority, juſtificatory mandate; ſecurity.

WARREN, wŏr'rĭn. ſ. (99).
A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wŏr'rĭn-ŭr. ſ. (98).
The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wăr'yŭr. ſ. (314).
A ſoldier, a military man.

WART, wărt. ſ. (85).
A corneous excreſcence, a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

WARTWORT, wărt'wŭrt. ſ.
Spurge.

WARTY, wăr'tē. a.
Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wăr'wōrn. a.
Worn with war.

WARY, wā'rē. a.
Cautious, ſcrupulous, timorouſly prudent.

WAS, wŏz. The preterit of To Be.

To WASH, wŏſh. v. a. (85).
To cleanſe by ablution; to moiſten; to effect by ablution; to colour by waſhing.

To WASH, wŏſh. v. n.
To perform the act of ablution; to cleanſe clothes.

WASH, wŏſh. ſ. (85).
Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marſh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or coſmetick lotion; a ſuperficial ſtain or colour: the feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes; the act of waſhing the clothes of a family, the linen waſhed at once.

WASHBALL, wŏſh'bâll. ſ.
Ball made of ſoap.

WASHER, wŏſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that waſhes.

WASHY, wŏſh'ē. a.
Watry, damp; weak, not ſolid.

WASP, wŏsp. ſ. (85).
A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word ſo as to rhyme with *haſp*, *claſp*, &c. This ſound is ſo perfectly new to me, that I ſhould have ſuppoſed it to have been an error of the preſs, if Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick had not marked it in the ſame manner: Mr. Smith and Mr. Perry approach ſomewhat nearer to the true ſound of *a*, by giving it the ſame ſound as in *father*; but Mr. Nares and W. Johnſton give it the ſound of ſhort *o*, like the *a* in *was*, *waſh*, &c.: and that this is the true ſound, ſee Principles, No. 85.

WASPISH, wŏsp'ĭſh. a.
Peeviſh, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wŏsp'ĭſh-lē. ad.
Peeviſhly.

WASPISHNESS, wŏsp'ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Peeviſhneſs, irritability.

WASSAIL, wŏs'sĭl. ſ. (208).
A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wŏs'sĭl-ŭr. ſ.
A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wŏſt. The ſecond perſon of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wāſte. v. a. (74).
To diminiſh; to deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to deſtroy, to deſolate; to wear out; to ſpend, to conſume.

To WASTE, wāſte. v. n.
To dwindle, to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

WASTE, wāſte. a.
Deſtroyed, ruined; deſolate, uncultivated; ſuperfluous, exuberant, loſt for want of occupiers; worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wāſte. ſ.
Wanton or luxurious deſtruction, conſumption, loſs; uſeleſs expence; deſolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied; region ruined and deſerted; miſchief, deſtruction.

WASTEFUL, wāſte'fŭl. a.
Deſtructive, ruinous; wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive; laviſh, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wāſte'fŭl-ē. ad.
With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wāſte'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Prodigality.

WASTER, wāſt'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly, a ſquanderer, vain conſumer.

WATCH, wŏtſh. ſ. (85).
Forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleep; attention, cloſe obſervation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men ſet to guard; place where a guard is ſet; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

To WATCH, wŏtſh. v. n.
Not to ſleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiouſly obſervant; to be inſidiouſly attentive.

To WATCH, wŏtſh. v. a.
To guard, to have in keep; to obſerve in ambuſh; to tend; to obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wŏtſh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who watches; diligent overlooker or obſerver.

WATCHET, wŏtſh'ĭt. a. (99).
Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wŏtſh'fŭl. a.
Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely obſervant.

WATCHFULLY, wŏtſh'fŭl-ē. ad.
Vigilantly, cautiouſly, attentively, with cautious obſervation.

WATCHFULNESS, wŏtſh'fŭl-nĕs. ſ.
Vigilance, heed, ſuſpicious attention, cautious regard; inability to ſleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wŏtſh'hŏuſe. ſ.
Place where the watch is ſet.

WATCHING, wŏtſh'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Inability to ſleep.

WATCHMAKER, wŏtſh'mā-kŭr. ſ.
One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wŏtſh'măn. ſ. (88).
Guard, centinel, one ſet to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wŏtſh'tŏŭr. ſ.
Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

WATCHWORD, wŏtſh'wŭrd. ſ.
The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WATER, wâ'tŭr. ſ. (38) (85) (76) (86)
One of the four elements; the ſea; urine; to hold Water, to be ſound, to be tight; it is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

To WATER, wâ'tŭr. v. a. (64).
To irritate, to ſupply with moiſture; to ſupply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams; to diverſify, as with waves.

To WATER, wâ'tŭr. v. n. (98).
To ſhed moiſture; to get or take in water, to be uſed in ſupplying water: the mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wâ'tŭr-kŭl-ŭrz. ſ.
Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water, thoſe they call Water-colours.

WATERCRESSES, wâ'tŭr-krĕs'sĭz. ſ. (99). A plant. There are five ſpecies.

WATERER, wâ'tŭr-ŭr. ſ. (555).
One who waters.

WATERFALL, wâ'tŭr-fâll. ſ.
Cataract, caſcade.

WATERFOWL, wâ'tŭr-fŏŭl. ſ.
Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wâ-tŭr-grōō'ĭl. ſ.
Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wâ'tŭr-ē-nĕs. ſ.
Humidity, moiſture.

WATERISH, wâ'tŭr-ĭſh. a.
Reſembling water; moiſt, inſipid.

WATERISHNESS, wâ'tŭr-ĭſh-nĕs. ſ.
Thinneſs, reſemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'tŭr-lēfe. ſ.
A plant.

WATERLILY, wâ'tŭr-lĭl-lē. ſ.
A plant.

WATERMAN, wâ'tŭr-măn. ſ. (88).
A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wâ'tŭr-mârk. ſ.
The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

WATERMELON, wâ'tŭr-mĕl-ŭn. ſ.
A plant.

WATERMILL, wâ'tŭr-mĭll. ſ.
Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wâ'tŭr-mĭnt. ſ.
A plant.

WATERRADISH, wâ'tŭr-răd-ĭſh. ſ.
A ſpecies of watercreſſes, which ſee.

WATERRAT, wâ'tŭr-răt. ſ.
A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wâ'tŭr-rŏk-ĭt. ſ.
A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WATERVIOLET, wâ'tŭr-vī-ō-lĕt. ſ.
A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'tŭr-săf-fīr. ſ.
A ſort of ſtone. The occidental ſapphire is neither ſo bright nor ſo hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wâ'tŭr-w*i*th. ſ.
A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or ſap, to the thirſty traveller.

WATERWORK, wâ'tŭr-wŭrk. ſ.
Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fâr (77), fall (83), făt (81): mē (93), mēt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

WATERY, wâ'tûr-ē. a.
Thin, liquid, like water; taſteleſs, inſipid, vapid, ſpiritleſs; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; conſiſting of water.

WATTLE, wŏt'tl. ſ. (405).
The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill: a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wŏt'tl. v. a.
To bind with twigs, to form, by platting twigs.

WAVE, wāve. ſ.
Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface, billow; unevenneſs, inequality.

To WAVE, wāve. v. n.
To play looſely, to float; to be moved as a ſignal.

To WAVE, wāve. v. a.
To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface; to move looſely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aſide for the preſent.

To WAVER, wâ'vûr. v. n. (98).
To play to and fro, to move looſely; to be unſettled; to be uncertain or inconſtant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wâ'vûr-ûr. ſ.
One unſettled and irreſolute.

WAVY, wâ'vē. a.
Riſing in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâwl. v. n.
To cry, to howl.

WAX, wăks. ſ.
The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters; the ſubſtance that exudes from the ear.

☞ The *a* in this word being followed by *x*, which is no more than *ks*, the preceding *w* loſes its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principles, No. 85.

To WAX, wăks. v. a.
To ſmear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wăks. v. n. preterit Wax, Waxed, part. paſſ. Waxed, Waxen. To grow, to increaſe, to become bigger or more; to paſs into any ſtate, to become, to grow.

WAXEN, wăk's'n. a. (103).
Made of wax.

WAY, wā. ſ. (220).
The road in which one travels; a length of journey; courſe, direction of motion; advance in life; paſſage, power of progreſſion made or given; local tendency; courſe, regular progreſſion; ſituation where a thing may probably be found; a ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; acceſs, means of admittance; ſphere of obſervation; means, mediate inſtrument, intermediate ſtep; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general ſcheme of acting; by the Way, without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign; to go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wâ'fâ-rûr. ſ. (98).
Paſſenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wâ'fâ-ring. a. (410).
Travelling, paſſing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wâ-lâ'. v. a.
To watch inſidiouſly in the way, to beſet by ambuſh.

WAYLAYER, wâ-lâ'ûr. ſ. (98).
One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WAYLESS, wā'lĕs. a.
Pathleſs, untracked.

WAYMARK, wâ'mârk. ſ.
Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wâ'wûrd. a. (88).
Froward, peeviſh, moroſe, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wâ'wûrd-lē. ad.
Frowardly, perverſely.

WAYWARDNESS, wâ'wûrd-nĕs. ſ.
Frowardneſs, perverſeneſs.

WE, wēē. pronoun. (96) (246).
The plural of I. See I.

WEAK, wēke. a. (227).
Feeble, not ſtrong; infirm, not healthy; ſoft, pliant, not ſtiff; low of ſound; feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well ſupported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wē'k'n. v. a. (103).
To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wēke'lĭng. ſ. (410).
A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. ad.
Feebly, with want of ſtrength.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. a.
Not ſtrong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wēke'nĕs. ſ.
Want of ſtrength, want of force, feebleneſs; infirmity, unhealthineſs; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of reſolution, fooliſhneſs of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wēke-ſide'. ſ.
Foible, deficience, infirmity.

WEAL, wēle. ſ. (227).
Happineſs, proſperity, flouriſhing ſtate; republick, ſtate, publick intereſt.

WEALTH, wĕlth. ſ. (234) (515).
Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wĕlth'ē-lē. ad.
Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wĕlth'ē-nĕs. ſ.
Richneſs.

WEALTHY, wĕlth'ē. a.
Rich, opulent, abundant.

To WEAN, wēne. v. a. (227).
To put from the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEANLING, wēne'lĭng. ſ. (410).
An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wĕp'p'n. ſ. (234).
Inſtrument of offence.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap*, *reap*. But Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong ſhort; Mr. Barclay gives it both ways, and the long ſound firſt; but W. Johnſton marks it with the ſhort ſound only.

WEAPONED, wĕp'p'n'd. a. (359).
Armed for offence, furniſhed with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wĕp'p'n-lĕs. a.
Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wâre. v. a. (240).
To waſte with uſe or time; to conſume tediouſly; to carry appendant to the body, to uſe as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to effect by degrees; to Wear out; to haraſs; to waſte or deſtroy by uſe.

To WEAR, wâre. v. n.
To be waſted with uſe or time; to be tediouſly ſpent; to paſs by degrees.

WEAR, wâre. ſ.
The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wâ'rûr. ſ. (98).
One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

WEARING, wâ'ring. ſ. (410).
Clothes.

WEARINESS, wē'rē-nĕs. ſ.
Laſſitude, ſtate of being ſpent with labour; fatigue, cauſe of laſſitude; impatience of any thing; tediouſneſs.

WEARISOME, wē'rē-ſŭm. a. (165).
Troubleſome, tedious, cauſing wearineſs.

WEARISOMELY, wē'rē-ſŭm-lē. ad.
Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

WEARISOMENESS, wē'rē-ſŭm-nĕs. ſ. The quality of tiring; the ſtate of being eaſily tired.

To WEARY, wē'rē. v. a.
To tire, to fatigue, to haraſs, to ſubdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.

WEARY, wē'rē. a. (227).
Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the countenance of any thing painful; deſirous to diſcontinue; cauſing wearineſs, tireſome.

WEASEL, wē'z'l. ſ. (102) (227).
A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wē'z'n. ſ. (227).
The windpipe, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wĕTH'ûr. ſ. (234).
State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs; the change of the ſtate of the air; tempeſt, ſtorm.

To WEATHER, wĕTH'ûr. v. a.
To expoſe to the air; to paſs with difficulty; to Weather a point, to gain a point againſt the wind; to Weather out, to endure. (469).

WEATHERBEATEN, wĕTH'ûr-bē-t'n. a. Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wĕTH'ûr-kŏk. ſ.
An artificial cock ſet on the top of the ſpire, which by turning ſhews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconſtant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wĕTH'ûr-drĭv-v'n. part.
Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wĕTH'ûr-gādje. ſ.
Any thing that ſhews the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wĕTH'ûr-glăs. ſ.
A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wĕTH'ûr-ſpī. ſ.
A ſtargazer, an aſtrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wĕTH'ûr-wīze. a.
Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wēve. v. a. preterit Wove, Weaved; part. paſſ. Woven, Weaved.
To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpoſe, to inſert.

To WEAVE, wēve. v. n. (227).
To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wē'vûr. ſ. (98).
One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wĕb. ſ.
Texture, any thing woven; a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.

WEBBED, wĕb'd. a. (359).
Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wĕb'fŭt-ĕd. a.
Having films between the toes.

To WED, wĕd. v. a.
To marry, to take for huſband or wife; to

join in matriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondneſs.

To WED, wĕd. v. n.
To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wĕd'ding. ſ. (410).
Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wĕdje. ſ.
A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; a maſs of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wĕdje. v. a.
To faſten with wedges, to ſtraiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wĕd'lŏk. ſ.
Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wĕnz'dē. ſ. (223).
The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

WEE, wē. a.
Little, ſmall.

WEECHELM, wēētsh'ĕlm. ſ.
A ſpecies of elm, often written *Witchelm*.

WEED, wēēd. ſ.
An herb noxious or uſeleſs; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wēēd. v. a. (246).
To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wēēd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wēēd'hŏŏk. ſ.
A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wēēd'lĕs. a.
Free from weeds, free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

WEEDY, wēēd'ē. a.
Conſiſting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wēēk. ſ. (246).
The ſpace of ſeven days.

WEEKDAY, wēēk'dā. ſ.
Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wēēk'lē. a.
Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wēēk'lē. ad.
Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wēēn. v. n. (246).
To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wēēp. v. n. preter. and part. paſſ. Wept, Weeped. To ſhow ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears from any paſſion; to lament, to complain.

To WEEP, wēēp. v. a. (246).
To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to ſhed moiſture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wēēp'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEET, wēēt. v. n. pret Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wēēt'lĕs. a. (246).
Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wē'v'l. ſ.
A grub.

WEEZEL, wē'z'l. ſ. (102).
See WEASEL.

WEFT, wĕft. ſ.
The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wĕf'tidje. ſ. (90).
Texture.

To WEIGH, wā. v. a. (249) (390).
To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, to take by weight; to raiſe, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; to Weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppreſs with weight.

To WEIGH, wā. v. n.
To have weight; to be conſidered as important; to raiſe the anchor; to bear heavily, to preſs hard.

WEIGHED, wāde. ad. (359).
Experienced.

WEIGHER, wā'ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wāte. ſ. See EIGHT.
Quantity meaſured by the balance; a maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined; ponderous maſs; gravity, heavineſs, tendency to the center; preſſure, burden, over-whelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wā'tē-lē. ad.
Heavily, ponderouſly; ſolidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wā'tē-nĕs. ſ.
Ponderoſity, gavity, heavineſs; ſolidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wāte'lĕs. a.
Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wā'tē. a.
Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, ſevere.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. a. (165).
Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly, grateful, pleaſing; to bid Welcome, to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. interj.
A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. ſ.
Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. v. a.
To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

WELCOMENESS, wĕl'kŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Gratefulneſs.

WELCOMER, wĕl'kŭm-ŭr. ſ. (98).
The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wĕld. ſ.
Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

WELFARE, wĕl'fāre. ſ.
Happineſs, ſucceſs, proſperity.

WELKED, wĕlkt. a. (359).
Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wĕl'kĭn. ſ.
The viſible regions of the air.

WELL, wĕll. ſ.
A ſpring, a fountain, a ſource; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL, wĕll. v. n.
To ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring.

WELL, wĕll. a.
Not ſick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

WELL, wĕll. ad.
Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; ſkilfully, properly; not amiſs, not unſucceſsfully; with praiſe, favourably; as Well as, together with, not leſs than; Well is him, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almoſt; it is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wĕl'ă-dā. interject.
Alas.

WELLBEING, wĕl-bē'ing. ſ. (410).
Happineſs, proſperity.

WELLBORN, wĕl-bŏrn'. ſ.
Not meanly deſcended.

WELLBRED, wĕl-brĕd'. a.
Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wĕl-nā'tshŭr'd. a.
Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wĕl'dŭn. interject.
A word of praiſe.

WELLFAVOURED, wĕl-fā'vŭr'd. a.
Beautiful, pleaſing to the eye.

WELLMET, wĕl-mĕt'. interj.
A term of ſalutation.

WELLNIGH, wĕl-nī'. ad. Almoſt.

WELLSPENT, wĕl'spĕnt. a.
Paſſed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wĕl'sprĭng. ſ.
Fountain, ſource.

WELLWILLER, wĕl'wĭl-lŭr. ſ.
One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wĕl-wĭsh'. ſ.
A wiſh of happineſs.

WELLWISHER, wĕl-wĭsh'ŭr. ſ.
One who wiſhes the good of another.

WELT, wĕlt. ſ.
A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELTER, wĕlt'ŭr. v. n. (98).
To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wĕn. ſ.
A fleſhy or callous excreſcence or protuberance.

WENCH, wĕnsh. ſ.
A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

WENCHER, wĕnsh'ŭr. ſ. (98).
A fornicator.

To WEND, wĕnd. v. n. *Obſolete.*
To go, to paſs to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wĕn'nē. a.
Having the natnre of a wen.

WENT, wĕnt. preter. of the obſolete verb *Wend*, to *Go*.

WEPT, wĕpt. pret. and part. of Weep

WERE, wĕrr. (94). pret. of the verb To Be.

WERT, wĕrt. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterit of To Be.

WEST, wĕst. ſ.
The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wĕst. a.
Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

WEST, wĕst. ad.
To the weſt of any place.

WESTERING, wĕst'ŭr-ing. a. (410).
Paſſing to the weſt.

WESTERLY, wĕst'ŭr-lē. a.
Tending or being towards the weſt.

WESTERN, wĕst'ŭrn. a.
Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

WESTWARD, wĕst'wŭrd. ad. (88).
Towards the weſt.

WESTWARDLY, wĕst'wŭrd-lē. ad.
With tendency to the weſt.

WET, wĕt. a.
Humid, having ſome moiſture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wĕt. ſ.
Water, humidity, moiſture.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

To WET, wĕt. v. a.
To moiſten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wĕ'TH'ŭr. ſ. (98) (469).
A ram caſtrated.

WETNESS, wĕt'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being wet, moiſture.

To WEX, wĕks. v. n.
To grow, to increaſe.

☞ This word, ſays Johnſon, was corrupted from *Wax* by Spencer, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt but that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the ſame cauſe.

WEZAND, wē'z'n. ſ. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwāle. ſ. (397).
The largeſt of fiſh, the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwā'lē. a.
Marked in ſtreaks.

WHARF, hwŏrf. ſ.
A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

WHARFAGE, hwŏrf'ĭdje. ſ. (90).
Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwŏrf'ĭn-jŭr. ſ.
One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwŏt. pronoun. (397).
That which; which part; ſomething that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of ſeveral; an interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion; What though, What imports it though? notwithſtanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is uſed adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwŏt-ĕv'ŭr. (98).
WHATSOEVER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv'ŭr.
Pronouns. Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, ſpecifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the ſame, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwēle. ſ. (227).
A puſtule, a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwēte. ſ. (227).
The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwē't'n. a. (103).
Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwīt'yēre. ſ.
A ſmall bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwēē'dl. v. a.
To entice by ſoft words, to flatter, to perſuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwēēl. ſ. (397).
A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured; the inſtrument of ſpinning; rotation, revolution; a compaſs about, a tract approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwēēl. v. n.
To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have viciſſitudes; to fetch a compaſs; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwēēl. v. a.
To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwēēl'băr-rō. ſ.
A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwēēl'ŭr. ſ.
A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwēēl'rīte. ſ.
A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwēēl'ē. a.
Circular, ſuitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwēēze. v. n.
To breathe with noiſe.

WHELK, hwĕlk. ſ.
An inequality, a protuberance; a puſtule. See WELK.

To WHELM, hwĕlm. v. n.
To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwĕlp. ſ.
The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beaſt of prey; a ſon; a young man.

To WHELP, hwĕlp. v. n.
To bring young.

WHEN, hwĕn. ad. (397).
At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwĕnse. ad.
From what place; from what perſon; from what premiſes; from which place or perſon; for which cauſe; from what ſource; from Whence, a vicious mode of ſpeech; of Whence, another barbariſm.

WHENCESOEVER, hwĕnse-sō-ĕv'ŭr. ad. From what place ſoever.

WHENEVER, hwĕn-ĕv'ŭr.
WHENSOEVER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'ŭr. ad
At whatſoever time.

WHERE, hwāre. ad. (73) (94).
At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification.

WHEREABOUT, hwāre'ă-bŏut. ad.
Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwāre-ăz'. ad.
When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being ſo that.

WHEREAT, hwāre-ăt'. ad.
At which.

WHEREBY, hwāre-bī'. ad.
By which.

WHEREVER, hwāre-ĕv'ŭr. ad.
At whatſoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwāre'fōre. ad.
For which reaſon; for what reaſon.

WHEREIN, hwāre-ĭn'. ad.
In which.

WHEREINTO, hwāre-ĭn-tōō'. ad.
Into which.

WHERENESS, hwāre'nĕs. ſ.
Ubiety.

WHEREOF, hwāre-ŏf'. ad.
Of which. See FORTHWITH.

WHEREON, hwāre-ŏn'. ad.
On which.

WHERESO, hwāre'sō.
WHERESOEVER, hwāre-sō-ĕv'ŭr. ad. In what place ſoever.

WHERETO, hwāre-tōō'.
WHEREUNTO, hwāre-ŭn-tōō'. ad.
To which.

WHEREUPON, hwāre-ŭp-ŏn'. ad.
Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwāre-wĭth'.
WHEREWITHAL, hwāre-wĭTH-ăll' (405). ad. With which.

☞ For the different ſounds of *th* in theſe words, ſee FORTHWITH.

To WHERRET, hwĕr'rĭt. v. a. (99).
To hurry, to trouble, to teaze; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwĕr'rē. ſ.
A light boat uſed on rivers.

To WHET, hwĕt. v. a.
To ſharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwĕt. ſ.
The act of ſharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwĕTH'ŭr. ad. (469).
A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

WHETHER, hwĕTH'ŭr. pronoun.
Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwĕt'stōne. ſ.
Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

WHETTER, hwĕt'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One that whets or ſharpens.

WHEY, hwā. ſ. (269).
The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated; it is uſed of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwā'ē.
WHEYISH, hwā'ĭsh. a.
Partaking of whey, reſembling whey.

WHICH, hwĭtsh. pron.
The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was uſed for Who, and related likewiſe to perſons, as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHSOEVER, hwĭtsh-sō-ĕv'ŭr. pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwĭf. ſ.
A blaſt, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwĭf'fl. v. n. (405).
To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwĭf'fl-ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that blows ſtrongly; one of no conſequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwĭg. ſ.
Whey; the name of a party.

WHIGGISH, hwĭg'gĭsh. a. (382).
Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwĭg'gĭzm. ſ.
The notions of a whig.

WHILE, hwīle. ſ.
Time, ſpace of time.

WHILE, hwīle.
WHILST, hwīlst. ad.
During the time that; as long as; at the ſame time that.

To WHILE, hwīle. v. n.
To loiter.

WHILOM, hwī'lŭm. ad. (166).
Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwĭm. ſ.
A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwĭm'pŭr. v. n.
To cry without any loud noiſe.

WHIMPLED, hwĭm'pl'd. a. (359).
This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwĭm'zē. ſ. (438).
A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwĭm'zē-kăl. a.
Freakiſh, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwĭn. ſ.
A weed, furze.

To WHINE, hwīne. v. n.
To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noiſe, to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwīne. ſ.
Plaintive noiſe, mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwĭn'nē. v. n.
To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHINYARD, hwĭn'yûrd. ſ. (88).
A ſword, in contempt.

To WHIP, hwĭp. v. a.
To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible; to ſew ſlightly; to drive with laſhes; to correct with laſhes; to laſh with ſarcaſm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwĭp. v. n.
To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwĭp. ſ.
An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwĭp'kord. ſ.
Cord of which laſhes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwĭp'grăf-tĭng. ſ.
The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the ſtock.

WHIPHAND, hwĭp'hănd. ſ.
Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwĭp'lăsh. ſ.
The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwĭp'pûr. ſ. (98).
One who puniſhes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwĭp'pĭng-pōſt. ſ.
A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

WHIPSAW, hwĭp'sâw. ſ.
The whipſaw is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwĭp'ſtăf. ſ.
A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip.

WHIPSTER, hwĭp'ſtûr. ſ. (98).
A nimble fellow, in contempt.

WHIPT, hwĭpt, for Whipped. (359).

To WHIRL, hwêrl. v. a.
To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwêrl. v. n.
To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwêrl. ſ. (108).
Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

☞ There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the ſound of *i* in this word and the ſhort ſound of *u* as if it were written *whurl*, which is the pronunciation Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton have adopted. I have rather adhered with Mr. Sheridan to the genuine ſound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. though I would recommend the other ſound to foreigners and provincials as the more eaſily conceived, and ſufficiently near the truth.

WHIRLBAT, hwêrl'băt. ſ.
Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwêrl'lē-gĭg. ſ.
A toy which children ſpin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwêrl'pĭt. }
WHIRLPOOL, hwêrl'pōōl. } ſ.
A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre, a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwêrl'wĭnd. ſ.
A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwĕr'rĭng. a.
A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it, as the Whirring pheaſant.

WHISK, hwĭsk. ſ.
A ſmall beſom, or bruſh,

To WHISK, hwĭsk. v. a.
To ſweep with a ſmall beſom; to move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

WHISKER, hwĭs'kûr. ſ. (98).
The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven, the muſtachio.

To WHISPER, hwĭs'pûr. v. n.
To ſpeak with a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwĭs'pûr. v. a.
To addreſs in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt ſecretly.

WHISPER, hwĭs'pûr. ſ. (98).
A low ſoft voice.

WHISPERER, hwĭs'pûr-ûr. ſ.
One that ſpeaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwĭst. An interjection, a verb, and an adjective. Still, ſilent; be ſtill.

WHIST, hwĭst. ſ.
A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. v. n. (472).
To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

To WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. v. a.
To call by a whiſtle.

WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. ſ. (405).
Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument; the mouth, the organ of whiſtling; a ſmall wind inſtrument; the noiſe of winds; a call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwĭs'sl-ûr. ſ. (98) (397)
One who whiſtles.

WHIT, hwĭt. ſ. (397).
A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwīte. a. (397).
Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours, ſnowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemiſhed.

WHITE, hwīte. ſ.
Whiteneſs, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is ſhot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwīte. v. a.
To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwīte-lĕd'. ſ.
The ceruſe; a kind of ſubſtance much uſed in houſe-painting.

WHITELY, hwīte'lē. a.
Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwīte'mēte. ſ.
Food made of milk; the fleſh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, hwī't'n. v. a. (103).
To make white.

To WHITEN, hwī't'n. v. n.
To grow white.

WHITENER, hwī't'n-ûr. ſ. (98).
One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwīte'nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being white, freedom from colour; paleneſs; purity, cleanneſs.

WHITEPOT, hwīte'pŏt. ſ.
A kind of food.

WHITETHORN, hwīte'*th*ŏrn. ſ.
A ſpecies of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwīte'wŏsh. ſ.
A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair; the waſh put on walls to whiten them.

To WHITEWASH, hwīte'wŏsh. v. a.
To make white by applying a waſh to the ſurface; to give a fair repreſentation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwīte'wīne. ſ.
A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwĭ*th*'ûr. ad. (469).
To what place, interrogatively; to what place, abſolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwĭ*th*-ûr-sō-ĕv'ûr. ad.
To whatſoever place.

WHITING, hwī'tĭng. ſ. (410).
A ſmall ſeafiſh; a ſoft chalk.

WHITISH, hwī'tĭsh. ſ.
Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwī'tĭsh-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being ſomewhat white.

WHITELEATHER, hwĭt'lĕ*th*-ûr. ſ.
Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs. (515).

WHITLOW, hwĭt'lō. ſ.
A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwĭt'ſtûr. ſ. (515).
A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwĭt'sŭn-tīde. ſ.
So called becauſe the converts newly baptized appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white; the feaſt of Pentecoſt.

WHITTLE, hwĭt'tl. ſ. (515).
A white dreſs for a woman; a knife.

WHITTLE, hwĭt'tl. v. a. (405).
To make white by cutting; as boys are ſaid to whittle a ſtick when they cut off the bark and make it white.

To WHIZ, hwĭz. v. a.
To make a loud humming noiſe.

WHO, hōō. pron. (474).
A pronoun relative applied to perſons; As who ſhould ſay, elliptically for as one who ſhould ſay.

WHOEVER, hōō-ĕv'ûr. pron.
Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hōle. a. (474).
All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

WHOLE, hōle. ſ.
The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hōle'sāle. ſ.
Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

WHOLESOME, hōle'sŭm. a. (165).
Sound, contributing to health; preſerving ſalutary; kindly, pleaſing.

WHOLESOMELY, hōle'sŭm-lē. ad.
Salubriouſly, ſalutiferouſly.

WHOLESOMENESS, hōle'sŭm-nĕs. ſ.
Quality of conducing to health, ſalubrity; ſalutarineſs, conduciveneſs to good.

WHOLLY, hōle'ē. ad. (474).
Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

☞ From an ill-judged omiſſion of the ſilent *e* in this word its ſound has been corrupted as if written *hully*: but it ought undoubtedly to be

written *wholely*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and ſo as to correſpond and rhyme with *ſolely*.

Whom, hōōm. The accuſative of Who, ſingular and plural.

Whomsoever, hōōm-sō-ĕv'ŭr. pron. Any without exception.

Whoobub, hŭb'bŭb. ſ. Hubbub.

Whoop, hōōp. ſ. A ſhout of purſuit; a bird.

To Whoop, hōōp. v. n. To ſhout with ſcorn; to ſhout inſultingly; to ſhout in the chaſe.

Whore, hōōr, or hōre. ſ. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men, a fornicatreſs, an adultreſs, a ſtrumpet; a proſtitute, a woman who receives men for money.

☞ If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the firſt of theſe, rhyming with *poor*. The ſtage has followed this pronunciation; Mr. Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott give the preference to the laſt; and W. Johnſton, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the laſt, rhyming with *more*. This, it muſt be confeſſed, is the moſt analogical; but as it is uſed by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word, by departing from its genuine pronunciation.

To Whore, hōōr. v. n. To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

To Whore, hōōr. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

Whoredom, hōōr'dŭm. ſ. Fornication.

Whoremaster, hōōr'măs-tŭr. } **Whoremonger**, hōōr'mŭng-gŭr. } ſ. One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

Whoreson, hōōr'sŭn. ſ. A baſtard.

Whorish, hōōr'ĭsh. a. Unchaſte, incontinent.

Whortleberry, hwûr'tl-bĕr-rē. ſ. Bilberry.

Whose, hōōz. Genitive of Who; genitive of Which.

Whoso, hōō'sō. } **Whosoever**, hōō-sō-ĕv'ŭr. } pron. Any without reſtriction.

Whurt, hwûrt. ſ. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

Why, hwī. ad. (397) (475). For what reaſon? interrogatively; for which reaſon, relatively; for what reaſon, relatively; it is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

Whynot, hwī'nŏt. ſ. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Wick, wĭk. ſ. The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

Wicked, wĭk'ĕd. a. (99). Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame; curſed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

Wickedly, wĭk'ĕd-lē. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

Wickedness, wĭk'ĕd-nĕs. ſ. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

Wicker, wĭk'ŭr. a. (98). Made of ſmall ſticks.

Wicket, wĭk'ĕt. ſ. (99). A ſmall gate.

Wide, wīde. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.

Wide, wīde. ad. At a diſtance; with great extent.

Widely, wīde'lē. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To Widen, wī'd'n. v. a. (103). To make wide, to extend.

To Widen, wī'd'n. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itſelf.

Wideness, wīde'nĕs. ſ. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

Widgeon, wĭd'jĭn. ſ. (259). A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

Widow, wĭd'ō. ſ. (327). A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To Widow, wĭd'ō. v. a. To deprive of a huſband; to endow with a widow-right; to ſtrip off any thing good.

Widower, wĭd'ō-ŭr. ſ. (98). One who has loſt his wife.

Widowhood, wĭd'ō-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate of a widow; eſtate ſettled on a widow.

Widowhunter, wĭd'ō-hŭnt-ŭr. ſ. One who courts widows for a jointure.

Widowmaker, wĭd'ō-mā-kŭr. ſ. One who deprives women of their huſbands.

Width, wĭd*th*. ſ. Breadth, wideneſs.

To Wield, wēēld. v. a. (275). To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

Wieldy, wēēl'dē. a. Manageable.

Wiery, wī'rē. a.

☞ When this word ſignifies made of *wire*, or drawn into *wire*, Dr. Johnſon ſays it were better written *wiry*; but ought not *fiery*, for the ſame reaſon, to be written *firy*? When it ſignifies *wet*, *weariſh*, or *moiſt*, perhaps it ſhould be pronounced like *weary*, fatigued.

Wife, wīfe. ſ. plural Wives. A woman that has a huſband; it is uſed for a woman of low employment.

Wig, wĭg. ſ. Falſe hair worn on the head; a ſort of cake.

Wight, wīte. ſ. (893). A perſon, a being.

Wild, wīld. a. Not tame, not domeſtick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; deſert, uninhabited; ſavage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempeſtuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconſtant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, looſe; uncouth, ſtrange; done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan; merely imaginary.

Wild, wīld. ſ. A deſert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To Wilder, wĭl'dŭr. v. a. (515). To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

Wilderness, wĭl'dŭr-nĕs. ſ. A deſert, a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs; the ſtate of being wild or diſorderly.

Wildfire, wīld'fīre. ſ. A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

Wildgoosechase, wīld-gōōs'tshāse ſ. A purſuit of ſomething unlikely to be caught.

Wilding, wīld'ĭng. ſ. (410). A wild ſour apple.

Wildly, wīld'lē. ad. Without cultivation; with diſorder, with perturbation or diſtraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.

Wildness, wīld'nĕs. ſ. Rudeneſs, diſorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; ſavageneſs, brutality, uncultivated ſtate; deviation from a ſettled courſe, irregularity: alienation of mind.

Wildservice, wīld-sĕr'vĭs. ſ. A plant.

Wile, wīle. ſ. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a ſtratagem, a practice, artful, ſly.

Wilful, wĭl'fŭl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverſe, inflexible; done or ſuffered by deſign.

Wilfully, wĭl'fŭl-ē. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly; by deſign, on purpoſe.

Wilfulness, wĭl'fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perverſeneſs.

Wilily, wī'lē-lē. ad. By ſtratagem, fraudulently.

Wiliness, wī'lē-nĕs. ſ. Cunning, guile.

Will, wĭll. ſ. Choice, arbitrary determination; diſcretion; command, direction; diſpoſition, inclination, deſire; power, government; divine determination: teſtament, diſpoſition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindneſs; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To Will, wĭll. v. a. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; to be inclined or reſolved to have; to command, to direct.

Willing, wĭl'lĭng. a. (410). Inclined to any thing; pleaſed, deſirous; favourable, well diſpoſed to any thing; ready, complying; ſpontaneous; conſenting.

Willingly, wĭl'lĭng-lē. ad. With one's own conſent, without diſlike, without reluctance; by one's own deſire.

Willingness, wĭl'lĭng-nĕs. ſ. Conſent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

Willow, wĭl'lō. ſ. (327). A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

Willowish, wĭl'lō-ĭsh. a. Reſembling the colour of willow.

Willowwort, wĭl'lō-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

Wily, wī'lē. a. Cunning, ſly, full of ſtratagem.

Wimble, wĭm'bl. ſ. (405). An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

Wimple, wĭm'pl. ſ. (405). A hood, a veil.

To Win, wĭn. v. a. pret. Wan and Won; part. Won. To gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt; to gain ſomething withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by perſuaſion; to gain by courtſhip.

To Win, wĭn. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conquerer or gainer at play.

To WINCE, wĭnse. v. a.
To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, wĭnsh. v. a. (352).
To kick with impatience, to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

WIND, wĭnd, or wīnd. ſ. See GOLD.
A ſtrong motion of the air; direction of the blaſt from a particular point; breath, power or act of reſpiration; breath modulated by an inſtrument; air impregnated with ſcent; flatulence, windineſs; any thing inſignificant or light as Wind; Down the Wind, to decay; to take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.

☞ Theſe two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for ſuperiority, till at laſt the former ſeems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers ſeem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word when it ends a verſe, ſo as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with,

"For as in bodies, thus in ſoul we find,
"What wants in blood and ſpirits, fill'd with
"*wind*."

But in proſe this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic.

What could have been the cauſe of this deviation from the general rule in this word and *gold* it is not eaſy to gueſs; they were both bound to their true ſound in the fetters of rhyme; but theſe fetters, which are ſuppoſed to alter the pronunciation of ſome words by linking diſſimilar ſounds, have not been ſtrong enough to reſtrain theſe from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable that the firſt deviation began in the compounds, ſuch as *Goldſmith*, *Goldfinch*, *Windmill*, *Windward*, &c. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to ſhorten ſimples in their compounds, ſee Principles, No. 515, and the word *Knowledge*) and theſe at laſt corrupted the ſimples. But whatever may have been the cauſe, the effect is now become ſo general, that reducing them to their true ſound ſeems almoſt impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift uſed to jeer thoſe who pronounced *wind* with the *i* ſhort, by ſaying, "I have a great *mĭnd* "to *fĭnd* why you pronounce it *wĭnd*." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan, by ſaying, "If I may be ſo *boold*, I "ſhould be glad to be *toold* why you pro-"nounce it *goold*." The truth is, every child knows how theſe words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires ſome judgment, and an extenſive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the moſt current pronunciation. Where analogy is not ſo evident, and yet as real as in theſe words, it is ſome credit to a ſpeaker to depart a little from cuſtom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourſelves what ought to be the pronunciation; and yet where every one pronounces in oppoſition to it, we ſhall get nothing but contempt in departing from the general voice. With reſpect to the words in queſtion, my obſervation fails me, if *wind*, as a ſingle word, is not more fixed in the ſound of ſhort *i* than *gold* in the ſound of *oo*; the true ſound of this laſt word ſeems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldſmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, ſuch as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. muſt, in my opinion, be given up. Nor till ſome ſuperior ſpirit, uniting the politeneſs of a Cheſterfield with the genius of a Swift, deſcends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in proſe and familiar language, ever be a faſhionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture ſeems to have native dignity and ſolemnity ſufficient to authorize the long ſound, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the ſame preference to the firſt ſound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the ſhort ſound. Mr. Perry joins them in this ſound; but ſays, in dramatic ſcenes, it has the long one. Mr. Nares ſays it has certainly the ſhort ſound in common uſage, but that all our beſt poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, &c. and Mr. Smith obſerves, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though againſt analogy.

To WIND, wīnd. v. a.
To blow, to ſound by inflation; to turn round, to twiſt; to regulate in action; to noſe, to follow by ſcent.

To WIND, wīnd. v. a.
To turn by ſhifts or expedients; to introduce by inſinuation; to change; to untwiſt, to enfold, to encircle; to Wind out, to extricate; to Wind up, to bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the ſpring; to raiſe by degrees; to ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To WIND, wīnd. v. n.
To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be diſentangled.

WINDBOUND, wĭnd'bŏund. a.
Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, wīnd'ŭr. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

WINDFALL, wĭnd'fâll. ſ.
Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wĭnd'flŏŏ-ŭr. ſ.
The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wĭnd'gâll. ſ.
Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumous or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt.

WINDGUN, wĭnd'gŭn. ſ.
A gun which diſcharges a bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

WINDINESS, wīn'dē-nĕs. ſ.
Fulneſs of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffineſs.

WINDING, wīnd'ĭng. ſ. (410).
Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wīnd'ĭng-shēēt. ſ.
A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, wĭnd'lăs. ſ. (515).
A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wĭnd'mĭll. ſ.
A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, wĭn'dō. ſ. (327).
An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glaſs, or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines croſſing each other; an aperture reſembling a window.

To WINDOW, wĭn'dō. v. a.
To furniſh with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wĭnd'pīpe, or wīnd'pīpe ſ.
The paſſage of breath.

WINDWARD, wĭnd'wŭrd. ad. (88).
Towards the wind.

WINDY, wĭn'dē. a.
Conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, tempeſtuous, moleſted with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wīne. ſ.
The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, wĭng. ſ. (410).
The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies; a fan to winnow; flight, paſſage by the wing; the ſide bodies of an army; any ſide piece.

To WING, wĭng. v. a.
To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to ſupply with ſide bodies.

To WING, wĭng. v. n.
To paſs by flight.

WINGED, wĭng'ĕd. a. (362).
Furniſhed with wings, flying, ſwift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wīng'ĕd-pē. ſ.
A plant.

WINGSHELL, wĭng'shĕl. ſ.
The ſhell that covers the wings of inſects.

WINGY, wĭng'ē. a.
Having wings.

To WINK, wĭngk. v. n. (408).
To ſhut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids: to cloſe and exclude the light; to connive, to ſeem not to ſee, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wĭngk. ſ.
Act of cloſing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wĭngk'ŭr. ſ.
One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wĭngk'ĭng-lē. ad.
With the eye almoſt cloſed.

WINNER, wĭn'nŭr. ſ. (98).
One who wins.

WINNING, wĭn'nĭng. part. a. (410).
Attractive, charming.

WINNING, wĭn'nĭng. ſ.
The ſum won.

To WINNOW, wĭn'nō. v. a. (327).
To ſeparate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to ſift, to examine; to ſeparate, to part.

To WINNOW, wĭn'nō. v. n.
To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, wĭn'nō-ŭr. ſ. (98).
He who winnows.

WINTER, wĭn'tŭr. ſ. (98).
The cold ſeaſon of the year.

To WINTER, wĭn'tŭr. v. n.
To paſs the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, wĭn'tŭr-bē-t'n. a.
Haraſſed by ſevere weather.

WINTERCHERRY, wĭn'tŭr-tshĕr-rē. ſ. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, wĭn'tŭr-cĭt-trŭn. ſ. (417). A ſort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wĭn'tŭr-grēēn. ſ.
A plant.

WINTERLY, wĭn'tŭr-lē. a.
Such as is ſuitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, wĭn'trē. a.
Belonging to winter: properly *Wintery*.

WINY, wī'nē. a.
Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

To Wipe, wipe. v. a.
To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft; to take away by terſion; to ſtrike off gently; to clear away; to Wipe out, to efface.

Wipe, wipe. ſ.
An act of cleanſing; a blow, a ſtroke, a jeer, a jybe, a ſarcaſm; a bird.

Wiper, wī'pŭr. ſ. (98).
An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

Wire, wī'ŭr. ſ.
Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

To Wiredraw, wī'ŭr-drâw. v. a.
To ſpin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

Wiredrawer, wī'ŭr-drâw-ŭr. ſ.
One who ſpins wire.

To Wis, wis. v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. Wiſt. To know.

Wisdom, wiz'dŭm. ſ. (166).
Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

Wise, wize. a.
Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; ſkilful, dexterous; ſkilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wiſe man.

Wise, wise. ſ.
Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.

Wiseacre, wize'â-kŭr. ſ. (417).
A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete. A fool, a dunce.

Wisely, wize'lē. ad.
Judiciouſly; prudently.

Wiseness, wize'nĕs. ſ.
Wiſdom, ſapience.

To Wish, wish. v. n.
To have ſtrong deſire, to long; to be diſpoſed, or inclined.

To Wish, wish. v. a.
To deſire, to long for; to recommend by wiſhing; to imprecate; to aſk.

Wish, wish. ſ.
Longing deſire; thing deſired; deſire expreſſed.

Wisher, wish'ŭr. (98).
One who longs; one who expreſſes wiſhes.

Wishful, wish'fŭl. a.
Longing, ſhowing deſire.

Wishfully, wish'fŭl-ē. ad.
Earneſtly, with longing.

Wisp, wisp. ſ.
A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

Wist, wist. pret. and part. of Wis.

Wistful, wist'fŭl. a.
Attentive, earneſt, full of thought.

Wistfully, wist'fŭl-lē. ad.
Attentively, earneſtly.

Wistly, wist'lē. ad.
Attentively, earneſtly.

Wit, wit. ſ.
The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickneſs of fancy; ſentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; ſenſe, judgment; in the plural, ſound mind; contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients.

Witcraft, wit'krâft. ſ.
Contrivance, invention.

Witcracker, wit'krâk-ŭr. ſ.
A joker, one who breaks a jeſt.

Witworm, wit'wŭrm. ſ.
One that feeds on wit.

Witch, witsh. ſ.
A woman given to unlawful arts.

To Witch, witsh. v. a.
To bewitch, to enchant.

Witchcraft, witsh'krâft. ſ.
The practices of witches.

Witchery, witsh'ŭr-ē. ſ.
Enchantment.

With, with and *with*. prepoſit. (467).
By noting the cauſe; noting the means; noting the inſtrument; on the ſide of, for; in oppoſition to, in competition or conteſt; noting compariſon; in ſociety; in company of; in appendage, noting conſequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connection; immediately after; amongſt; upon; in conſent. See Forthwith.

Withal, with-âll'. ad. (406).
Along with the reſt, likewiſe, at the ſame time; it is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe With.

To Withdraw, with-drâw'. v. a.
To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To Withdraw, with-drâw'. v. n.
To retreat.

Withdrawingroom, with-drâw'ing-rōōm. ſ.
Room behind another room for retirement.

Withe, *with*. ſ.
A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnſton, give the ſharp ſound of *th* in this word, as heard in *frith:* but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry the flat one, heard in *bathe:* the ſame diſtinction is obſerved in *withy* by thoſe who have the word, as this muſt depend entirely on its ſimple.

To Wither, with'ŭr. v. n.
To fade, to grow ſapleſs, to dry up; to waſte, or pine away; to loſe or want animal moiſture.

To Wither, with'ŭr. v. a.
To make to fade; to make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle.

Witheredness, with'ŭr'd-nĕs. ſ.
The ſtate of being withered, marcidity.

Withers, with'ŭrz. ſ.
Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

Witherrung, with'ŭr-rŭng. ſ.
An injury cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide.

To Withhold, with-hōld'. v. a.
Withheld or withholden, pret. and part. To reſtrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuſe.

Withholden, with-hōl'd'n. part. paſſ. of Withhold.

Withholder, with-hōld'ŭr. ſ.
He who withholds.

Within, with-in'. prep.
In the inner part of; in the compaſs of; not beyond, uſed both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the incloſure of.

Within, with-in'. ad.
In the upper parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

Withinside, with-in'side. ad.
In the interiour parts.

Without, with-out'. prep.
Not with; in a ſtate of abſence from; in the ſtate of not having; beyond, not within the compaſs of; in the negation, or omiſſion of; not by, not by the uſe of, not by the help of; on the outſide of; not within; with exemption from.

Without, with-out'. ad.
Not in the inſide; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

Without, with-out'. conjunct.
Unleſs, if not, except.

To Withstand, with-ſtand'. v. a.
To gainſtand, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.

Withstander, with-ſtand'ŭr. ſ.
An opponent, reſiſting power.

Withy, *with*'ē. ſ. See Withe.
Willow.

Witless, wit'lĕs. a.
Wanting underſtanding.

Witling, wit'ling. ſ. (410).
A pretender to wit, a man of petty ſmartneſs.

Witness, wit'nĕs. ſ.
Teſtimony, atteſtation; one who gives teſtimony; With a Witneſs, effectually, to a great degree.

To Witness, wit'nĕs. v. a.
To atteſt.

To Witness, wit'nĕs. v. n.
To bear teſtimony.

Witness, wit'nĕs. interj.
An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

Witsnapper, wit'snâp-pŭr. ſ.
One who affects repartee.

Witted, wit'tĕd. a.
Having wit, as a quick witted boy.

Witticism, wit'tē-sizm. ſ.
A mean attempt at wit.

Wittily, wit'tē-lē. ad.
Ingeniouſly, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

Wittiness, wit'tē-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being witty.

Wittingly, wit'ting-lē. ad. (410).
Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by deſign.

Wittol, wit'tōl. ſ. (166).
A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented.

Wittolly, wit'tōl-ē. a.
Cuckoldly.

Witty, wit'tē. a.
Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; ſarcaſtick, full of taunts.

To Wive, wive. v. n.
To marry, to take a wife.

To Wive, wive. v. a.
To match to a wife; to take a wife.

Wively, wive'lē. ad.
Belonging to a wife.

Wives, wivz. ſ. The plural of Wife.

Wizard, wiz'ŭrd. ſ. (88).
A conjurer; an inchanter.

Wo, wō. ſ.
Grief, ſorrow, miſery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curſe; Wo is uſed for a ſtop or ceſſation.

Woad, wōde. ſ.
A plant cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours.

nŏr 167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ŏil (299); pŏŭnd (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

WOBEGONE, wō'bē-gŏn. ad.
Loſt in wo.

WOFUL, wō'fŭl. a.
Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, ſorry.

WOFULLY, wō'fŭl-ē. ad.
Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a ſenſe of contempt.

WOLD, wōld. ſ.
Wold, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wŭlf. ſ. (169).
A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wŭlf'dŏg. ſ.
A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wŭlf'ĭsh. a.
Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wŭlfs'bāne. ſ.
A poiſonous plant; aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wŭlfs'mĭlk. ſ.
An herb.

WOLVISH, wŭl'vĭsh. a.
Reſembiing a wolf.

WOMAN, wŭm'ŭn. ſ. (88) (169).
The female of the human race; a female attendant on a perſon of rank.

WOMANED, wŭm'ŭn'd. a. (359).
Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wŭm'ŭn-hā-tŭr. ſ.
One that has an averſion for the female ſex.

WOMANHOOD, wŭm'ŭn-hŭd. ſ.
The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wŭm'ŭn-ĭsh. a.
Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wŭm'ŭn-ize. v. a.
To emaſculate, to effeminate, to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

WOMANKIND, wŭm'ŭn-kyind. ſ.
The female ſex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wŭm'ŭn-lē. a.
Becoming a woman, ſuiting a woman, feminine; not childiſh, not girliſh.

WOMB, wōōm. ſ. (164) (347).
The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wōōm. v. a.
To incloſe, to breed in ſecret.

WOMBY, wōōm'ē. a.
Capacious.

WOMEN, wĭm'ĭn. plural of woman

WON, wŭn. part. The preterit and participle paſſive of Win.

To WON, wŭn. v. n.
To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wŭn'dŭr. v. n. (98).
To be ſtruck with admiration, to be pleaſed or ſurprized ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

WONDER, wŭn'dŭr. ſ. (98).
Admiration, aſtoniſhment, amazement; cauſe of wonder, a ſtrange thing; any thing; mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wŭn'dŭr-fŭl. a.
Admirable, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing

WONDERFULLY, wŭn'dŭr-fŭl-ē. ad.
In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wŭn'dŭr-strŭk. a.
Amazed.

WONDROUS, wŭn'drŭs. a. (314).
Contracted, and, I think, improperly, from wonderous. Admirable, marvellous, ſtrange, ſurpriſing.

WONDROUSLY, wŭn'drŭs-lē. ad.
To a ſtrange degree.

To WONT, To be WONT, wŭnt. { v. n. preterit and participle Wont.
To be accuſtomed, to uſe, to be uſed.

WONT, wŭnt. ſ.
Coſtom, habit, uſe.

WONT, wōnt. A contraction of Will not.

WONTED, wŭnt'ĕd. part. a.
Accuſtomed, uſed, uſual.

WONTEDNESS, wŭnt'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
State of being accuſtomed to.

To WOO, wōō. v. a. (10).
To court, to ſue to for love; to court ſolicitouſly, to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wōō. v. n.
To court, to make love.

WOOD, wŭd. ſ. (307).
A large and thick plantation of trees; the ſubſtance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wŭd'bine. ſ.
Honeyſuckle.

WOODCOCK, wŭd'kŏk. ſ.
A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known.

WOODED, wŭd'ĕd.
Supplied with wood.

WOODDRINK, wŭd'drĭnk. ſ.
Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

WOODEN, wŭd'd'n. a. (103).
Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumſy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wŭd'hŏle. ſ.
Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wŭd'lănd. ſ.
Woods, ground covered with woods.

WOODLARK, wŭd'lārk. ſ.
A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wŭd'lŏŏuse. ſ.
The name of an inſect, the millepes.

WOODMAN, wŭd'măn. ſ. (88).
A ſportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wŭd'mŭng-gŭr. ſ.
A woodſeller.

WOODNOTE, wŭd'nōte. ſ.
Wild muſick.

WOODNYMPH, wŭd'nĭmf. ſ.
Dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wŭd'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. ſ.
Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wŭd'pĕk-kŭr. ſ.
A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wŭd'pĭd-jĭn. ſ.
A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wŭd'rōōf. ſ.
An herb.

WOODSORREL, wŭd'sŏr-rĭl. ſ. (99).
A plant.

WOODWARD, wŭd'wărd. ſ.
A foreſter.

WOODY, wŭd'ē. a.
Abounding with wood; ligneous, conſiſting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOER, wōō'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wōōf. ſ.
The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOINGLY, wōō'ĭng-lē. ad. (410).
Pleaſingly, ſo as to invite ſtay.

WOOL, wŭl. ſ. (307).
The fleece of ſheep, that which is woven into cloth; any ſhort thick hair.

WOOLEN, wŭl'lĭn. a. (99) (102).
Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wŭl'păk. } ſ.
WOOLSACK, wŭl'săk. }
A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLLY, wŭl'lē. a.
Conſiſting of wool, clothed with wool; reſembling wool.

WORD, wŭrd. ſ.
A ſingle part of ſpeech; a ſhort diſcourſe; talk, diſcourſe, diſpute, verbal contention; promiſe; ſignal, token; account, tidings, meſſage; declaration; affirmation; ſcripture, word of God; the ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

To WORD, wŭrd. v. a.
To expreſs in proper words.

WORDY, wŭrd'ē. a. Verboſe, full of words.

WORE, wōre. The preterit of Wear.

To WORK, wŭrk. v. a. preterit Worked, or Wrought. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other phyſick; to act as on an object; to make way.

To WORK, wŭrk. v. a.
To make by degrees; to labour, manufacture; to bring by action into any ſtate; to influence by ſucceſſive impulſes; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; to Work out, to effect by toil; to eraze, to efface; to Work up, to raiſe.

WORK, wŭrk. ſ.
Toil, labour, employment; a ſtate of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed: any thing made; management, treatment; to ſet on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wŭrk'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wŭrk'fĕl-lō. ſ.
One engaged in the ſame work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wŭrk'hŏŭſe. }
WORKINGHOUSE, wŭrk'ĭng-hŏŭse }
ſ. A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wŭrk'ĭng-dā. ſ.
Day on which labour is permitted, not the ſabbath.

WORKMAN, wŭrk'măn. ſ. (88).
An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLY, wŭrk'măn-lē. a.
Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wŭrk'măn-shĭp. ſ.
Manufacture, ſomething made by any one; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wŭrk'mā-stŭr. ſ.
The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wŭrk'wŭm-ŭn. ſ.
A woman ſkilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'ē-dā. f.
A day not the ſabbath.
☞ This is a groſs corruption of WORKING-DAY, and ſo groſs that the uſe of it is a ſure mark of vulgarity.

WORLD, wûrld. f. (165).
World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; ſyſtem of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; preſent ſtate of exiſtance; a ſecular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expreſſion for many; courſe of life; the manners of men; In the World, in poſſibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'lē-nĕs. f.
Covetouſneſs, addictedneſs to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'ling. f. (410).
A mortal ſet upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lē. a.
Secular, relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future ſtate; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lē. ad.
With relation to the preſent life.

WORM, wûrm. f. (165).
A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth; a poiſonous ſerpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that ſpins ſilk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; ſomething tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing ſpiral.

To WORM, wûrm. v. n.
To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm. v. a.
To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'ē-t'n. a.
Gnawed by worms; old, worthleſs.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'wŭd. f.
A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'ē. a.
Full of worms.

WORN, wōrn. part. paſſ. of Wear.

To WORRY, wûr'rē. v. a. (165).
To tear or mangle as a beaſt tears its prey; to haraſs, or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrse. a. (165).
The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrse. ad.
In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrse. ſ.
The loſs, not the advantrge, not the better; ſomething leſs good.

To WORSE, wûrse. v. a.
To put to diſadvantage. Not in uſe.

WORSHIP, wûr'shĭp. f. (165).
Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of ironical reſpect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, reſpect, civil diference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'shĭp. v. a.
To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to reſpect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'shĭp. v. n.
To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'shĭp-fŭl. a.
Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical reſpect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'shĭp-fŭl-ē. ad.
Reſpectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wûr'shĭp-pûr. f.
Adorer, one that worſhips.

WORST, wûrst. a. (165).
The ſuperlative of Bad; moſt bad, moſt ill.

WORST, wûrst. f.
The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate.

To WORST, wûrst. v. a.
To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wŭs'tĭd. f. (99) (169)
Woollen yarn, wool ſpun.

WORT, wûrt. f. (165).
Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer ei her unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth. f. (165) (467).
Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth. a.
Equal in price to, equal in value to; deſerving of; equal in poſſeſſions to.

WORTHILY, wûr'THĒ-lē. ad.
Suitably, not below the rate of; deſervedly; juſtly, not without cauſe.

WORTHINESS, wûr'THĒ-nĕs. f.
Deſert, excellence, dignity, virtue; ſtate of being worthy, quality of deſerving.

WORTHLESS, wûrth'lĕs. a.
Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûrth'lĕs-nĕs. f.
Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûr'THĒ. a.
Deſerving, ſuch as merits; valuable, noble, illuſtrious; having worth, having virtue; ſuitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; ſuitable to any thing bad; deſerving of ill.

WORTHY, wûr'THĒ. ſ.
A man laudible for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wŏt. v. n.
To know, to be aware.
☞ Mr. Elphinſton is ſingular in pronouncing this word ſo as to rhyme with *but*; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with *not*.

WOVE, wōve. The preterit and participle paſſive of Weave.

WOVEN, wō'v'n. (103). The participle paſſive of Weave.

WOULD, wŭd. (320). The preterit of Will; it is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubſtantive mood; was or am reſolved, wiſh or wiſhed to; it is a familiar for Wiſh to do, or to have. See BEEN.

WOUND, wōond, or wound. f. (315)
A hurt given by violence.
☞ The firſt pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty. A novelty either generated by falſe criticiſm to diſtinguiſh it from the preterit of the verb to *wind*, of which there was not the leaſt danger of interference (ſee BOWL); or more probably from an affectation of the French ſound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour*, and ſome other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The Stage is in poſſeſſion of this ſound; and what Swift obſerves of newſpapers with reſpect to the introduction of new and fantaſtical words, may be applied to the Stage, with reſpect to new and fantaſtical modes of pronunciation (ſee SIGH). That the other pronunciation was the eſtabliſhed ſound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*, and is ſtill ſo among the great bulk of ſpeakers, who learn this ſound at ſchool, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the converſation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott adopt the firſt ſound of this diphthong; Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnſton the ſecond: Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the firſt; and though Mr. Smith, in his Vocabulary, has claſſed it with *found* and *found*, ſays *wound* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who ſays this pronunciation ought to be entirely baniſhed. But where is the man bold enough to riſk the imputation of vulgarity by ſuch an expulſion?

To WOUND, wōond, or wound. v. a.
To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wound. The preterit and participle paſſive of to *wind*.

WOUNDLESS, wōond'lĕs. a.
Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wōond'wûrt. ſ.
A plant.

WRACK, răk. f. properly WRECK.
Deſtruction of a ſhip; ruin, deſtruction. See SHIPWRECK.

To WRACK, răk. v. a. (474).
To deſtroy in the water, to wreck; it ſeems in Milton to mean to rock, to ſhake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, răng'gl. v. n. (405).
To diſpute peeviſhly, to quarrel perverſely.

WRANGLE, răng'gl. ſ.
A quarrel, a perverſe diſpute.

WRANGLER, răng'gl-ûr. ſ.
A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

To WRAP, răp. v. a. (474).
To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round; to compriſe, to contain; to Wrap up, to involve totally; to tranſport, to put in ecſtaſy.
☞ This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by ſpeakers much above the vulgar. They have a confuſed idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bars the power of the *w*, and neceſſarily preſerves the *a* in its ſhort Italian ſound. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

WRAPPER, răp'pûr. ſ. (98).
One who wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rŏth, or răth. ſ. (474).
Anger, fury rage.
☞ The firſt pronunciation of this word is by far the more uſual, but the laſt is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a*, for the ſame reaſon as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps confounding this word with the obſolete adjective *wroth*, are the reaſons of the preſent currency of this erroneous pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, adopt the firſt ſound; and Mr. Perry alone the laſt; but in a caſe where analogy is ſo clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all.

WRATHFUL, rŏth'fŭl, or răth'fŭl. a.
Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rŏth'fŭl-ē, or răth'fŭl-lē. ad.
Furiouſly, paſſionately.

WRATHLESS, rŏth'lĕs, or răth'lĕs. a.
Free from anger.

To WREAK, rēke. v. a. old preterit and part. paſſ. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent deſign.
☞ The diphthong in this word has the ſound

I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Smith, and Barclay.

WREAK, rēke. ſ. (474).
Revenge, vengeance; paſſion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rēke'fŭl. a.
Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rēth, or rēTH. ſ. (467).
Any thing curled or twiſted; a garland, a chaplet.

☞ I have placed what I think the leaſt uſual mode of pronouncing this word firſt, becauſe I think it ſo much more agreeable to analogy than the ſecond. Nouns and verbs throughout the whole language ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed by the ſharp or flat ſound of the final hiſſing conſonant. See Principles, No. 437, 467, 499.

To WREATH, rēTHe. v. a. preterit Wreathed, part. paſſ. Wreathed, Wreathen.
To curl, to twiſt, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, rē'THe. a.
Spiral, curled, twiſted.

WRECK, rĕk. ſ. (474).
Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; diſſolution by violence; ruin, deſtruction. See SHIPWRECK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan alone has given the ſound of *a* to the *e* in this word; Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

To WRECK, rĕk. v. a.
To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rĕk. v. n.
To ſuffer wreck.

WREN, rĕn. ſ. (474).
A ſmall bird.

To WRENCH, rĕnsh. v. a.
To pull by violence, to wreſt, to force; to ſprain, to diſtort.

WRENCH, rĕnsh. ſ. (474).
A violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.

To WREST, rĕst. v. a.
To twiſt by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to diſtort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rĕst. ſ. (474).
Diſtortion, violence.

WRESTER, rĕs'tŭr. ſ.
He who wreſts.

To WRESTLE, rĕs'sl. v. n. (472).
To contend who ſhall throw the other down; to ſtruggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rĕs'lŭr. ſ. (98).
One who wreſtles, one who profeſſes the athletick art; one who contends in wreſtling.

WRETCH, rĕtsh. ſ.
A miſerable mortal; a worthleſs ſorry creature; it is uſed by way of ſlight, ironical pity, or contempt.

WRETCHED, rĕtsh'ĕd. a. (366).
Miſerable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; ſorry, pitiful, paltry, worthleſs; deſpicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rĕtsh'ĕd-lė. ad.
Miſerably, unhappily; meanly, deſpicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rĕtsh'ĕd-nĕs. ſ.
Miſery, unhappineſs, afflicted ſtate; pitifulneſs, deſpicableneſs.

To WRIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. n. (405).
To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

To WRIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. a. (474).
To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rite. ſ. (293) (474).
A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, rĭng. v. a. preterit and part. paſſ. Wringed and Wrung. To twiſt, to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to haraſs, to diſtreſs, to torture; to diſtort, to turn to a wrong purpoſe; to perſecute with extortion.

To WRING, rĭng. v. n. (474).
To writhe with anguiſh.

WRINGER, rĭng'ŭr. ſ. (98).
One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rĭnk'kl. ſ. (405).
Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin of the face; any roughneſs.

To WRINKLE, rĭnk'kl. v. a.
To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rĭst. ſ. (474).
The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRISTBAND, rĭst'bănd. ſ.
The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT, rĭt. ſ. (474).
Any thing written, ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible. A judicial proceſs; a legal inſtrument.

WRIT, rĭt. The preterit of Write.

To WRITE, rite. v. a. preterit Writ or Wrote; part. paſſ. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To expreſs by means of letters; to engrave, to impreſs; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rite. v. n. (474).
To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to ſend letters; to call one's ſelf, to be entitled, to uſe the ſtile of; to compoſe, to form compoſitions.

WRITER, rī'tŭr. ſ. (98).
One who practiſes the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rĭTHe. v. a. (467).
To diſtort, to deform with diſtortion; to twiſt with violence; to wreſt, to force by violence; to twiſt.

To WRITHE, rĭTHe. v. n.
To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rī'tĭng. ſ. (410).
A legal inſtrument; a compoſure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rī'tĭng-mās-tŭr. ſ.
One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rĭt'tn. a. (103).
The participle paſſive of Write.

WRONG, rŏng. ſ.
An injury, a deſigned or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rŏng. a. (474).
Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not phyſically right, unfit, unſuitable.

WRONG, rŏng. ad.
Not rightly, amiſs.

To WRONG, rŏng. v. a.
To injure, to uſe unjuſtly.

WRONGDOER, rŏng'dōō-ŭr. ſ.
An injurious perſon.

WRONGER, rŏng'ŭr. (98) (409).
He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rŏng'fŭl. a.
Injurious, unjuſt.

WRONGFULLY, rŏng'fŭl-ė. ad.
Unjuſtly.

WRONGHEAD, rŏng'hĕd. }
WRONGHEADED, rŏng-hĕd'ĕd. } a.
Having a perverſe underſtanding.

WRONGLY, rŏng'lė. ad.
Unjuſtly amiſs.

WRONGLESSLY, rŏng'lĕs-lė. ad.
Without injury to any.

WROTE, rōte. pret. and participle of Write.

WROTH, rŏth. a. See WRATH.
Angry. Out of uſe.

WROUGHT, rawt. the pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of Work. (319) (393). Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, cauſed; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, diſturbed.

WRUNG, rŭng. the preterit and part. paſſ. of Wring.

WRY, rī. a. (474).
Crooked, deviating from the right direction; diſtorted; wrung, perverted, wreſted.

To WRY, rī. v. n.
To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

YE YEL YEO

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164),

X, Says Johnſon, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

☞ It may be obſerved, that in words from the Greek, where it is initial, it is always pronounced like Z. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in Engliſh words, ſee Principles, No. 476.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zē-rō-kŏl-lĭr′rē-ŭm. ſ. A dry plaſter for ſore eyes.

XERODES, zē-rō′dēz. ſ.
Any tumour attended with dryneſs.

XERÓMYRUM, zēr-ŏ-mĭ′rŭm. ſ. (503)
A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zē-rŏf′ă-jē. ſ. (518).
The eating of dry meats, a ſort of faſt among the primitive Chriſtians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zē-ŏp′*th*ăl-mē. ſ.
A dry red ſoreneſs or itching of the eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.

XEROTES, zē-rō′tēz. ſ. (503).
A dry habit or diſpoſition of body.

XIPHIAS, zĭf′ē-ŭs. ſ.
The ſword fiſh; alſo a comet ſhaped like a ſword.

XIPHOIDES, zē-fŏĭ′dēz. ſ.
The pointed ſword-like cartilage or griſtle of the breaſt bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zī-lō-băl′să-mŭm. ſ. The wood of the baliam tree.

XYSTER, zĭs′tŭr. ſ.
A ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape and ſhave bones with.

Y.

YACHT, yŏt. ſ. (356).
A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

☞ This word is pronounced as I have marked it, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it *yat*, rhyming with *hat*; and Mr. Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *nought*.

YARD, yärd. ſ. (78).
Incloſed ground adjoining to a houſe; a meaſure of three feet; the ſupports of the ſails of a ſhip.

YARE, yāre. a.
Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yāre′lē. ad.
Dextrouſly, ſkilfully.

YARN, yärn. ſ. (78).
Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yăr′rō. ſ. (81).
A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL, yawl. ſ. (219).
A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN, yawn. v. n. (219).
To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to expreſs deſire by yawning.

YAWN, yawn. ſ.
Oſcitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yawn′ĭng. a. (410).
Sleeping, ſlumbering.

YCLAD, ē-klăd′. part for Clad.
Clothed.

YCLEPED, ē-klĕpt′. Called, termed, named.

YE, yē. the ſolemn nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yā. ad. (227). Yes.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *nay*, *pay*, &c. But Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones who wrote *The new Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though numbers are againſt me, I do not heſitate to pronounce the latter mode the beſt; firſt, as it is more agreeable to the general ſound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar ſubſtitute *yes*; and laſtly, unleſs my memory greatly fails me, becauſe it is always ſo pronounced when contraſted with *nay*; as in that precept of the Goſpel, "Let your communication "be *yea*, *yea*, and *nay*, *nay*."

To YEAN, yēne. v. n. (227).
To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

YEANLING, yēne′lĭng. ſ. (410).
The young of ſheep.

YEAR, yēre. ſ. (227).
Twelve months; it is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yēre′lĭng. a. (410).
Being a year old.

YEARLY, yēre′lē. a.
Annual, happening every year, laſting a year.

YEARLY, yēre′lē. ad.
Annually, once a year.

To YEARN, yĕrn. v. n. (234).
To feel great internal uneaſineſs.

To YEARN, yĕrn. v. a.
To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yĕlk. ſ. [*gealkewe*, yellow, Saxon]. The yellow part of the egg.

☞ It is commonly pronounced, ſays Johnſon, and often written *Yolk*. To which we may add, that when the word is ſo written, the *l* is ſilent, and the word pronounced *yoke*. But Johnſon ſeems juſtly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word as more agreeable both to etymology and the beſt uſage.

To YELL, yĕll. v. n.
To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL, yĕll. ſ.
A cry of horrour.

YELLOW, yĕl′lō. a.
Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yallow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, preſerve the *e* in its pure ſound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the beſt, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the beſt uſage; For I am much deceived if the former pronunciation does not border cloſely on the vulgar.

YELLOWBOY, yĕl′lō-bŏĭ. ſ.
A gold coin. A very low word.

YELLOWHAMMER, yĕl′lō-hăm-mŭr. ſ. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yĕl′lō-ĭsh. a.
Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yĕl′lō-ĭsh-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yĕl′lō-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being yellow; it is uſed in Shakeſpeare for jealouſy.

YELLOWS, yĕl′lōze. ſ.
A diſeaſe in horſes.

To YELP, yĕlp. v. n.
To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yō′măn. ſ. (260).
A man of a ſmall eſtate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it ſeems to have been an-

ciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

☞ Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but ſeems moſt to approve of that from *gaeman* in the old Friſick, ſignifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek γαῖα, γαία, γῆ, which he tells us does not only ſignify the earth in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner ſays it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Gemæne*, or the Teutonic *Gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonality; or from *Eowεman*, a ſhepherd; from *Goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; from *Gemana*, a companion; from *Geongman*, a young man; from *Yeman*, an ordinary man, or any body; like the Spaniſh *Hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *Guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But however etymologiſts are divided in the derivation of this word, orthöepiſts are not leſs different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the Elements of Grammar), Steele's Grammar, publiſhed in Queen Anne's time, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong ſhort, as if written *yĕmman*; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yŭmman*; Mr. Elphinſton, (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the ſame pronunciation), ſounds the *eo* like *ee*; and Dr. Jones, the author of the New Art of Spelling in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the ſame manner. To which we may add Ben Jonſon, who ſays, that *yeoman*, *people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yéman*, *péple*, *jépardy*. But W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Fry, pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yōman*: and this laſt appears to me to be the moſt received pronunciation. It is that which we conſtantly hear applied to the King's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the Stage; an authority which, in this caſe, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the beſt echo of the public voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a ſpeech in King Lear: "Tell me, fellow, is a madman "a gentleman or a *yeōman?*"

YEOMANRY, yō′măn-rē. ſ. (260).
The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yĕrk. v. a.
To throw out or move with a ſpring.

YERK, yĕrk. ſ.
A quick motion.

To YERN, yĕrn. v. a.
See YEARN.

YES, yĕs. ad. (101).
A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to No.

☞ This word is worn into a ſomewhat ſlenderer ſound than what is authoriſed by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better eſtabliſhed than this. W. Johnſton and Mr. Perry are the only orthöepiſts who give the ſound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiſs*, *miſs*, *bliſs*, &c. See BEEN and DESPATCH.

YEST, yĕst. ſ.
The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm; the ſpume on a troubled ſea.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has very properly ſpelled this word *yeſt*, from the Saxon *geſt*, and not *yeaſt* as we ſometimes ſee it; and this ſpelling decides its pronunciation. Dr. Jones ſpells it *yeaſt*, and gives the diphthong its long ſound; Mr. Nares pronounces the word in the ſame manner, but ſpells it *yeſt*; Dr. Kenrick ſpells it *yeſt*, but rhymes it with *miſt*; Mr. Barclay pronounces it *yeeſt*; Mr. Perry writes it *yēaſt* and *yēſt*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Smith, write it as Dr. Johnſon has done, and pronounce it as I have done; and I think not only more agreeably to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce *e* long, when followed by *ſt* in the ſame ſyllable, (ſee LEST), but, if I miſtake not, more conſonant to polite uſage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but ſink the *y*, and reduce the word to *eaſt*.

YESTY, yĕs′tē. a.
Frothy, ſpumy.

YESTER, yĕs′tŭr. a.
Being next before the preſent day.

YESTERDAY, yĕs′tŭr-dā. ſ.
The day laſt paſt, the next day before to-day.

☞ Though *yes*, from its continual uſe, is allowably worn into the ſomewhat eaſier ſound of *yis*, there is no reaſon why *yeſterday* ſhould adopt the ſame change; and though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, ſince Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not heſitate to pronounce the regular ſound given by W. Johnſton as the more correct, and agreeable to the beſt uſage.

YESTERNIGHT, yĕs′tŭr-nīte. ſ.
The night before this night.

YET, yĕt. conjunct.
Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, however.

☞ The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect ſpeakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the beſt and moſt eſtabliſhed uſage in the word *yes*; in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectneſs and vulgarity.

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthöepiſt who gives any countenance to this incorrectneſs, by admitting it as a ſecond pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular ſound only.

YET, yĕt. ad.
Beſide, over and above; ſtill, the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame; once again; at this time, ſo ſoon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at leaſt; it notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined; ſtill, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yōō. ſ.
A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD, yēēld. v. a. (275).
To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to reſign, to give up; to ſurrender.

To YIELD, yēēld. v. n.
To give up the conqueſt, to ſubmit; to comply with any perſon; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yēēld′ŭr. ſ.
One who yields.

YOKE, yōke. ſ.
The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of ſervitude, ſlavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yōke. v. a.
To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enſlave, to ſubdue; to reſtrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yōke′ĕlm. ſ.
A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yōke′fĕl-lō } ſ.
YOKEMATE, yōke′māte. }
Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yōke. ſ.
The yellow part of an egg. See YELK,

YON, yŏn. } a.
YONDER, yŏn′dŭr. (98). }
Being at a diſtance within view.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*. This cannot be too carefully avoided.

YORE, yōre. ad.
Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yōō. pron. (8) (315).
The oblique caſe of Ye; it is uſed in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.

YOUNG, yŭng. a.
Being in the firſt part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yŭng. ſ. (314).
The offſpring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yŭng′ĭsh. a. (381).
Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yŭng′lĭng. ſ. (410).
Any creature in the firſt part of life.

YOUNGLY, yŭng′lē. ad. (381).
Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yŭng′stŭr. } ſ.
YOUNKER, yŭngk′ŭr. (98). }
Ludicrouſly, a young perſon.

YOUR, yōōr. pronoun.
Belonging to you; Yours is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood, as this is Your book, this book is Yours.

☞ This word is nearly under the ſame predicament as the pronoun *My*. When the emphaſis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open like the noun *Ewer*; as, "The moment I had read *Your* letter I "ſat down to write *Mine*;" but when it is not emphatical it generally ſinks into *yur*, exactly like the laſt ſyllable of *Law-yer*; as, "I had juſt anſwered *yur* firſt letter as *yur* "laſt arrived." Here if we were to ſay, "I "had juſt anſwered *your* firſt letter as *your* "laſt arrived," with *your* ſounded full and open like *Ewer*, as in the former ſentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obſcure ſound of the poſſeſſive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is uſed to ſignify any ſpecies of perſons or things in an indeterminate ſenſe. Thus Addiſon, ſpeaking of thoſe metaphors which profeſſional men moſt commonly fall into, ſays, "*Your* men of bu- "ſineſs uſually have recourſe to ſuch inſtances "as are too mean and familiar. Spectator No. 421.

YOURSELF, yŭr-sĕlf′. ſ.
You, even you; ye, not others.

☞ The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the obſervations on the foregoing word.

YOUTH, yōōth. ſ.
The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yōōth′fŭl. a.
Young; ſuitable to the firſt part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yōōth′fŭl-ē. ad.
In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yōōth′ē. a. (381).
Young, youthful.

Z.

For the true name of this letter, ſee Principles, No. 483.

☞ (559). Fāte (73), fār (77), fāll (83), făt (81); mē (93), mĕt (95); pīne (105), pĭn (107); nō (162), mŏve (164). nŏr (167), nŏt (163); tūbe (171), tŭb (172), bŭll (173); ōil (299); pound (313); *th*in (466), THIS (469).

ZANY, zā'nē. ſ.
One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zēle. ſ.
Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

ZEALOT, zĕl'ŭt, or zē'lŭt. ſ. (235).
One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

☞ There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the ſound of their ſimple than this and the following word. Dr. Aſh and Bailey are the only lexicographers who (if we may judge of the poſition of the accent) give the long ſound to this word, as in *zeal*; and even theſe give the ſhort ſound to *zealous*. Dr. Kenrick gives both ſounds to both words, but prefers the ſhort ſound by placing it firſt: but Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both theſe words the ſhort ſound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, (or rather *zeloſus*), or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*, &c. from *villain*, *libel*, &c. analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long ſound of the diphthong; and if cuſtom were leſs decided, I ſhould certainly give my vote for it; but as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of uſage and analogy, the ſhort ſound muſt in this caſe be called the proper one. See KNOWLEDGE, and Principles, No. 515.

ZEALOUS, zĕl'ŭs, or zē'lŭs. a.
Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

ZEALOUSLY, zĕl'ŭs-lē, or zē'lŭs-lē. ad. With paſſionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zĕl'ŭs-nĕs, or zē'lŭs-nĕs. ſ.
The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshē-kēēn'. ſ.
A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZED, zĕd, or ĭz'zŭrd. ſ.
The name of the letter z. The laſt of the Engliſh alphabet.

☞ For the proper name of this letter, ſee Principles, No. 483.

ZENITH, zē'nĭth. ſ.
The point over head oppoſite the nadir.

☞ I had never called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally made the firſt ſyllable ſhort. Upon conſulting our orthöepiſts, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Perry, pronounce it long; and if this majority were not ſo great and ſo reſpectable; the analogy of words of this form ought to decide. See Principles, No. 544. See CLEF and CONSTRUE.

ZEPHYR, zĕf'fĕr. (543).
ZEPHYRUS, zĕf'fĕr-ŭs. } ſ.
The weſt wind, and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

ZEST, zĕst. ſ.
The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh, a taſte added.

To ZEST, zĕst. v. a.
To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETETICK, zē-tĕt'ĭk. a. (509).
Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEUGMA, zūg'mă. ſ. (92).
A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement, as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'zăg. ſ.
Any thing compoſed of ſhort turns. *Aſh.*

☞ This is a word of ludicrous formation, but, like others of the ſame kind, very expreſſive, and frequently uſed by the beſt authors. Pope has very happily exemplified the uſe of it in his Dunciad, where he ſays:

" Round him much embryo, much abortion lay,
" Much future ode and abdicated play;
" Nonſenſe precipitate like running lead,
" That ſlipp'd through cracks and *zig-zags* of
" the head." *Dunciad*, book i. v. 121.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'zăg. a.
Having many ſhort turnings; turning this way and that.

ZODIACK, zō'dē-ăk, or zō'jē-ăk.
The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns. (293) (294) (376).

ZONE, zōne. ſ.
A girdle, a diviſion of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zō-ŏg'grā-fŭr. ſ.
One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zō-ŏg'grā-fē. ſ. (518).
A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zō-ŏl'lō-jē. ſ. (518).
A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zō'ō-fīte. ſ. (156).
Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zō-ō-fŏr'ĭk. a. (509).
In architecture, having the figure of ſome animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zō-ŏf'ō-rŭs. ſ. (557).
The member between the architrave and the cornice, ſo called becauſe it had ſometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zō-ŏt'tō-mĭst. ſ.
A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOOTOMY, zō-ŏt'tō-mē. ſ. (518).
Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

SUPPLEMENT

OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

APOTHEOSIS. This word, like *Metamorphoſis*, has deſerted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate ſyllable, and returned to the original Greek accent on the antepenultimate. See Principles, No. 503, page 49. The other words in this termination, as *Anadiploſis*, *Antiptoſis*, &c. retain the Latin accent, though all theſe words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation is ſo agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is ſo prevalent. Johnſon, Sheridan, Kenrick, Aſh, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry, have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Entick, and Barclay, accent the penultimate.

"Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
"An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine."——*Garth.*

AXILLARY. This word is accented improperly on the ſecond ſyllable inſtead of the firſt: for the reaſons, ſee MAXILLARY and MAMMILLARY.

BUCOLIC? Upon a more mature conſideration of the analogies of the language, I think this word ought to have the accent on the ſecond rather than the firſt ſyllable; for though few rules are more uniform than that which removes the accent a ſyllable higher, when a final ſyllable is dropped in the original, (ſee ACADEMY, and No. 503,) yet the termination in *ic* generally attracts the accent to the preceding ſyllable: and though there are ſeveral exceptions, as may be ſeen No. 510, yet they are ſuch deviations as ought not to be indulged.

CAPABLE. After this word, ſee INCAPABLE.

CAPILLARY. This word ought to have been accented on the firſt ſyllable: for the reaſons, ſee MAXILLARY and MAMMILLARY.

CHILIAEDRON ought to have the accented *e* long, as in PENTAEDROUS; not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but becauſe where no rule forbids, we ought to make the vowel accented on the penultimate long (542), when followed by a ſingle conſonant, or a mute and liquid.

CONCAVATION. As the ſecondary accent is on the firſt ſyllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing ſound as much as if the principal accent were upon it, and ought therefore to have been ſo marked in the notation. See Principles, 408, 409. 432.

DECOROUS. The laſt word of the obſervation under this word ought to have been ſhort inſtead of long.

DENIGRATE. In the accentuation of this word I have followed the general voice of all our orthöepiſts, except Johnſon; but did not recollect that the *i* in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or ſhort: for when this is the caſe, we generally adopt the ſhort ſound in words derived from that language. See Principles, No. 503, page 50, 51; and Principles, No. 545, page 60.

DESULTORY. After this word, ſee SUBSULTORY.

DIASTYLE. The reaſon why this word is pronounced in three ſyllables, and *Diaſtole* in four, is, that the latter is perfect Greek διαστολὴ, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from δια and στυλος, a pillar. The ſame reaſon holds good for pronouncing *Apocope*, as divided into *A-poc-o-pe*, and *Oſteoſcope* into *Oſ-te-o-ſcope*.

DISSOLUBLE. After this word, ſee RESOLUBLE.

DOCIBLE. The firſt ſyllable of this word ought to have the *o* ſhort, as in *Droſs*. See INDOCIL.

EITHER and NEITHER. For the different pronunciations of theſe words, and the authorities for each, ſee Principles, No. 252.

GUERDON. Since I wrote the obſervations on this word, I have found that Ben Jonſon claſſes the *gu* with the ſame letters in *anguiſh*: but as theſe letters are unaccented in the laſt word, the analogy is different; and the ſound I have given remains ſtill the moſt agreeable to rule.

IDYL. As there is ſometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word by making the *i* ſhort, as in *idiot*, I have thought it neceſſary here to add the authorities for pronouncing it long, as in *idle*: namely, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick. Dr. Aſh, Barclay, and Fenning, do not diſtinguiſh it from the *i* in *idiot*; and Dr. Kenrick, as uſual with him when any thing difficult occurs, does not divide it into ſyllables. But the authorities I have produced are ſufficient to vindicate the long ſound of *i*, without recurring to the diphthong in εἰδυλλιον; as the Greek and Latin quantity are very uncertain, and fallacious guides in the quantity of Engliſh words. See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.

INTERSTICE. To the liſt of words, which ſhow the impropriety of pronouncing this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, might have been added the word *ſuperfice*.

INSITION. This word, like *Tranſition*, and for the ſame reaſon, would certainly have gone into *inſizhon*, had it not been for the interference of this pronunciation with *inciſion*; a word of very different ſignification.

MAMMILLARY. There is an error of the preſs in ſpelling this word with ſingle *m*.

MEMOIR. This word appears to me to be ſufficiently angliciſed to admit of one pronunciation; which is, that which rhymes with *devoir*. Mr. Sheridan has given the two ways of pronouncing it; and by placing this firſt, ſeems to prefer it.

OPTATIVE. Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am ſtill more convinced of the juſtneſs of the deciſion on the accentuation of this word. A critic, with whom I lately converſed upon it, contended, that the accent ought to be upon the *a*, becauſe it was on that letter in the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *opto*, *optavi*. I deſired him to put his argument into form, and tell me whether all words of this termination were to have the ſame accent as in the preterperfect tenſe of the verb—here he could go no farther: I could have immediately confronted him with *tentative*, from *tento*, *tentavi*; with *negative*, from *nego*, *negavi*; with *vocative*, from *voco*, *vocavi*; and twenty other examples, which would have ſhown the weakneſs of his reaſon: and yet this gentleman is a real ſcholar, and a man of good ſenſe and great acuteneſs. See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on that of the Engliſh; No. 544, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the Engliſh; and No. 512, on the terminations *ative* and *atory*.

OXYTONE. As I have frequently met with this word in writers on proſody, I have made uſe of it in the Principles, No. 499; but not having met with it in any Dictionary, I forgot to inſert it, though *Barytone* has not eſcaped me. It will be neceſſary therefore to tell the inſpector, that *Oxytone* comes from the Greek word ὀξύτονος, and ſignifies having an acute accent on the laſt ſyllable. For what the acute accent means, ſee BARYTONE.

SATIRE. At line 51 of this article, after the full ſtop, read, except the vowel be *u*. See Principles, No. 507, 508, 509. To which we may add, that though poets often bend the rhyme to their verſe, when they cannot bring their verſe to the rhyme; yet, where cuſtom is equivocal, they certainly are of ſome weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his Eſſay on Criticiſm:

> "Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful *ſatires*;
> "And flattery to fulſome dedicators."

SCIOMACHY. Dr. Johnſon's folio accents this word properly on the ſecond ſyllable, (ſee Principles, No. 518,) but the quarto on the firſt.

SHORN. This word is improperly ſpelt in the Dictionary with a final *e*; and though this *e* would very conveniently intimate the quantity of the *o* in this, as well as ſome other words; yet till Johnſon's orthography is fairly given up by the public, it ought, in my opinion, to remain the ſtandard of our ſpelling.

☞ Thus, by the aſſiſtance of an able and attentive compoſitor, and a judicious corrector of the preſs, I have at laſt brought this work to a concluſion. It is with ſome regret that I reflect upon the diminiſhed value of the former edition, from the various corrections, improvements, and additions in this; but the candid and judicious obſerver will acknowledge, that a work comprehending ſuch an infinite number of nice diſtinctions and minute particulars (which, as Dr. Lowth obſerves, often eſcape obſervation when they are moſt obvious) could ſcarcely be more complete in a firſt eſſay. I have diſſembled no difficulty, nor have I ſtifled any objection; and have often choſe to riſk the appearance of uncertainty and indeciſion to thoſe who are eaſily impoſed upon by confidence and ſelf-ſufficiency, rather than hazard the cenſure of the judicious few: and this edition, the reſult of much fatigue and anxiety, has, I flatter myſelf, fewer faults, either of the preſs or in the matter, than any work of the ſame delicacy, extent, and complexity; and therefore, with thankfulneſs to God who has ſupported me through the labour of it, I conſign it to the candid and diſcerning public.

THE END.